

on the former than on the latter, while more especially on the dorsal surface of the second and third somites they are diminished in size, most probably from friction; on the anterior portion of the carapace they increase in size in a little ridge on the median line, which is slightly represented posterior to the cervical fossa; this ridge is anteriorly lost in the rostrum, which is flattened and dorsally concave at the frontal margin, whence it narrows laterally and becomes subcylindrical and then elevated into a compressed rostrum (Pl. XXI. c). Anteriorly the rostrum is armed with three strong teeth above and six below; a smooth space intervenes, more especially on the upper surface, until posteriorly the margins diverge, when several strong teeth, of which the second is the largest, and all are much larger than those on the general surface, continue in two subparallel conspicuous rows nearly to the cervical fossa. On the carapace the spines or teeth point anteriorly, on the antero-lateral parts of the pleon they point outwards and downwards, and on the rhipidura and posterior somites of the pleon they point posteriorly.

The eyes (*c. a.a*) are very small, not larger than the diameter of the small ophthalmopoda on which they are supported. They are situated immediately beneath the rostrum, and have no orbit, although there is a depression on the upper surface of the first pair of antennæ similar to that which exists in those species in which the organ of vision is well developed.

The first pair of antennæ (*c, b*) consists of three subequally long joints and two short terminal flagella, which are subequal in length and a little longer than the peduncle; the inner flagellum is only very slightly stouter than the outer, and both are nearly free from cilia; the first joint of the peduncle is a little broader than the others, particularly at its base, where a small flat tubercular process projects on the outer surface, near which on the upper surface is a diagonal fissure, protected by cilia, that forms a passage to the auditory chamber, which is lined with numerous short, robust, ciliated hairs planted in rows, and contains a quantity of calcareous and silicious particles.

The second pair of antennæ (*c, c*) is large and robust at the base, and is implanted a little below and outside the first pair. The coxa or first joint articulates freely with the metope, and carries a short phymacerite directed obliquely inwards and downwards, anterior to which is a short, stout-based, sharp-pointed tooth; the second joint is produced to a sharp point on the outer side, and supports a large scaphocerite about one-third the length of the carapace, and has its outer margin slightly curved outwards, stout, and fringed on the under surface with a dense row of inwardly-directed short cilia; the extremity is produced to a short tooth-like point from whence the anterior and inner margins, fringed with long cilia, curve to the base; the upper surface is covered with short, sharp, anteriorly and obliquely directed spinules; the under is much smoother, but possesses more sparsely scattered spines; the third joint is long, dorsally and ventrally flattened, and fringed on the under side with a dense row of