

The suborder Schizopoda, as far as at present known, may be divided into four natural sections or families, viz., the Lophogastridæ, Eucopiidæ, Euphausiidæ, and Mysidæ. These families are comparatively well defined, exhibiting on the whole very marked differences, both in the external appearance and in several of the anatomical details, and also partly in development.

The most highly organised Schizopoda are undoubtedly the Lophogastridæ, whereas the lowest forms are comprised within the family Mysidæ. The Eucopiidæ would appear on the whole—notwithstanding the peculiar structure of the legs—to be those most nearly related to the Lophogastridæ. Somewhat more divergent are the Mysidæ, which form an exceedingly rich and at the same time well-defined group of Schizopoda. The fourth family, the Euphausiidæ, occupies in many respects rather an isolated position within the suborder; thus, the many remarkable peculiarities distinguishing these forms have led Dr. Boas<sup>1</sup> to exclude them wholly from the Schizopoda, and to establish for their reception a perfectly distinct order, which, in the opinion of that author, is the one most nearly allied to the remarkable and anomalous Crustacean *Nebalia*. Although in most points I fully entertain the views set forth in the very interesting treatise of Dr. Boas on the affinity of the higher Crustacea, and also admit the significance of the divergencies distinguishing the Euphausiidæ from both the Mysidæ and the Lophogastridæ, I am by no means prepared to agree with him in excluding these families from the Schizopoda. In their whole external form and appearance they are true Schizopods, whereas in these respects they do not show any resemblance to the genus *Nebalia*. This form, too, in my opinion ought to be retained within the order Branchiopoda, representing there, however, a separate section or suborder (Phyllocarida), which in some respects exhibits a perplexing affinity to higher types of Crustacea.

<sup>1</sup> Studien über die Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen der Malacostraken, *loc. cit.*