

The *antennæ* are unfortunately broken off at the fourth joint; the three proximal joints are very short, the third being the longest; this latter bears on the outer side an articulated scale (figs. 3 and 5), which appears to me in all probability to have the significance of an exopodite. The shape of this scale is rather peculiar; it is suboval and folded in the middle line, the margins are beset here and there with long delicate hairs, and the whole structure has thus very much the appearance of a leaf of *Dionæa muscipula*.

The *mandible* has the apex divided into two principal lobes and then again into a number of tooth-like processes; beneath is a closely set tuft of peculiar serrate spines, at right angles to the longer axis of the mandible and parallel to the molar process, which is strong and well developed. The palp is long and three-jointed; the distal joint is oval and flattened and furnished along one edge with a closely set row of rigid hairs, which do not extend quite as far as the articulation of this joint with the preceding; the middle joint is long and stouter at its basal portion, distally it is furnished with a row of hairs like those upon the third joint, and also with two strong spines serrate along one margin.

The *maxillæ* of the first pair consist as usual of two pieces, the upper being the longer and stouter of the two; both are furnished along the cutting edge with numerous slender hairs and stoutish spines; some of these latter are serrate on the upper lobe of the maxilla.

The second pair of *maxillæ* I have not seen.

The *maxillipedes* are not in any way remarkable in their structure; the inner margin of the stipes is provided for a small portion of its extent with a series of round bodies articulated by a narrow stalk, in which no structure could be discerned; they no doubt correspond to the sensory (?) organs having a similar location on the maxillipedes of many Munnopsidæ; the upper extremity of the stipes is truncated and beset with short stiff hairs; the palp is five-jointed, and does not project much beyond the end of the stipes; its joints are fringed along the inner margin with long hairs; the first three joints are broad, the two distal joints much narrower.

The *first pair of ambulatory limbs* are extraordinarily long and are modified to form a prehensile hand, the length of the limb, which is figured on Pl. IV. fig. 4, is not much less than that of the body itself. The proximal joint is long and narrow; the three following joints grow shorter, and at the same time wider, towards the extremity of the limb; the outer side of each is prolonged considerably beyond the articulation of the succeeding joint; these joints are abundantly furnished with long slender unbranched hairs; the penultimate joint is greatly swollen and three-sided, the inner and outer margins are convex and beset like the preceding joints with fine slender hairs; the third side is almost straight; at its junction with the inner margin of the limb is a single stout spine; and along the edge is a row of serrate spines, below which are a few fine slender hairs. The distal joint of the limb is short and curved, and of about the same length as