

forming an obtuse angle, without any distinct tooth. The proximal part of the flagellum projects widely beyond the scale, and has the middle joint by far the largest, the last very short.

The anterior lip (fig. 10) is chiefly distinguished by its projecting anteriorly as an exceedingly long and sharply pointed spine, denticulate at the edges.

The posterior lip (fig. 11) has its terminal lobes narrowly rounded in front, and finely ciliate at the tip.

The mandibles (fig. 12) are developed in the usual manner, and have the armature of their cutting edges (fig. 13) rather strong and somewhat different on the two mandibles. The palp (see fig. 12) is rather large, with the middle joint lamellar, the last of oval form and furnished with a double row of delicate bristles.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 14) have the outer dentiferous lobe sharply incurved, with a slight angular bend in the middle; the inner lobe is rather small and quite membranous, bearing at the edge several strong setæ. The exognath is distinctly visible in the form of a narrow lamellar expansion of the basal part, densely ciliate at the edge.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 15) exhibit quite a normal structure. The last joint of the palp is comparatively small and of an oval form, with the outer edge naked. The exognath is rather large, elliptical, and fringed with about thirteen strong plumose setæ, the posterior of which issues at some distance from the rest, and is more sharply curved.

The maxillipeds (fig. 16) are very strong, with the basal section clearly composed of two very broad segments—the coxal and basal,—the former bearing exteriorly the lanceolate epipodite, the latter exteriorly the exopodite, interiorly the strongly curved, five-jointed endopodite, or palp. The terminal joint of the latter is very small and armed with a strong curved claw; the four others are nearly uniform in size. No true masticatory lobe can be detected at the inner corner of the basal section.

The gnathopoda (fig. 17) exhibit quite an unusually robust structure, especially in the male, and bear a much closer resemblance to the maxillipeds than to the true legs. The basal part is very broad and muscular, and the carpal joint exhibits in the male a strong triangular expansion of the inner edge, to which the terminal part admits of being opposed.

The true legs (fig. 19) are comparatively short, and in the female uniform in structure, with the terminal part remarkably small, not attaining by far the length of the preceding (carpal) joint, and composed of only four articulations, the last of which is quite rudimentary and almost hidden between the bristles issuing from the preceding articulation; in the posterior pair this part (fig. 20) is a trifle more elongate, and has one articulation more than in the rest. In the male the first pair of legs (fig. 18) are peculiarly modified, the terminal part being rather dilated in the middle, and bearing