somite is the most prominent, while on the sixth somite the larger tooth is represented by a number of small denticles, a condition that is repeated to a less extent on the anterior surface of the telson. At the lateral margins of the several somites, and fused with them, is a large flat coxal plate, of which that of the second is the largest, and the proportions gradually diminish to the sixth, while that of the first somite is either absent or reduced to a minimum.

The first somite of the pleon is not so wide as to reach to the lateral margins of the carapace, but the extremities are directed forwards and overlap the posterior margin, from which a strong cusp is posteriorly produced and rests upon the upper surface of the posterior division of this somite, on the inner side of which is a second cusp or tooth. Thus we find that the lateral extremity of the somite keeps down the margin of the carapace, whereas a cusp of the latter presses down the surface of the somite, each retaining the other in its place by a specially-formed cusp or bolt (the pelteclcis). A corresponding cusp exists on the posterior margin of the somite articulating with a smaller one on the anterior margin of the second somite, in a limited ball and socket articulation, and this is repeated on each somite successively.

The ophthalmopod is fixed in a long and narrow orbit in the frontal margin of the carapace, and carries a tooth on the anterior surface, from which it suddenly narrows laterally, becoming depressed so as to pass beneath the latero-anterior angle of the carapace, which is produced anteriorly, and elevated to the plane of the dorsal surface of the carapace, and so passes over the eye and protects it. The ophthalmopod appears to be firmly united to the carapace at the inner margin of the orbit, but not on the outer, against which it is closely compressed, passing through a cavity on the under side, formed by the frontal region folding back against the antennal. Here it appears small and pointed, and the lens, I presume, exists in the extremity beneath a semi-translucent cornea, protected and almost hidden by a mass of hairs.

The first pair of antennæ has the inner process of the first joint of the peduncle anteriorly pointed; the margin is but slightly curved upwards, thickly fringed with ciliated hairs and armed with two small teeth, as also is the outer margin, as well as that of the second and third joints; on the outer distal angle are two strong teeth, one before, the other behind the auditory fissure (fig. 3*c*). The under surface is at right angles with the inner, and is hollowed to receive the extremity of the phymacerite. The second joint is short and cylindrical, and the third, still shorter, supports one long and one short flagellum. The articuli of the inner flagellum are long and slender, and sparsely ciliated; those of the outer are short and thickly ciliated.

The second pair of antennæ has the first joint or coxa articulating freely with the metope, and on the under surface supports a long phymacerite, the extremity of which turns upwards and impinges against a depression on the inferior surface of the coxal joint of the first antenna. The orifice is therefore curved upwards, and is covered by a