

with four compound spinous processes. The anterior forms the rostrum and is about as long as the carapace, and supports on each side and along the dorsal surface a series of about nine or ten long, straight, spine-like processes, besides two or three small teeth at the extremity. Two, one on each side, spring from the lateral surface in a line slightly posterior to the mandibles; these also carry seven or eight long, straight, spine-like processes; the fourth is produced posteriorly as a long, straight, spinous process directed backwards, and is armed with four long spines, two on each side near the base, the anterior pair directed outwards, upwards, and backwards, and the posterior horizontally outwards.

The pleon does not project posteriorly beyond the carapace for more than half the length of the latter, and it carries no appendage.

The telson is widely forked, each ramus being broad, flat, and armed with four long and two short spines. On the outer and anterior side of the base of the telson there is on each side one strong, straight tooth of moderate length, and on the distal extremity of each ramus are four very long spine-like processes, the posterior three terminally serrate, that appear to be flexible in character, and on the inner side, pointing diagonally towards each other, is another short curved tooth or spine.

The ophthalmopoda are well developed, pedunculated, pyriform and robust, the ophthalmus being slightly larger than the distal extremity of the stalk. They stand on an advanced projection of the cephalon that forms the base of the great rostral process, and their length is about one-third that of the carapace.

The first pair of antennæ is four-jointed; the terminal joint, which represents the future flagellum, is narrower than the preceding one, of about the same length as the third joint, and terminates in three long, slender hairs.

The second pair of antennæ is biramosc; the inner branch, which is nearly as long as the peduncle of the first pair, is smooth on one side and fringed with hairs on the other, and homologous to the scaphocerite; the outer branch is three-jointed and homologous to the two terminal joints of the peduncle and rudimentary flagellum.

The epistoma is armed with a long, straight, spine-like process which reaches as far forwards as the origin of the ophthalmopoda.

The mandibles consist of two large, robust organs, that even at this stage approach in appearance those of the adult; behind these there are probably two pairs of appendages, but I have not been able to determine them with certainty.

The pereiopoda are not yet visible even as buds.

The organism as it now appears is that of an early Zœca—I say early, because the gnathopoda are not yet discernible at this stage.

The next stage, but of which there is no specimen in the Challenger collection, is one closely resembling the last, and is figured by Claus in his *Crustaceen System* (Tab. v.