

slender and elongate, almost twice as long as the body, the middle joint being much the largest, and furnished on both edges with slender bristles. The last joint is rather small, scarcely attaining one-third of the length of the middle joint, and having the distal part of the inner edge slightly emarginate, and armed with a dense row of bi-articulate spinules, and likewise with a series of simple bristles.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 9) are rather small, without any trace of a palp or an exognath. Of the two masticatory lobes, the outer is much the stronger, and is armed at the abruptly truncated tip with a double row of strong spines (fig. 10). The inner lobe is exceedingly small, triangular, and furnished with a single apical seta, as also a few very small bristles on the outer margin.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 11) are decidedly membranous throughout, exhibiting a structure most resembling that in *Lophogaster*. As in that genus, the palp is very small, although distinctly bi-articulate. The masticatory lobes are unusually short, and, as is also the case with the outer joint of the palp, provided with but a few simple bristles. The outer lobe is slightly bifurcate at the apex. The exognath is very large, elliptical, and fringed with a dense row of very strong, plumose setæ. No projection could be observed at the outer side of the basal part.

The maxillipeds (fig. 12) exhibit on the whole a structure very similar to that in *Lophogaster*, but appear somewhat more membranous. The basal part is rather broad, and filled up with the strong muscles giving movement to the epipodite. The five-jointed, incurving terminal portion, or palp, is scarcely as long as the basal part, and setose on both margins. Its last joint (dactylus) terminates in a strong spine, and is provided, at the inner edge, with three smaller spines, and also a few short bristles. The exopodite is rather small, and has the form of a simple, narrow plate, fringed with plumose setæ. The epipodite, on the other hand, is enormously developed, lanceolate in form, and of a very soft and almost spongy structure.

The legs, as stated above, exhibit a very peculiar structure, and are, contrary to what is observed in other Schizopods, rather dissimilar in appearance. All, however, having powerfully developed natatory branches, or exopods, point out their schizopodous nature.

The three anterior pairs of legs (see Pl. IX. figs. 13, 15, 17) are rather short and powerful in structure, generally inclining toward the oral parts, and from this feature they would seem to be endowed with the function of true gnathopoda. They increase somewhat in length posteriorly (see fig. 1), the anterior pair, corresponding to the gnathopoda in other Schizopoda, being less powerfully developed and more membranous in structure than the two remaining pairs; they are also furnished with longer bristles. In all of them the basal joint is somewhat produced, transversely oval, constituting with the remaining part of the leg a strong elbow-shaped curve. The carpal joint is rather elongate, and furnished in the two anterior pairs (figs. 13, 15), at the distal part of the