

attached irregularly to the borders of the cornea. These appendages are hollow tubes pointed and closed at the top, and flattened and slightly denticulated at the base. The cornea of the eye is faceted externally, the facets being hexagonal (Plate L. fig. 7). Beneath the facets we find very elegant slender crystalline bodies, 0.840 millim. long, and at the top 0.147 millim. broad (Plate L. figs. 9, 9a). I have figured two pairs of these, as they are always united together by their slender ends, the point of union being shown at fig. 9a. In their upper part a granulation is to be seen, giving them a slightly brownish colour; and in their tapering extremities there are some clear vesicles, which have some resemblance to the varicosities of a nerve-fibre. The nerve-ends which are present in *Phronima* are absent in this form, and there is no pigment."

In regard to the figures of the ocelli, it may be remarked that their tapering extremities should have been drawn straight, not sinuous; at least I believe that they only assume the serpentine form when detached. The hinder margin of the eyes is not straight, as implied in the above description and as figured in the Plate referred to, but each eye has a curved hind margin, which leaves a small triangular space at the back of the head dividing one eye from the other.

Upper Antennæ.—Of these von Willemoes Suhm says,¹—"At the frontal border, separated by a distance of about 7 millims., there are two antennæ 26 millims. long. The antennæ consist of two elements, of which the proximal is longer than the distal, which is enlarged at the end, and bears a very small recurved claw." These antennæ are therefore longer than the head, instead of shorter as in the male. Unfortunately when the specimen came into my hands the ends of the antennæ were broken and the tips were gone, but from the portions remaining I feel tolerably sure that the articulation of these antennæ has been misinterpreted; the first joint is short as in the male and evidently represents the peduncle, the "recurved claw" is no doubt equivalent to the little terminal joint in the male, while the elongated intermediate joint had, owing to an accidental fracture, assumed the appearance of two joints, one "angulated" upon the other. The appearance of jointing produced by fracture is not uncommon in the limbs of animals belonging to this genus.

Mouth Organs closely resembling those of the male.

Mandibles.—The lowest tooth of the cutting edge is a little more drawn back on the left mandible than in the male specimen; the triangular process on the upper margin of the trunk is more slender.

First Maxillæ.—The distal spines of the outer plate are not in precisely the same arrangement as in the male specimen; thus, the two large spines nearest to the outer group are cleft for more than half their length; but the force of minute differences of detail of this kind is destroyed by the fact already noticed, that in the maxillipeds of the male specimen the two sides are unlike in just such details.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 630.