

already distinguishable, the last of which is sharp and styliform; from the outer distal extremity of the basis proceed an ephysis that consists of two joints, the basal one being very long and cylindrical, and the distal very short, cylindrical, rounded at the extremity, and tipped with three or four hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda is somewhat larger than the first, is situated close behind, and resembles it in general form but is a little more robust.

None of the pereopoda are yet visible even in a budding condition.

The pleon has as yet no appendages present, and no evidence of their future development is visible, except in an apparent gathering of granules in the position where the sixth pair of pleopoda are formed.

Two other specimens were captured, one (fig. 73), which is 6 mm. long, to the north of New Guinea, in February 1875, and the other, which is 5.1 mm. long, in the Pacific.

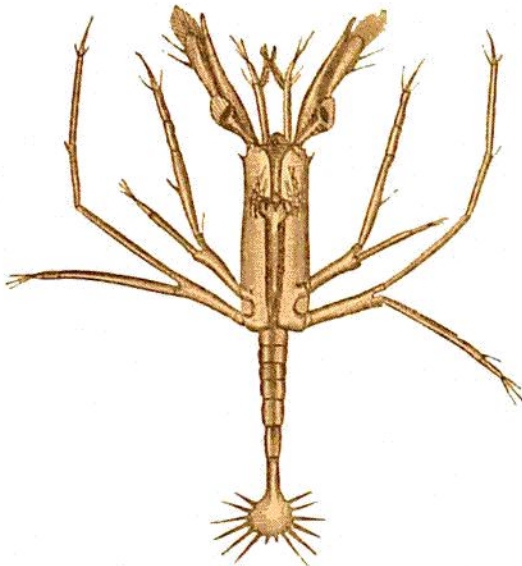


FIG. 73.—Zoea of *Amphion*. Dorsal surface. From a drawing by Dr. von Willemoes Suhm. Reduced one-half.

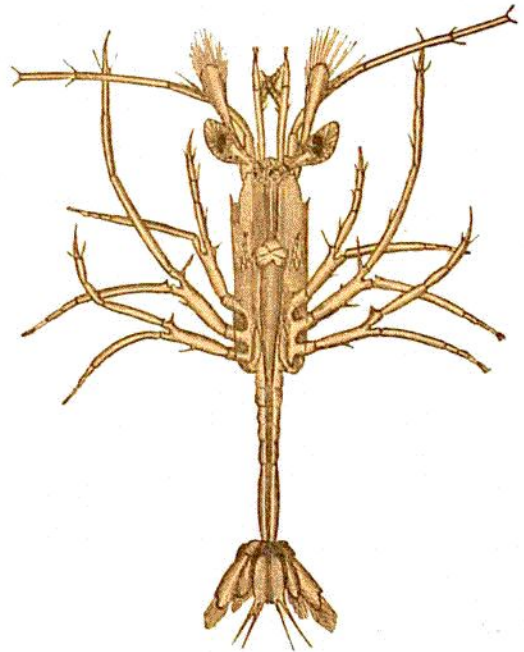


FIG. 74.—“Youngest larva taken by myself, following Dohrn’s larva. Nat. size 8 mm., H. $\frac{1}{4}$ x 12. Ventral aspect.” From a drawing by Dr. von Willemoes Suhm. Reduced one-half.

Neither of these differs materially from that which has been described. The latter has at the extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ a long cilia or hair attached to the extremity of both the inner and outer angle, and others at the apex of the single-jointed flagellum; and the posterior somite of the pleon exhibits the outline of the branches of the sixth pair of pleopoda, on which the marginal hairs are present within the outer tissue (Pl. CXLVI. fig. 2z) which are a little more defined in the specimen from New Guinea. These changes are probably consequent upon the internal growth that precedes another moult.

The next specimen (Pl. CXLVI. fig. 3) is also recorded from the Pacific; it is 8 mm.