

and third the tooth is well developed, larger in the second than in the third. The fourth pleon-segment is much longer than the two following; the fifth is shorter than the sixth; all three are dorsally emarginate. The integument of this handsome species is crustaceous.

*Eyes* not made out, perhaps indicated by a somewhat roughened tract on either side of the cephalic carina, but probably absent.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint longer than the head, with a linear, not very straight, carina along the top; the joint is robust, thicker at the base than distally; the second joint equal in length, but less thick; the third joint but little more than a third the length of the second, distally dilated, and at the lower corner carrying a strong, flat, incurved spine (which possibly represents an accessory flagellum); the flagellum with the first joint longer than the spine just mentioned, bearded; the following joints numerous, short, closely united, each carrying a small calceolus. The flagellum incomplete, the remaining portion, a little longer than the first joint of the peduncle, contained more than fifty joints.

*Lower Antennæ* less robust than the upper, with peduncles of about the same length; first joint a little dilated; gland-cone small; third joint subequal in length to the coalesced first and second; fourth joint rather longer than the first of the upper antennæ, carrying spines on three edges; the fifth armed like the fourth, shorter and thinner than that joint, longer than the first three united; the flagellum with a first joint longer than any of those which follow, these, as in the upper antennæ, being short, numerous, and each armed with a small calceolus. The flagellum incomplete, the remaining portion containing seventy joints, those towards the end being longer than those nearer the peduncle with the exception of the first, the whole equal in length to the first four joints of the peduncle. The calceolus is of a peculiar shape in this species; to the foot-stalk succeeds the usual circular cup, but the distal portion beyond this, instead of being as usual oval, has the distal half of each side cut away as it were, so as to leave a narrow triangular piece with the basal half of the oval projecting in a point on either side.

*Upper Lip* broad and thick, with a flattened space in the centre of an almost semi-circular distal margin, the curve on either side of which has but few cilia.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting plate produced into a long process set round in front with eight or nine teeth, of which on the left mandible the lowest is the largest; the secondary plate on the left mandible has its edge divided into six teeth, of which the lowest is much the largest; on the right mandible the lowest but one of the teeth in the principal cutting plate is the largest, a circumstance not unusual; the secondary plate is less strong than in the other mandible, somewhat expanded distally, and divided into three teeth, of which the lowest is the longest and is subdivided into two small teeth; the spine-row shows ten spines on the left, nine on the right mandible, the