

slender, the third joint is greatly elongated and very slender, the fourth joint is of the same diameter as the third, but extremely short; the flagellum is composed of a very large number of short joints; the first joint of the flagellum is, however, of considerable length, quite as long as the six or seven following joints.

The *antennæ* are, in both specimens, broken off at the third joint, the three remaining joints are short and subequal in length, and furnished with numerous spines, which do not appear, in any case, to be branched like those upon the segments.

The *mandibles* have a well-developed palp.

Of the *thoracic limbs* the anterior pair are much shorter than the rest and subcheliform. The first joint is long and somewhat curved; its surface is comparatively smooth, the two following joints are small and subequal, together somewhat less than the first joint; the inner margin of these joints is armed with a few stout spines; the fourth joint is stout and nearly as long as the first joint; the inner margin has a row of about a dozen stout spines; the fifth joint is much shorter and more slender, and has only a few delicate spines; the last joint of the limb is shorter still and more slender, it terminates in a single short pointed claw.

The remaining thoracic appendages are similar to each other in structure; one of these is shown in fig. 10; they differ principally from the anterior pair of limbs in the comparative shortness of the basal joint, and in the great elongation of the fourth and fifth joints. All these limbs are, in consequence, considerably elongated, but there is a slight difference in length between the more posterior and the more anterior pairs, the former being the longer.

In any of these appendages the first joint is longer than the following joints which are subequal; the fourth and fifth joints are immensely elongated, the latter being the longer as well as the more slender, the proportionate length of these two joints to the other joints of the limb increases in the posterior appendages; the sixth joint is short and bears a single slender claw at its extremity. The limbs are very spiny, more particularly the fourth and fifth joints; the spines are borne on short tubercles and are never branched like those which deck the thorax and abdomen. The appendages are also finely granulated like the general body surface.

In figs. 11, 13, and 14 I have illustrated the three anterior pairs of abdominal limbs (of the male).

The first pair were unfortunately broken in detaching them from the animal. They consist of two flattened, closely applied oblong plates, the lateral margins of which are fringed anteriorly with slender hairs. The posterior extremity of this appendage is shown, more highly magnified, in fig. 12; the postero-lateral margin projects slightly, and this region of the appendages (*b*) is grooved, being evidently rolled up in a scroll-like fashion, the open lips of the groove are beset with slender hairs; anteriorly these hairs are set in tufts, radiating outwards from a common centre. The posterior