

corner somewhat projecting, the inner obsolete. The basal spine is comparatively small, and quite smooth. The basal part of the flagellum almost equals the scale in length, and is very slender, with the middle joint longest; the terminal part does not attain the length of the basal, and consists of only eight articulations.

The anterior lip (Pl. XXII. fig. 1) exhibits the usual structure.

The posterior lip (fig. 2) has the terminal lobes of a somewhat rounded form, with a small ledge-like projection at the outer edge.

The mandibles (fig. 3) are rather strong, their masticatory part expanded in the usual manner, the cutting edge (see fig. 5) divided into several acute teeth, and forming also a well-defined molar tubercle. The palp (see figs. 3, 4) is comparatively small, not nearly attaining the length of the body of the mandible, and has the terminal joint lamelliform, as also provided along the inner edge with a dense row of ciliated bristles, the outermost of which has the character of a strong spine.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 6) present on the whole a normal appearance, having, however, the exognath somewhat large and expanded.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 7) are mainly characterised by the small size and triangular shape of the terminal joint, or palp. The exognath, too, appears more fully developed than in any of the preceding genera, constituting, as it does, a distinctly projecting triangular plate, drawn out anteriorly to a very acute angle, and fringed along the outer edge with a dense row of plumose setæ.

The maxillipeds (fig. 8) are exceedingly slender, though not particularly elongate, scarcely reaching, when extended anteriorly, beyond the antennal scale. Of the joints, the meral is by far the longest, exceeding even in length the three outer ones taken together. The terminal joint (see fig. 9) is relatively very small, and provided with several slender bristles, two of which issue from a ledge-like prominence at the outer edge. The exopodite is remarkably elongated, reaching nearly to the tip of the meral joint, and in size appreciably exceeds the true exopods on the legs. The epipodite, on the other hand, is very small and lobular.

The first pair of legs (fig. 10) are most powerfully developed, and much larger than any of the others, exceeding, as they do, when fully extended, half the length of the whole body. As a rule they exhibit, however, a strong geniculate bend, the terminal part, comprising the three outer joints, being abruptly reflexed, and thus forming with the remaining part a more or less acute angle. The proximal part of the leg generally extending straight forward, reaches nearly to the tip of the antennular peduncle. Of the joints, the meral and carpal are exceedingly elongate and almost naked, as also very movably connected with each other, the meral joint being by far the larger of the two, and tapering somewhat towards the apex. The carpal joint is very slender, and slightly dilated at the extremity, where it has on both edges a few short bristles. The propodal joint is about half as long and linear in form, and exhibits along both edges a regular