lies; in this hollow the ophthalmopod rests, protected on the inner side from contact with its fellow by the thick and bushy prosartema, and on the outer by the thickly-set fringe of hairs on the margin of the joint: the second joint is short, about one-third the length of the first, longitudinally arched above and curved below; fringed on the inner and outer sides with short, thickly-packed hairs: the third or terminal joint is very short, scarcely half the length of the second, and terminates in two short, subequal, multiarticulate flagella, which are only about twice as long as the third or terminal joint of the peduncle.

The second pair of antennæ (*c*) has a very short peduncle, and all the joints articulating; the first joint is short, and on the inner side, just in front of and immediately before the mouth, it carries a phymacerite in the form of a small, circular, membranous plate; the next two joints, closely compressed together, are short and thick, and carry at their upper extremity a large scaphocerite, of which the outer margin is rigid, long, and terminating in a sharp point; the inner side is foliaceous, broad at the base, slightly tapering and rounded at the extremity, and reaches beyond the external point; the whole plate is of extreme tenuity and is longitudinally and obliquely ribbed, the lines increasing in number suddenly as they approach the margin, where they appear in connection with the several hairs of the fringe. The terminal joints of the peduncle are short, of small diameter, and are lodged on the under surface of the scaphocerite. The terminal flagellum is slender, flexible, and rather longer than the animal.

The mandible (*d*) is short and broad, having a large molar tubercle and a large, squamous, biarticulate synaphipod.

The first pair of siagnopoda (*e*) is three-jointed, two of the joints being foliaceous, and terminally fringed with spines, whereas the third is biarticulate, cylindrical, and continuously tapering.

The second pair (*f*) consists of three joints, of which the first two are biramose and foliaceous, and the third cylindrical and irregularly truncate; externally there is a broad, flat, mastigobranchial plate, anteriorly and posteriorly produced, and fringed with cilia.

The third pair of siagnopda (*g*) consists of five or six joints, of which the first two are biramose and foliaceous, increasing in size as they proceed distally; the third and following joints are cylindrical and gradually taper to the extremity. Attached to the second joint or basis is a large squamiform plate (basecphysis) projecting considerably forwards, and fringed with cilia, while attached to the first joint or coxa is another squamous plate that is broader than the preceding, projects backwards, and is fringed with fine and soft cilia.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is subpediform, having the meros long, broad and marginate: the propodos is reflexed, and, like the dactylos, which is spatuliform, is fringed with a mat of hairs and rests against the inner margin of the meros: the basis carries a long two-jointed ecphysis, the first joint of which is short, and the second long, multi-