elongated tube with three openings; the stomach, a large sac with a small intestine leading from its base to the excretory opening in the telson: in the female two large rose-colored ovaries, the oviducts passing to an opening covered by two small lamellæ, at the base of the first segment of the pereion; in the male two elongated testes, their ducts opening between the appendages of the seventh segment.

The head is large and greatly inflated, and its upper surface is entirely occupied by two enormous faceted eyes, reminding one of the eyes of $\pounds glina$ among trilobites. There are two rows of spines along the lateral borders of the head, and some spines are placed round the mouth, which is in the usual position at the base of the cephalic segment on the lower surface of the body. The first pair of antennæ only are developed in either sex. The antenna consists of two joints, and is attached to the anterior margin of the head.

The parts of the mouth and the maxillipeds are very small; the two gnathopods are terminated by claws, as in the Typhids, and act functionally as second and third maxillipeds.

The pereion consists of seven segments; and the pleon of five, to the two last of which the caudal appendages are attached. The five pairs of ambulatory legs are long and slender, and the three pairs of "swimmerets" are normal. The eggs are large and few in number: some of those observed contained embryos in which nearly all the appendages were developed, showing that the young undergo no metamorphosis.

Dr. von Willemoes-Suhm, who has carefully described this singular form, has proposed to establish for the genus a family Cystosomidæ, holding a place intermediate between the TYPHIDæ and the PHRONOMIDÆ.

Two small specimens of Centrostephanus longispinus were entangled in the trawl-net, and many star-fishes, including Archaster Andromeda and bifrons, Astrogonium longimanum, and, among other Ophiurids, some fine examples of Ophiomusium