

fig. 1). It evidently belongs to a species closely allied to the last, but is a little more advanced. It is 1.33 mm. in length, and the description I have given above will also do for this, except in the case of the appendages.

The ophthalmopoda are large and fungiform, the eye being very broad and the stalk slender.

The first pair of antennæ is single-branched, multiarticulate at the base, and terminates in a slender articulus that carries three fine hairs.

The second pair of antennæ is biramose, each branch terminating in three or four long hairs.

The epistoma is armed with a long spine or tooth that projects forwards, but does not reach to the base of the ophthalmopoda.

The oral appendages and gnathopoda are developed; the animal has reached the true Zœa stage, and there is nothing in its appearance or characters excepting the biramose condition of the second pair of antennæ that is sufficient to prove that it does not belong to one of the Brachyura. Several transverse lines, posterior to the carapace, define the position of the future somites, but no appendages even in the most incipient stage are visible.

Anton Dohrn,¹ to whom we are indebted as having been the first to discover and describe this remarkable form of Crustacean life, gives in his researches on the structure and development of the Arthropoda, the figure of a specimen taken off Messina during the month of March, which bears a general resemblance to that of the Challenger specimen represented on Pl. LXII., but differs in certain details that are suggestive of a distinct specific origin. The rostrum is smooth and free from spinous adornments. The orbital, lateral, and posterior dorsal processes of the carapace are furnished with long smooth spines, the extremities of which are tipped with three radiating teeth, except the central, which is armed with a series of small lateral teeth, but only on one side.

The carapace is contracted immediately behind the orbital processes, and enlarged in a line continuous with the lateral margins.

The somites of the pleon are short and broad, and the caudal fork is armed with six long spines, corresponding in number and position with those of Claus's figure, which possesses one more than that on our specimen.

The ophthalmopoda are long and have the ophthalmus of not much greater diameter than the stalk, and stand in the same line beneath the orbital processes.

The first pair of antennæ is four-jointed, and terminates in a few simple hairs.

The second pair is two-branched, the branch representing the scaphocerite being multiarticulate and fringed on one side with long hairs.

The rest of Anton Dohrn's description and figure corresponds with the degree of development shown in our specimen, excepting that the saccular sixth pair of pleopoda is shorter.

¹ Untersuchungen über den Bau und Entwicklung der Arthropoden, von Dr. Anton Dohrn. Zweites Heft, mit viii. Tafeln. Leipzig, 1870.