

to a strong, sharp tooth, directed upwards obliquely and anteriorly, extending beyond the extremity of the third joint of the peduncle, having the margin serrate with several small teeth, mingled with long hairs; the fissure leading to the auditory chamber is armed on the outer extremity of the posterior margin with one strong, sharp tooth; the second and third joints of the peduncle are cylindrical, and the third is shorter than the second; the terminal flagella are unequal, the outer being much more slender than, and about one-fourth the length of the inner.



FIG. 34.—Inner antenna of right side, seen from above. From a drawing by v. Willemoes-Suhm.

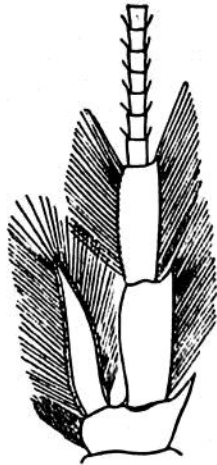


FIG. 35.—Outer antenna of right side, with scale, seen from below. From a drawing by v. Willemoes-Suhm.

The second pair of antennæ (*c*) is implanted just outside the first, and the coxa carries a large curved phymacerite (*o.p.*) the extremity of which is rather smaller in diameter than the rest of the shaft, and is bent up against and lodged in a depression on the outer and under surface of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ; the second and third joints are closely impacted into one, so that it is difficult

to determine which is the second and which the third; the inner anterior angle is armed with a strong sharp tooth, and the outer supports a long and pointed scaphocerite fringed with hairs; on the under surface, behind the scaphocerite, is a large fasciculus of soft hairs; the last two joints of the peduncle are subcylindrical, and each produced to a strong, pointed cusp or tooth at the outer distal angle, the most distant of which reaches beyond the extremity of the scaphocerite; the flagellum is of about the same length and size as the inner branch of the first pair.

The mandibles and other oral appendages offer nothing to distinguish them from those of the other species.

The first pair of gnathopoda supports a small rigid process fringed with hairs, attached to the outer distal angle of the coxa, the rudiment apparently of a mastigobranchial appendage; the basis is armed on the inner surface with a row of strong cusps or blunt teeth; the ischium is short; the meros long and ovate; the carpos is cylindrical, slightly curved, broader at the distal extremity than at its meral; the propodos is short, cylindrical, smaller in diameter than the carpos, and armed with a few spine-like hairs; the dactylos is slender, sharp, and styliform. The entire appendage is fringed with long and strong hairs on the inner and distal surfaces, and with short, fur-like hair on the outer.

The second pair of gnathopoda carries a rudimentary membranous mastigobranchial appendage attached to the outer extremity of the coxa: the basis is short, the ischium long; the meros half the length of the ischium; the carpos shorter than the meros; the propodos