

anterior part has a well-marked keel running along the dorsal face, and juts out as an exceedingly narrow, subulate rostrum, curving gently downward, and reaching almost to the end of the basal joint of the antennulæ (see figs. 8, 9). The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are produced into an acute lobe, overlapping at the side the basal part of the antennæ. The posterior emargination is somewhat deep, exposing as usual the dorsal part of the last segment of the trunk.

The caudal segments diminish successively both in height and breadth posteriorly, and have the epimera distinctly projecting beneath the ventral face, and of a rounded form. The antepenultimate and penultimate segments are slightly keeled above, the keel jutting out posteriorly into small dentiform projections. The last segment is appreciably longer than any of the preceding, and a little compressed, exhibiting a distinct unguiform preanal spine, usually found armed at the base with a small secondary tooth (fig. 7).

The eyes (see Pl. XXIV. fig. 1) are prodigiously developed, and of larger size, perhaps, than in any other known form of Podophthalmia. They are irregularly globose in shape, with the cornea greatly expanded, and, as it were, divided into two sections by a well-marked transverse impression running straight across the middle.

The antennular peduncle (Pl. XXIV. fig. 2) is rather slender, and exhibits a structure very similar to that in the genus *Thysanoëssa*, the basal joint being rather flattened, whereas the two outer ones are narrow, cylindrical, about equal in length, and, taken together, as long as the basal joint. The anterior border of the basal joint projects somewhat above, and has, as in *Thysanoëssa*, a distinct indentation in the middle, the outer corner jutting out as an acute denticle, whereas the inner is obtuse and provided with two very strong recurved setæ. The flagella are, as in *Thysanoëssa*, very short, scarcely exceeding half the length of the peduncle.

The antennal scale (fig. 3) exhibits a remarkably narrow, nearly linear form, and reaches almost to the tip of the antennular peduncle; its apex is very narrowly truncate, with the outer corner projecting as a small tooth, the inner rounded off. The basal spine is very short and quite smooth. The flagellum is poorly developed, with the peduncle very narrow and not nearly attaining the length of the scale, the terminal part being somewhat shorter than the peduncle, and composed of sixteen to eighteen short articulations.

The anterior lip (fig. 4) exhibits the usual galeate form, with the lateral angles, however, but slightly produced.

The posterior lip (fig. 5) has the terminal lobes somewhat expanded and triangular in form, exhibiting exteriorly a distinct and nearly right angle.

The mandibles (fig. 6) exhibit, as to the form of the body, a perfectly normal appearance, the cutting edges (fig. 7) being divided into several sharply pointed teeth. The palp, on the other hand (figs. 6, 8), is remarkably small, not even attaining half the length of the body of the mandible. It is, moreover, very narrow, and but sparingly furnished with bristles, with the terminal joint exceedingly minute and lamelliform.