

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 9) are, on the whole, developed in the usual manner. The terminal joint is rather narrow, and bears at the apex a double series of unequal bristles, some of which are very slender. The exognath is comparatively much smaller than in the genus *Thysanoëssa*, and forms an oval lamella, fringed along the anterior part with a dense row of ciliated bristles.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 10) exhibit a somewhat more deviating appearance, having the masticatory lobes remarkably broad and arcuate at the edges, with the hinder one not subdivided by a distinct indentation. The terminal joint, or palp, is exceedingly small, lamelliform, and somewhat constricted at the base, its apex being obtusely truncate and edged round with slender setæ. The exognath, finally, is rather small, forming merely a slight expansion of the outer edge of the basal part, but exhibiting the usual fringe of ciliated bristles.

The maxillipeds (fig. 11) are rather slender and pediform, reaching, when fully extended, almost to the middle of the antennal scale. Of the joints the meral and ischial are nearly equal in length, the latter, however, being much more expanded and almost lamellar. The terminal joint (fig. 12) is somewhat compressed, and exhibits along the inner edge a dense row of comparatively short, ciliated bristles. The exopodite does not differ in size and structure from the true exopods of the legs. Of an epipodite no trace can be detected.

The first pair of legs (fig. 13) are very remarkable, both as regards their great length and slender aspect, and their very peculiar structure. When fully extended, they exceed in length even the whole body; but, as a rule, they are found to exhibit, as in *Thysanoëssa*, a sharp geniculate bend between the meral and carpal joints, the terminal section being reflexed at a more or less acute angle. The proximal part of the leg, comprising the coxal, basal, and ischial joints, appears rather strong and muscular, exhibiting along the inner edge a row of very small bristles. The remaining part, on the other hand, is extremely slender, indeed almost filiform, also very brittle and therefore easily broken off if the specimens be not handled with the greatest care. This part, moreover, lacks every trace of marginal bristles, being quite naked throughout, save at the apex, where a dense assemblage of peculiar spines springs forth in the form of a brush. Of the joints, the meral is much the longest, reaching far beyond the tip of the antennulæ, and being very movably jointed to the ischial, exhibiting a peculiar curve at its base. The carpal and propodal joints are likewise very slender, the former being a trifle longer than the latter, whereas the terminal joint is exceedingly minute, and firmly connected, it would seem, with the preceding. It bears (fig. 14) six slender, straight spines, which, together with two similar ones originating interiorly from the end of the preceding joint, constitute the above mentioned peculiar apical brush. The spines, when highly magnified, present a very curious appearance, being, as it were, annulated at regular intervals, and jutting out at each annular segment as a recurved denticle, thus giving to one of the edges a