that is abruptly smaller than the terminal joint of the peduncle, is slightly compressed, and is subequal in length to the carapace.

The ventral portion of the second antennal somite forms the metope and passes laterally beneath the frontal margin of the carapace, with which it is closely connected by membranous if not calcified attachments. The anterior portion is produced forwards as a projecting rostrum and sends a keel-shaped process up between the peduncles of the second pair of antennæ as far as the distal extremity of the third joints. It is generally furred with short hairs and armed on each side with four or five small tooth-like processes.

The lower margin is developed into a transverse bar-like epistoma, at the extremities of which is a cup-like hollow that receives the anterior articulating process of the mandibles.

The mandibles (*d*) are broad concavo-convex appendages, the convex surface from the extremity of the incisive margin to the distal articulating extremity of the apophysis is external, while the concave surface from the same articulation to the transverse molar ridge is internal. The mandible thus forms the inner wall of the channel of exit from the branchial chamber, and forms a partition between it and the internal viscera. The psalistoma has the margin rounded and armed with three cusps, of which the centre is the largest, and indications of others exist along the posterior margin, while the molar ridge is produced anteriorly as a long process, the extremity of which articulates in the cup at the lateral extremity of the epistoma; between this articulation and the base of the psalistoma articulates a three-jointed synaphipod which is short, hairy, and curved so as to correspond with and fall into the concave surface between the psalistoma and the molar ridge, which it occupies jointly with the lateral processes of the styloglossa. The articulation at the extremity of the apophysis is cup-shaped, and rolls upon a rounded tubercle that projects from the inner surface or ridge that corresponds with the cervical fossa upon the external surface of the carapace.

The first pair of siagnopoda (*e*) is three-branched, the inner ramus is short, rigid, and curved; the central is broad, flat and truncate, and the outer is cylindrical, slender, and biarticulate.

The second pair of siagnopoda (*f*) is three-branched and four-jointed; the first or coxal joint is short and supports a large mastigobranchial plate that posteriorly reaches into the branchial chamber and anteriorly sweeps the channel of exit; the second or basisal joint is of considerable tenuity and divided into two foliaceous branches; the third joint is similar to the second, but broader and more leaf-like; the fourth joint is long, slender, and tapering, and reaches beyond the anterior extremity of the mastigobranchia, but not as far as the distal extremity of the preceding branch.

The third pair of siagnopoda (*f*) is drawn of the natural size and therefore appears comparatively much smaller than the second, which is drawn two and a half times larger than its natural size. It consists of four joints that are obscurely