

Thus, the spine issuing anteriorly from the anterior lip (fig. 6) is relatively much shorter, and the terminal lobes of the posterior lip (fig. 7) are obtusely truncate in front.

The mandibles (fig. 8) are chiefly distinguished from those in the typical species by the terminal joint of the palp being more elongate and narrow.

On the first pair of maxillæ (fig. 9) the outer lobe is more regularly curved, and the rudimentary exognath somewhat shorter. On the second pair (fig. 10) the terminal joint of the palp slightly differs in form, being comparatively shorter and broad in the middle, and having, moreover, a dense fringe of delicate cilia along the outer edge.

The maxillipeds (fig. 11) are comparatively less robust, and have at the inner corner of the basal part a distinct, densely setiferous masticatory lobe. The last joint of the endopodite is triangular, and its apical spine shorter than in *Anchialus typicus*. The epipodite, on the other hand, would seem to be comparatively larger.

The gnathopoda (fig. 12) are also much more slender than in the preceding species, and agree more in structure with those in other Mysidans.

The legs (fig. 13) are densely setose, especially along their inner edge, the setæ exhibiting a conspicuous fascicular arrangement. The terminal part is rather produced and very narrow, exceeding in length the preceding (carpal) joint, and is, moreover, subdivided into a rather great number of short articulations, no less than seven being counted on the middle pairs. The first pair of legs in the male do not seem in this form to exhibit any difference from those in the female.

Of the caudal limbs in the female, the three anterior pairs are developed in the usual manner, whereas the two posterior are represented merely by laminar expansions of the sternal parts of the segments, as is in the preceding species the case with all saving the first pair.

In the male, all the caudal limbs are natatory, but differ from those in the male of *Anchialus typicus* by the basal expansion of the inner branch being far less developed (see figs. 14, 15). Moreover, the outer branch of the fourth pair (fig. 16) is greatly produced, styliform, and composed of eleven articulations, the six outer of which are armed with spines instead of natatory setæ. Of the articulations of this branch the antepenultimate is much produced, and bears at the end, exteriorly, a rather elongate spine; the two succeeding articulations, on the other hand, are very small, and the last of them has two short apical spines.

The telson (fig. 17) exhibits an appearance very similar to that in the typical species, being, however, somewhat narrower and slightly tapering toward the apex, with twenty to thirty lateral denticles on either side. The apical incision occupies about one-sixth of the length of the telson, and has a form perfectly similar to that in *Anchialus typicus*. The terminal lobes bear a rather elongate apical spine, and are densely fringed along their inner edge with rather strong spinules.