

lobe of the hind margin; the fourth segment with a slight transverse dorsal depression.

*Eyes* large, reniform, almost meeting at the top of the head, situated very near the front margin, with numerous small ocelli; dark in spirit-preserved specimens.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint as long as the next two united, its length twice its greatest breadth, with one or two apical teeth, and two or three apical groups of spines; the second much narrower than the first, more than twice as long as the third, with some small groups of spines along the surface and on the bluntly toothed apex; the third joint armed in like manner; to a not quite complete flagellum there were fifty-three joints, the first broad, not quite so long as the third joint of the peduncle, showing within it eleven very short joints in preparation; almost every joint was armed with a calceolus and setules, many had also cylinders, these joints being distally more dilated than the others, and occurring at first alternately, then at intervals of two, and towards the end of two or three; the secondary flagellum consisting of a single slightly tapering joint, almost as long as the first of the primary, tipped with four setules.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper; first three joints short, gland-cone closely decurrent, third joint carrying some spines; fourth joint a little longer than the fifth, both carrying several groups of spines; the fifth joint about equal in length to the first of the upper antennæ; the flagellum thick at the base, with fifty-two or more short joints, the calceoli small.

*Upper Lip* so far as observed like that of *Eusiroides cæsaris*.

*Mandibles*.—These differ from those of the species just mentioned in the following points; the secondary plate on the left mandible has seven teeth, on the right mandible is thin and straight, drawn out into four teeth at different levels, the principal plate on this mandible being broad and massive; the spine-row has nine spines on the left, seven on the right, mandible; the long third joint of the palp has a rather broader apex, and besides the thick fringe of spines on the front margin, has near the centre of the convex hind margin a single short spine or seta.

*Lower Lip* as in *Eusiroides cæsaris*.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate long oval, having on the inner slope of the apex two spines or short setæ, of which the upper part is slightly feathered; the outer plate carrying ten spines as in the species just mentioned, but with the lateral denticles less elongate, the innermost spine with many small denticles, the two outermost with but one denticle apiece; the first joint of the long and slender palp not more than half the length of the second, with two long spines on its outer margin; the outer margin of the second joint straight, smooth, the apex with three slender spines, eleven more fringing the oblique line running from the apex to the straight part of the inner margin; the spines are in two rows, longer in the one than the other; there is no seta on the outer margin of the trunk in our specimen.