

anteriorly. The four succeeding somites are subequal and similar. They are much longer than the first, and are laterally supported by large coxal plates produced both anteriorly and posteriorly beyond the extremities of their respective somites, and rounded at their posterior and inferior angles.

The sixth somite is rather shorter and less deep laterally than the preceding, and converges dorsally towards the posterior extremity, where it supports a broad, flat telson, quadrate in form, serrate at the sides by a few sharp, small teeth, and armed with two on the dorsal surface on each side of the median line, and fringed along the posterior margin with a row of deeply-implanted plumose cilia.

The eyes are small; the ophthalmopoda conical, broad based, extending to about one-half the length of the rostrum.

The peduncle of the first pair of antennæ is cylindrical, and reaches a little beyond the extremity of the rostrum. The first joint extends beyond the eye, and has the upper surface slightly excavated to receive that organ. The second is shorter than the first, and the third is longer than the second. This last joint supports two subequally long multiarticulate slender flagella, of which the primary or upper branch is rather the shorter and the more robust; one or two long cilia originate from the extremity of each articulus.

The peduncle of the second pair of antennæ reaches beyond the extremity of the peduncle of the first, to an extent equal in length to the last joint of the second pair. There is neither spine nor scale attached to the base of this appendage, and therein it differs fundamentally from the genus *Axius* of Leach, which is described as having a movable spine.¹ The phymacerite is large, and directed inwards towards the anterior part of the metope, which recedes obliquely backwards to the mouth. The terminal joint of the peduncle supports a slender flagellum that is about one-fourth longer than those of the first pair.

The mandibles are a pair of convex plates, having the inner side concave towards the incisive or psalisiform margin, but towards the base they have a sudden enlargement or molar prominence, against which the synnhipod plays. This synnhipod arises on the anterior margin, near where it articulates with the metope; it consists of three joints, of which the distal one is the largest in width and proportions; it folds round the anterior margin of the mandible, and rests between it and the epistoma.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform, that is, it somewhat resembles a pair of

¹ Leach in his *Malac. Brit.* says nothing about the scale (scaphocerite), but figures a rigid, sharp point at the upper extremity of the antepenultimate joint of the peduncle of the second antennæ, which he describes as "antennæ exteriores setaceæ corporis ferè longitudine." Milne-Edwards (*Hist. Nat. des Crust.*, vol. ii. p. 311), without any illustration, says, "Le pédoncule des antennes externes présente en dessus une petite épine mobile qui représente le grand palpe lamelleux, que nous rencontrerons chez les Salicoques." Desmarest (*Consid. des Crust.*, p. 206) makes no mention of the scale, and copies Leach's figure. Bell (*Brit. Stalk-Eyed Crust.*, p. 227), without figure, says, "External antennæ nearly as long as the body; the peduncle furnished above with a small movable spine."