

slender, cylindrical, and a little longer than the carapace, the former is broad at the base, and then suddenly tapers to a slender termination which is subequal with the inner in length; the lower surface is thickly matted with closely packed membranous cilia that stand on the rounded surface, and not in a hollow as in some genera.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 1c) carries a long and pointed scaphocerite that is but little shorter than the rostrum; the inner or foliaceous portion tapers to the apex, where it gradually merges into the strong distal tooth; the outer margin is strengthened by a ridge which falls between two rigid and strong teeth standing on the outer and distal margin of the second joint of the peduncle. On the outer side of the ridge the upper tooth checks the backward action of the outwardly extended scaphocerite by falling into a longitudinal groove (fig. 1c''), and pressing against the elevated ridge on that side, and so making this organ an efficient weapon of offence.

The mandibles (fig. 1d) are deeply embedded in the oral cavity between the cheiloglossa in front (*ch.a*), which extends into and fills the cavity between the mandibles (*d*) and the metastomata (*m.a.*), which falls against them posteriorly. The psalistoma is broad, thin, concavo-convex, and serrate at the margin; it is continuous with the molar process, and carries a two-jointed synnhipod, of which the first joint is long, and the second short and disc-shaped.

The first pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1e) does not differ much from that of other allied genera; it is small, of considerable tenuity, and three-branched, the two inner branches being tipped with short, stiff spinules, and the outer smooth, membranous, and obtusely pointed.

The second pair (fig. 1f) consists of three broad plates of extreme tenuity, and one short and narrow; one of the inner plates is divided into two, and fringed on the inner margin with numerous closely packed short spinules, the inner basal one with long and slender hairs; the central is short, narrow, and obtusely pointed, and the outer is developed into a large mastigobranchial plate of extreme tenuity, and fringed with cilia, all directed anteriorly in a centrifugal manner.

The third pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1g) has three plates; the outer plate is broad, curved, and of great tenuity, and fringed with hairs; the concave inner margin is reflexed at nearly right angles longitudinally; at the base is a bifid mastigobranchial plate, free from hairs or cilia.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform and seven-jointed; the terminal joints are reflexed, the basis carrying a long ephysis, and the coxa a small mastigobranchial plate and podobranchial plume.

The second pair (fig. 1i) is pediform and five-jointed; the coxa carries a lunate disc-like plate, of which the upper horn is bifid, while to the lower horn is attached a short and rudimentary membranous mastigobranchial plate, and near the centre of the crescent a small podobranchial plume. The basis carries a slender ephysis that is two-thirds of