

anterior part than is the first caudal segment. The cervical impression is well marked, though not particularly deep. The frontal margin juts forth in the middle between the eyes as a narrow triangular lappet, sharply pointed at the tip, but not very prominent. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are obtuse-angled, and but slightly produced.

The caudal segments are simple cylindrical and taper very slightly posteriorly, the anterior five about equal in length, whereas the last segment is somewhat more elongate.

The eyes are very large, pyriform, with the cornea considerably expanded, and occupying the greater part of the eye. The ocular pigment is of a dark black colour.

The antennular peduncle is rather slender, almost half as long as the carapace, and has the last joint in the female simple cylindrical, in the male (see fig. 4) slightly dilated, and about as long as the basal. The male appendage is rather large, but only slightly projecting in front of the peduncle, connate, as it is, with the lower face of the terminal joint to its very base (see fig. 5). On removing the numerous fine hairs, with which this appendage is clothed, the latter are found to originate from a narrow band doubled upon itself along the whole lower face of the appendage (fig. 5). Of the flagella, the outer is much more elongate than the inner, and provided along its proximal part with a row of delicate curved sensory bristles.

The antennal scale (fig. 6) does not quite reach the tip of the antennular peduncle, and exhibits a very narrow, linear form, about five times as long as broad. The outer edge is perfectly straight and naked, terminating with a small dentiform projection. The apex is somewhat obliquely truncate, with the inner corner slightly projecting. The flagellum does not attain the length of the outer antennular flagellum, and has the proximal part, or peduncle, shorter than the scale and very slender, with the middle joint by far the largest, and the last exceedingly small.

The anterior lip (see fig. 7) is produced anteriorly as a spiniform projection, similar to that occurring in the genus *Anchialus*.

The posterior lip does not exhibit any peculiarities in its structure.

The mandibles (see fig. 7) are of moderate size, with the armature of their cutting edges (fig. 9) perfectly agreeing with that in the other species of the genus, and rather differing from that in most other Mysidans. Thus, the molar protuberance forms merely a simple conical process, without any trace of the usual fluted surface. The palp (see fig. 7) has the middle joint considerably expanded and laminar, whereas the last joint (fig. 8) is comparatively narrow, with a dense row of ciliated bristles along the posterior half of the inner edge.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 10) exhibit quite a normal structure.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 11), on the other hand, are highly distinguished by the absolute want of the posterior masticatory lobe, only two such lobes being found. The palp is very fully developed, with the terminal joint rather large, oblong, and not incurved. The exognath is comparatively small and elliptical in form.