

as the earliest is that which was described and figured by Anton Dohrn in his memoir on *Amphion reynaudi*.¹ This he calls the Zoca form, and specimens which he procured from the Hamburg Museum were 7 mm. in length.

The specimen that I have figured (Pl. CXLVI. fig. 1) I believe to have been the same as that which is given in fig. 73 (p. 903), from a drawing by Willemoes Suhm, and examined by him while in a fresh condition. It was only 5 mm. long, and we may assume it to be a younger animal than that which Dohrn has described.

In this stage, the earliest yet known, the cephalic appendages are all in a forward condition, the oral appendages in a mature form, and the two pairs of gnathopoda fully developed as far as they are yet known to be. The pleon consists of only six somites, and the caudal extremity is a simple spoon-like foliaceous plate, fringed with a few hairs.

Fig. 2z in the same plate represents the caudal extremity of another specimen that has attained the length of 6 mm., in which no degree of progressive growth is observable, excepting that the sixth pair of pereopoda is seen to be taking form within the integumental structure, but is not yet developed as a free appendage. Dohrn's specimen is 7 mm. long, and at this stage as shown by him,² the first pair of pereopoda or third pair of appendages are in the course of development in the form of a pair of curved saccular appendages, and the caudal extremity has undergone a great change in the development of the sixth pair of pleopoda as the lateral appendages of the rhipidura, while the telson still retains the broad and foliaceous condition of the earlier known Zoca stage.

Fig. 3 in Pl. CXLVI. represents a specimen that has progressed a little further, and shows the third pair of appendages or first pair of pereopoda developed; the rhipidura is more advanced by the telson being produced in a narrow and tapering form instead of being broad and foliaceous as in Dohrn's specimen.

On Pl. CXLVI. fig. 4, one is seen to have the second pair of pereopoda (*l*) or fourth pair of appendages in an early stage of development, in the saccular stage, while in fig. 5 on the same plate the same pair of appendages is shown in a still more advanced form, being biramose and saccular. The rhipidura is increasing in the adult characters, but as yet the telson though broad is reduced to a tapering and foliaceous condition.

One specimen, 11 mm. long, was taken in the Western Pacific, in which the four pairs of legs are fully developed, but I have not thought it necessary to figure it because it so closely resembled fig. 1 on Pl. CXLVII., except for the presence in the latter of two more pairs of legs.

One specimen with five well-developed pairs of legs was taken in the West Pacific

¹ *Loc. cit.*, pl. xvi. fig. 11.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 174, pl. xvi. fig. 10.