

*Anonyx ampulloides*, Spence Bate (Stimpson, MS.) (Pl. III.).

1862. *Anonyx ampulloides*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 78, pl. xii. fig. 8.

*Rostrum* rudimentary; lateral lobes of the head rounded; the head as long as the first peræon-segment; first peræon-segment longer than the second. Peræon dorsally rounded. First four segments of pleon dorsally acute, the third segment deeply excavate above the much upturned, slightly produced postero-lateral angles, the lower margin being as it were bent up so as to form a piece of the hinder margin. The fourth segment with a dorsal depression, the sixth laterally ridged above on each side of the telson.

*Eyes* reniform, occupying a great part of the surface of the head, and nearly meeting at the top of it, therefore very large. The component ocelli short and small, numbering certainly more than three hundred.

Of the somewhat projecting connate epistome and upper lip a lateral view is given in the Plate.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint large and tumid, second and third very small; flagellum incomplete, eleven joints remaining, of which the first, bearing a brush, equals in length some six or seven together of those which follow; the secondary flagellum, of seven or eight joints, has the first of equal length with the first of the primary and partially sheathed in a fold of that joint; its terminal joints are narrow.

*Lower Antennæ*.—Gland-cone seemingly very obtuse; third joint narrow proximally, widened distally, with spines on the upper distal margin; fourth joint longer and much stouter than the fifth, furred on the upper margin, carrying a row of feathered cilia on the lower, and on its prominent apex a group of long setæ; the fifth joint furred on its upper margin. Of the flagellum there remained only ten joints, the first of these being equal in length to the two following combined.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge smoothly convex, with a denticle at the top; the lower rim in front is cut into four spine-shaped teeth, the margin of the mandible behind these being straight and smooth; the secondary plate on the left mandible high up on the primary, ligulate or spiniform, very small; the spine-row consists of four spines followed by nine branching spiniform setæ; the molar tubercle long, produced backwards, strongly furred with cilia, but not dentate; the palp set far forward, level with the front of the molar tubercle, the second joint considerably longer than the third, on its outer side a long row of spines or setæ curving round the upper half of inner margin to the outer apex, three on the upper part of the outer margin; third joint widening for rather more than a quarter of its length, and from that point carrying a row of eighteen spines along the inner margin to the apex; this joint has also five setæ in three sets on the inner side near the outer margin.

*Lower Lip*.—Strongly ciliated on the inner and apical borders; the distal portion of