

The posterior pair of pleopoda is long, reaching almost to the extremity of the long slender telson; the external ramus is strengthened on the outer side by a thick margin which terminates in a sharp tooth, coinciding with the outer extremity of an imperfect diæresis that extends halfway across the plate, and is distant from the extremity about one-fourth the length of the appendage, from which point it is fringed with long ciliated hairs round the extremity and inner margin. The inner ramus is about the same length as the outer, terminates in an obtuse point, and is fringed on both sides with long ciliated hairs.

The female bears about thirty or forty ova, in which the embryo in our type specimen is seen to be approaching the stage of extrusion, a circumstance that enabled me, but with some difficulty, to approximately determine the form of the brephalos.

The ovum is oval in form and supported by a membranous filament attached to the hairs of the basal joint of the pleopoda, none being attached to those on the branches.

The brephalos (Pl. XCII. fig. 4) is very unlike that of the genus *Crangon*, as observed in the typical species *Crangon vulgaris* (Pl. LXXXVI. fig. 4). It approximates more nearly to that which I have seen in *Crangon boreas*, Phipps, and bears a close relation to that of *Homarus vulgaris*, the common European lobster. The brephalos of *Glyphocrangon* is in the Megalopa stage, and the absence of the chelate condition of the pereopoda is probably due to the early stage at which the embryo was examined, for the young must quit the ovum in a very matured condition, since the vitellus was still large at the period when I had the opportunity of examining it, consequently some time would elapse before the embryo would be mature enough to become independent, but even in this immature condition every appendage is present in a more or less advanced condition.

The ophthalmopoda are spherical, and if not small, are certainly not large; the first pair of antennæ is considerably advanced in growth, terminating in a point, tipped with one or two cilia, and supported by a small pointed lobe which I take to be the extremity of the peduncle. The second pair of antennæ has a large scale-like appendage (the scaphocerite), the sides of which are nearly parallel and the extremity oblique, rising to an obtuse point, and a flagelliform appendage that already reaches beyond the extremity of the scaphocerite.

The oral appendages are apparent, but not easily determinable as to their exact form in this immature condition, until we reach the second and third pairs of siagnopoda, the former of which resembles generally that of the adult, and the latter forms an unequally biramosè appendage of the same type as that of the two pairs of gnathopoda next succeeding, which lessen the inequality of their branches as they advance posteriorly. The several pairs of pereopoda are in an advanced stage of development, and each carries a secondary branch.