

(0.3 in.) in length, and has advanced in development as well as in size. It has three pairs of appendages attached to the pereion, or one pair more than is present in the preceding stage (fig. 74).

The carapace of this specimen is furnished with a small tooth or rostrum in the middle of the frontal margin, and the evidence of its future persistence exists in the presence of a tooth attached to the new or underlying tissue of the next succeeding moult. On the outer angle of the frontal margin a small tooth projects, corresponding with the outer canthus of the orbit, while the tooth previously noticed as standing at the fronto-lateral angle exists in a position further distant from the base of the second antennæ, as if some portion of the increase in length attained by the animal was due to growth anterior to this tooth. The somites of the pleon are nearly in the same relative condition as in fig. 1.

The appendages appear to have advanced a little, but rather in form than in importance.

The ophthalmopoda are longer in proportion, and the diameter is greater near the distal extremity.

The first pair of antennæ has developed two small spicules, one on each side of the peduncle, as if marking the position of a future articulation, and another at the distal extremity of the peduncle represents the inner flagellum.

The second pair of antennæ has the distal extremity of the scaphocerite furnished with more hairs, and a small tooth exists on the outer margin, defining the limit where cilia cease; the flagellum has increased in length, but to what extent is not determinable since it is broken in our specimen, in which it is subequal in length with half the carapace, and the peduncle is furnished at the base with a distinct phymacerite.

The two pairs of gnathopoda correspond with those of the previously described specimen, but differ in being armed with a sharp tooth on the inner distant angle of the basis, and another on the inner margin of the shaft, halfway between the coxal and basal articulations; the presence of these teeth may be due to specific distinction rather than to progressive development, as well as the circumstance that the ecphysis and ischial joint each articulate at the extremity of an independent protuberance.

In this specimen the first pair of pereopoda is present; it corresponds in form with the gnathopoda, but is not quite so large, and differs also in having no tooth on the inner margin near the middle of the basal joint, while that at the inner distal angle exists; the absence of the former is suggestive of the relation of the teeth to the stage of development.

There is no evidence of the presence of the pleopoda in this stage, excepting the posterior or sixth pair, which helps to form part of the rhipidura. It consists of a short basal joint supporting two unequal foliaceous rami, the inner of which is the smaller, being scarcely more than half the length of the outer; it is lanceolate in form and fringed with hairs; the outer is broader, armed on the outer margin with a strong tooth, and on the inner and distal margin with hairs.