

more especially along the inner edge. The exognath, too, is very small, forming simply a slight lamellar expansion of the outer edge of the basal part, and fringed with a row of short, densely ciliated, bristles. The proximal portion of the basal part forms a thick muscular segment, with the outer edge somewhat curved, and in some species furnished with a few bristles of a similar appearance to those affixed on the exognath.

The maxillipeds (Pl. XII. fig. 14) are quite pediform in structure, and only to a very slight extent differ from the succeeding true legs; hence they have generally been described by earlier authors as the first pair of legs. They consist of seven distinctly defined joints, of which the two proximal correspond to the basal part of the maxillæ, whilst the others represent the palp. The first, or coxal, joint projects inwards into a linguiform setose lobe (masticatory lobe), and in addition to this bears on its external surface a very small, simple epipodite, corresponding, as regards location, to the gills on the true legs. The second, or basal, joint is rather broad and compressed, exhibiting, on the outer side, a distinctly developed natatory branch (exopodite) of precisely the same appearance as the exopods on the legs. The ischial joint is somewhat broad, but gradually tapers towards the apex. The meral joint is much more elongate and slender, and forms, in conjunction with the carpal joint, a rather mobile articulation, the outer part of the maxilliped being generally, as in the legs, recurved almost at right angles to the remaining part. The propodal joint is somewhat larger than the carpal, without, however, attaining to anything like the length of the meral joint, and exhibits a linear form, precisely as in these joints. The terminal joint, finally, does not differ essentially from the preceding joints, save that it is a trifle shorter; it has, too, a row of short simple bristles (see fig. 15) along its inner edge, besides two or three longer ones. All the preceding joints are fringed along the inner edge, with a double series of delicate bristles, those of the inner row being very long and beset on both edges with small and somewhat widely placed hairs. On the ischial and basal joints these bristles become shorter and more numerous, assuming an almost spiniform character.

The first pair of legs (fig. 16) exhibit a very similar structure to that of the maxillipeds. They are, however, a little longer, and have the terminal joint (fig. 17) somewhat dilated and compressed. Each leg is also furnished at the inner edge with a row of peculiar curved spines, densely crowded together, as well as a series of short ciliated bristles. The inner lobe of the coxal joint is much swollen, and contains within a well developed luminous globule. The epipod, too, has assumed the character of a true gill. The exopod in this and the succeeding pair consists, as does the exopodite of the maxillipeds, of a muscular basal portion, and a lanceolate, compressed terminal part, fringed with strong natatory setæ; the articulation between the two parts is very oblique, the basal portion jutting out exteriorly at an acute angle.

The second pair of legs (fig. 18) are a trifle longer than the first pair, and only differ