

parallel margins, the outer margin being produced to a long blunt tooth at a distance from the extremity, and the inner fringed with long hairs that are rather distantly separated.

The gnathopoda and pereopoda are biramose and tolerably advanced in development.

The pleopoda are developed on the third, fourth, and fifth somites as unequally biramose, saccular appendages, but I could not detect any on the first two somites; those of the sixth are large and well formed, and have the tooth on the outer margin of the outer plate situated about halfway between the apex and the base.

*Mastigopus dorsispinalis* (Pl. LXV. fig. 3).

The next stage in which I am able, with the specimens at my command, to trace the progressive development of the short telson form, is in that which Claus has named *Mastigopus*. In the Challenger specimens in this stage also, as previously in *Acanthosoma* and *Elaphocaris*, there appear to be more than one species represented.

The carapace, not including the rostrum, is rather less than a third of the length of the body of the animal. The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace, and unarmed; a small but strong tooth stands at the outer angle of the orbit, and another on each side slightly posterior to the gastric region.

The pleon has the posterior margin of the dorsal surface of each somite armed with a strong tooth, but the postero-lateral angles are smooth and rounded off, except the fifth and sixth, which are produced to a small tooth. The sixth somite is quite as long as the two preceding.

The telson is about half the length of the sixth somite.

The ophthalmopoda are subequal in length to the rostrum. The ophthalmus is broader than the stalk, which narrows gradually to the base.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle three-jointed. The first joint is long and slender, broad at the base for the reception of the otocyst, and armed on the outer side with a sharp, stout tooth, whence it suddenly narrows and continues cylindrical to the distal extremity, where it supports the second joint, which is about half the length of the first and a little longer than the third, and this, in turn, supports a flagellum about as long as the peduncle, and a small, secondary, single-jointed branch.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum broken off at the peduncle; it carries a long, narrow scaphocerite, subapically furnished with a sharp tooth on the outer side, and fringed with hairs on the inner.

The first pair of gnathopoda has so far assumed the adult character in having the carpos curved at the meral extremity.

The second pair has also much of the character of those of the adult animal; the first three or four joints being robust, and the two terminal ones slender and feeble.