

only a narrow line occurring along the ventral border. The posterior pair lie immediately behind the foregoing, and have the much smaller and somewhat ovoid lens directed outward and backward, the great mass of the pigment being anterior and internal, though a much broader margin of pigment occurs externally than in the case of the anterior pair. The palpi are of average size.

The buccal segment is somewhat broader than the succeeding, and has the anterior margin on the dorsum only very slightly curved forward. The basal region of the proboscis shows dorsally a single prominent elevation bearing a pair of large brown teeth (V.), and a smaller one below them (in extrusion). The basal circular series (VII. and VIII.) is in three ranks, a considerable interval on each side occurring between it and the former. When the proboscis is extruded these form a sparsely armed region, the larger teeth being distal and the smaller proximal. On the dorsal surface of the maxillary ring, at the base of the maxillæ, are three groups—a median (I.) consisting of a single rather large tooth, and a small group (II.) on each side of from five to seven teeth, all of which (with the exception of the first) are smaller than those of the basal series of three rows. Three groups occur inferiorly in the same region, a median (III.), consisting of a central and eight surrounding teeth, and two lateral (IV.) each more than twice the size of the superior groups. The maxillæ are dark brown from the tip almost to the base, and in the only one available for examination four teeth are present below the terminal fang.

There is no marked change in regard to the structure of the foot in front. The tenth foot (Pl. XXXV. fig. 2) presents dorsally a slightly arched base, from the outer slope of which a rather short dorsal cirrus proceeds. About a fourth of it extends beyond the tip of the dorsal lobe. The latter is broad at the base, has a somewhat regular incurvation on its superior and inferior margins, and ends in a peculiarly truncated tip. The next region has a similar extremity, but its base is convex inferiorly. It extends outward nearly as far as the superior lobe. The inferior setigerous division is considerably produced, and has a well-marked terminal process on each side. The inferior lobe is large, similar to the second in shape, and reaches nearly as far outward as the setigerous division. The ventral cirrus extends little further than the middle of this lobe. The superior bristles are setose, and the inferior setose and falcate.

At the thirty-seventh foot an elevated process occurs internal to the base of the dorsal cirrus, which hardly reaches the tip of the elongated and somewhat conical dorsal lobe. The second region is gibbous at the base, and extends fully as far outward as the first. The inferior setigerous division is long, though the great increase in the two upper render this feature less conspicuous. A well-marked collar exists a little within the terminal papillæ. The ventral lobe is also very long and lanceolate. The ventral cirrus has the same proportional length, but now springs from an elevated process which bulges beyond its base dorsally and ventrally.