

developed organs, probably varying in length in different species, and the ocellus is still conspicuous as a small black spot over the cerebral mass.

The first pair of antennæ consists of four joints, of which the first is very long, nearly equal in length to the carapace, the second and third are short and subequal, while the fourth is but a rudimentary bud; from the inner surface of the inner distal angle of each joint there springs one small hair, and the rest of the appendage is smooth.

The second pair of antennæ is long, apparently longer than is represented in the drawing, which is shortened, and the first pair is bent, probably in order to bring the drawing within the limits of the paper used; the flagellum is multiarticulate, the articuli being long and slender, the first or basal being alone furnished with one small hair; the scaphocerite is long and narrow, with the margins parallel, the inner being fringed with a few separate small hairs or cilia, and the outer produced to a tooth-like point at the distal extremity. With this antenna is connected an internal organ, which is known as the green gland; it consists of a long, tubular ramification folded within a compressed compass smaller than its length. The length of the antennal somite, measured from the



FIG. 65.—Mandible.

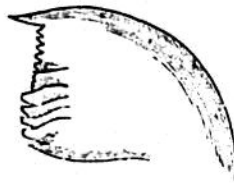


FIG. 66.—First maxilla.

anterior margin of the cephalon to the oral apparatus, equals that of the pereion measured from the anterior surface of the labrum to the posterior extremity of the carapace. The diameter of the animal, viewed dorsally, is greatest across the line of the mandibles, from which point the pereion gradually and rapidly narrows until at the posterior extremity it is of the same width as the narrow, compressed somites of the pleon. The epistoma differs from that of the previous specimens in having the tooth, which is a prominent feature in those, reduced to a small lobe.

According to the drawings of Willemoes Suhm, as shown in the adjoining cuts, the oral appendages are approximating to those of the adult, and may be compared with those given on Pl. LXXIX.

The mandibles have the incisive margins serrate, but not uniformly or symmetrically, the one being more deeply toothed than the other.

The first pair of siagnopoda or maxillæ is two-lobed, the distal lobe being the broader, and fringed on the inner margins with a series of simple spine-like hairs, set thickly together, and the basal lobe is narrow and furnished with three serrate and one simple spine-like hairs, and on the posterior margin is a long blunt styliform process.