

The antennal scale (fig. 5), but very slightly projecting beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, exhibits an oblong-ovate form, its greatest breadth equalling about one-third of the length. The apex is abruptly truncate, with the outer corner unarmed and well-nigh forming a right angle. The basal spine, projecting beneath the scale, is very strong, and extends far beyond half its length; it is armed at the inner edge with a row of fine denticles. The basal part of the flagellum reaches to the apex of the scale, and is rather strong, with the two outer joints uniform in size.

The mandibular palp (see figs. 9, 11) scarcely attains the length of the mandible itself, and is specially distinguished by the middle joint being furnished (exclusive of the usual marginal setæ) with numerous short, spiniform bristles, arranged partly in a double series along the inner side.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 12) have the exognath comparatively small, and of an oval form.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 13) are distinguished more particularly by the short and broad form of the terminal joint, which, moreover, exhibits anteriorly (apart from the usual setæ) a row of diminutive spiniform bristles similar to those on the mandibular palp.

The maxillipeds (figs. 14, 15), the legs (figs. 16–19; Pl. XI. fig. 12), and the gills (Pl. XII. figs. 19–22; Pl. XI. figs. 9, 11) exhibit the structure characteristic of the genus.

The copulatory appendages projecting from the inner plate of the two first pairs of pleopoda in the male (see Pl. XI. fig. 4) are very powerfully developed. Those on the anterior pair (Pl. XII. fig. 28) jut out into three strong processes, the two outer of which are highly chitinised, and bent in the form of hooks; one of them has the apex simple-acuminate, whereas the other expands at the tip into a serrate oblong plate. The appendages to the second pair of pleopoda (fig. 29) branch out into two soft, irregularly lobular processes, reaching far beyond the tip of the principal plate.

The telson (see fig. 27) is very slender and elongate, almost equalling in length the two posterior segments taken together, and has the apex produced to a lanceolate point. The subapical spines are strongly developed, reaching far beyond the tip of the telson, and diverging from each side; they are also finely denticulate along their inner edge. Moreover, on the upper face, anterior to the point of insertion of the subapical spines, occur two pairs of minute denticles, placed at some distance from each other.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) do not nearly attain the tip of the telson, and have the inner plate rather longer than the outer, but very much narrower.

*Colour.*—Dana states that this form, in a living state, is quite pellucid, without any conspicuous pigmentation; and hence he suggested the specific name "*pellucida*." The solitary specimen also, taken by myself off the Norwegian coast, and at first described as *Thysanopoda bidentata*, exhibited a perfect transparency throughout the whole body.