

posterior pair of pereopoda is sufficiently long to be able to reach as far as the first pair of gnathopoda, in mine it does not quite reach to the base of the second pair of pereopoda, and is feeble and very slender. Claus<sup>1</sup> figures this stage, but represents the ultimate pair of legs as being still more feeble than those in the Challenger specimen. And Anton Dohrn<sup>2</sup> figures the pereion with an indication of the position of the second appendage in relation to the nervous system, and shows that the posterior pair is of scarcely less importance than the penultimate or fourth pair of pereopoda, and is connected with an independent ganglion subequal in size with that of any of the preceding pairs.

This appears to me to demonstrate that the developmental process is of a more constant growth than is the case in other forms of Macrura.

Among all the specimens that have been obtained there is not one that can yet with certainty be pronounced to be adult. Yet it is difficult to suppose that from the numbers of animals that have been traced through a consecutive series of stages, from those with two pair of legs up to those with seven—the normal number that exists in the Decapod Crustacea—that any very decided external change can take place at the putting on of the adult features, which appear to consist in having only the several appendages of the pleon fringed with hairs.

To Anton Dohrn is due the credit of showing the true relations of the Zœa forms to the adult *Amphion*, and we cannot but admire the candour of Claus, who, after carefully investigating Anton Dohrn's observations and arriving at a distinctly different conclusion, has wound up his Crustacean-System by the following "Supplementary Remarks."

"After the printing of this work was completed I became acquainted with the communication concerning the development of some Palæozoic Decapoda by R. v. Willemoes Suhm in the February number of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

"This contains some interesting notes about the genera *Amphion*, *Sergestes*, and *Leucifer*, which, had I been acquainted with them earlier, would have induced me to have taken a rather different view in the chapter on *Amphion*.

"It is true that my criticism of Dohrn's interpretation of *Amphion* as an adult animal is in nowise thereby invalidated, and what I have said of the insufficiency of the rudimentary branchiæ, of the absence of a fringe of hair to the pleopoda, as well as of the termination of the supposed ovaries on the posterior pair of pereopoda (concerning the size and form of which we have heard nothing from Dohrn) as proofs of the sexual maturity of *Amphion* remains unimpeached, as does also the larval nature of the Crustacean described by M. Milne-Edwards under the name of *Amphion* and characterised by six pairs of divided feet.

"Willemoes Suhm has expressly stated that he had found among three full-grown *Amphions* two male individuals, but probably it was in consequence of the

<sup>1</sup> *Loc. cit.*, pl. viii. fig. 8, Fs.

<sup>2</sup> *Loc. cit.* pl. xv. fig. 2. xii.