

is distinctly defined and distinguishable from it. It is advanced over the postero-lateral angle of the corresponding plate of the first somite, where it is elevated into a tuberclose enlargement, from whence the margin slightly advances anteriorly, and then gradually and smoothly rounds to the postero-inferior angle, which terminates in a sharp, projecting, posteriorly oblique point. The plate has a central depression corresponding in form to that of the outer margin.

The third, fourth, and fifth somites resemble the second, being but slightly modified to correspond to the varying curvature of the animal in flexion. The dorsal sulcus of the posterior division gradually decreases in importance, and in each the anterior margin of the coxal plates, instead of overlapping the posterior margin of the preceding as in the second, underlies it. The coxal plates, moreover, become successively narrower and shorter, and all are fringed on the internal surface of the margin with long, plumose hairs directed inwards.

The sixth somite (Pl. XXV. fig. 3) is modified more than any of the preceding, to support its appendages as a portion of the rhipidura. The dorsal sulcus has entirely disappeared, and the posterior margin is centrally elevated into a minute carina, terminating in a tooth, and the lateral ridge that defines the separation between the true somite and the coxal plate is armed near the centre with a sharp posteriorly-directed tooth. The coxal plate has an anterior and a posterior angle; the former is obtusely pointed and directed downwards, the latter acute and posteriorly directed, and the space between the two is concave to receive the basal joint of the posterior pleopod when folded.

The large and reniform eyes are supported on a small and short peduncle that originates beneath the rostrum, and therefore in close contiguity to the corresponding appendage on the opposite side. The organ rests in a cavity formed by the orbital notch in the anterior margin of the carapace, by a slight hollow on the inferior side of the rostrum, and by a deep depression formed on the upper surface of the first joint of the anterior antennæ, and a slight corresponding one on the second joint of the second antennæ; it is protected by a blepharis or fringe of hairs that traverses the orbital notch of the carapace, the infero-lateral margin of the rostrum, and the upper distal surface of the first joint of the first antenna.

The first antenna has the peduncle shorter than the rostrum. The first joint is long, convex beneath, where it is armed with a sharp tooth at the inner distal angle, it is depressed on the upper surface, being somewhat concave to admit the eye, and has near its base a small, rounded, squamous expansion, furnished with cilia forming a row continuous with that which fringes the outer margin of this and the two succeeding joints; the second joint is subcylindrical, and is scarcely one-third the length of the first; and the third is about half the length of the first; the last two joints are thickly fringed with short plumose hairs on the lower angle of the inner margin; the third joint supports at its extremity two subequal filamentous appendages, which are twice