

copulation ; but in no other Crustaceans has a similar modification of these limbs ever been observed.

As regards the structure of the mandibles themselves, and the maxillæ, we cannot of course give any reliable information, since these organs do not admit of being examined in the solitary specimen before us. In the female, their structure would seem, to judge from the description given by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, to be on the whole quite normal.

The maxillipeds (fig. 6) are short and thickset in structure, without any trace of the usual exopodite, and want also, it would seem, the epipodite. They consist, however, of the usual number of joints, which together form a strongly curved stem. The meral joint is expanded interiorly to a rather large linguiform lobe, against which the outer part of the maxilliped admits of being impinged. The terminal joint has the form of a strong claw.

The gnathopoda (or first pair of legs) exhibit a structure much resembling that of the maxillipeds, though considerably larger and having the meral lobe comparatively more powerfully developed. No trace of an exopod can be detected, and the aspect of these limbs is, on the whole, very dissimilar from that of other Mysidans. In the female, however, to judge from the figure given by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, they would not seem to exhibit any marked difference from that usually met with in Mysidans, and hence the peculiar modification both of these limbs and the maxillipeds in the male must certainly stand in some relation to the act of copulation.

Of the true legs, the two anterior pairs had been broken off in the specimen examined, their basal parts only, with the corresponding exopods, remaining intact. The third pair (see fig. 1) exhibit a form somewhat resembling that of the gnathopoda in other Mysidans, the terminal joint being not unguiform but obtuse and densely hirsute ; and the two anterior pairs may, very probably, also have exhibited a similar appearance. The three remaining pairs of legs are exceedingly slender, and have the terminal part, or propodal joint, not subdivided, as in most other Mysidans, and the last joint modified to a distinct, though very feeble claw.

The caudal limbs (fig. 7) are not, as usual in the males of most other Mysidans, modified to natatory organs, or pleopoda, though somewhat dissimilar in structure from those in the female. They consist of a rather feeble basal part and two very unequal terminal branches. The outer of these forms merely a slender cylindrical simple appendage, without any armature whatever, whereas the inner branch is rather large and somewhat expanded in the middle, having there an obliquely transverse series of very delicate bristles, the terminal part tapering somewhat and furnished with two bunches of short bristles. Any distinct articulation cannot be detected in either of the branches.

The telson (fig. 8) is a trifle shorter than the last segment, and exhibits the form of an oblongo-quadrangular plate, being everywhere about of the same breadth and