

and of the usual form, none of them exhibiting a peculiar development. The three middle pairs are slightly sinuate at the inferior edge, whereas the last pair have a rounded triangular form, with the posterior angle produced. The last segment is somewhat elongate, without any distinct preanal spine.

The eyes (see fig. 2) are comparatively rather small, and do not project at all toward the sides, their pedicle being very short, and the cornea but slightly expanded.

The antennular peduncle (fig. 4) is very powerfully developed, with the two outer articulations unusually stout and cylindrical in form. The basal joint appears somewhat flattened, and sends off at the end, above, a broad membranous lobe, overlapping the base of the second joint. This lobe, too, is densely hispid above, and furnished at the inner edge with a row of strong bristles.

The antennal scale (see fig. 5) projects scarcely beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and is rather broad, oval in form, with the apex evenly rounded off, and the outer corner unarmed. The basal spine is very narrow, and quite smooth. The flagellum, in all the specimens, was defective, but may no doubt originally have been very elongate, since the basal part exhibits a most unusually strong and massive appearance.

The mandibular palp (fig. 6) agrees as to form and relative size with that of the typical species, though much more densely beset with bristles, and has, too, the last joint somewhat conically pointed.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 7) are in particular distinguished by the remarkably narrow form of the terminal joint, whereas the masticatory lobes, as also the exognath, occur more fully developed than in *Thysanopoda tricuspidata*.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 8) have the terminal joint unusually large and broad, as also furnished with numerous bristles, those springing from the inner edge being very slender and elongate.

The maxillipeds do not differ essentially from those in the preceding species.

The first pair of legs have the last joint (fig. 9) remarkably short and compressed, almost triangular in form, and, exclusive of the apical setæ, furnished at the inner edge with a dense row of comparatively short ciliate bristles, the anterior of which is recurved.

The succeeding pairs of legs (see fig. 1) are rather slender, and diminish successively in length backwards.

The penultimate pair of legs (fig. 10) do not appear much shorter than the one preceding them, and have the meral joint comparatively elongate, as also the terminal part more fully developed than in *Thysanopoda tricuspidata*.

The last pair of legs (see fig. 12) do not exhibit, as in the typical species, the slightest trace of an endopod, whereas the exopod is in every respect normally developed.

The five anterior pairs of gills (see fig. 10) have the exterior branch very small, not attaining by far the size of the interior, which is somewhat elongate, and furnished along