

rostrum that is elevated rather than projecting forwards. The carapace is about one-third of the length of the animal, excluding the telson, and deepens laterally as it recedes from the frontal margin.

The five anterior somites of the pleon are subequal, but the sixth is about as long as two of the preceding somites, about half as deep as long, and three or four times longer than the telson.

The ophthalmopoda are short, not reaching beyond one-half the length of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and support an ophthalmus that is considerably larger in diameter than the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ (Pl. LXVIII., *b* ♂) has the peduncle nearly as long as the carapace, having the first joint broad, flat, and straight on the inner, but arched and furnished with a sharp tooth on the outer margin; both margins are fringed with ciliated hairs, the inner more sparsely. The second joint is nearly as long as the first, and the third is nearly equal to the first and second together. The second and third are narrow, cylindrical, and sparsely fringed with short ciliated hairs. The third joint carries at its distal extremity two flagella; the primary is long and slender, carrying at its base a large bulbous swelling, formed by the coalescence of several annuli; it is larger in the male than in the female, and in both sexes carries a series of closely-planted, membranous cilia, disposed in transverse rows, more numerous in the male than in the female. The rest of the flagellum is made up of numerous small, almost naked, articuli, there being only one very minute hair attached to each articulus near the distal extremity. According to Kröyer, the second pair of antennæ reaches to about the same length as the animal, but according to Milne-Edwards' figure¹ it is twice the length of the animal; in all the specimens in the Challenger collection the flagellum is broken off at various lengths. The outer or secondary branch in the female is short and rudimentary, having the articuli feebly represented, but in the male it is robust at the base, and at the third articulus sends off a short branch that is stout at the base, but rapidly narrowing, and supporting a long, curved spine, which seems capable of acting as a prehensile organ; the main stalk is still robust, and for some distance is apparently uniarticulate, and on the inner side of its distal extremity is developed into a large tubercle, studded at the summit with minute points; the succeeding articuli are narrow and cylindrical, each successively becoming smaller, so that the terminal portion, which measures about the same length as the basal portion, gradually tapers to the extremity.

The second pair of antennæ (Pl. LXVIII., *c*) has a strong peduncle and a small and slender flagellum, which, according to Kröyer, is once, and according to Milne-Edwards more than twice, longer than the animal, and supports a scaphocerite that is not of greater diameter than the last joint of the peduncle, but three times as long and gradually tapering to a point. The inner margin is fringed with long, strong, delicately

¹ *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, tom. xix., pl. x.