

The mandibles are seen in the form of curved plates with a serrate incisive margin (fig. 57).

The first pair of maxillæ is three-lobed; the first lobe is on the inner side of the first or coxal joint, and is crowned with four long stiff hairs; the second lobe springs from the basis or second joint, and is broad, foliaceous, and crowned with seven or eight strong stiff hairs or spines; the third lobe consists of three small cylindrical joints, each of less diameter than the preceding, and furnished each with two hairs; those at the extremity being the longest. These three joints appear to represent the basis, ischium, and meros of the typically developed appendage.

The second pair of maxillæ consists of a single biarticulate branch; the basal joint is long, broad at the base, and tapers towards the extremity, it is divided on the inner surface into five lobes, the largest at the base, the smallest towards the apex, and each is furnished with three long hairs, except the distal one, which has two; the second



FIG. 58.—First maxilla.

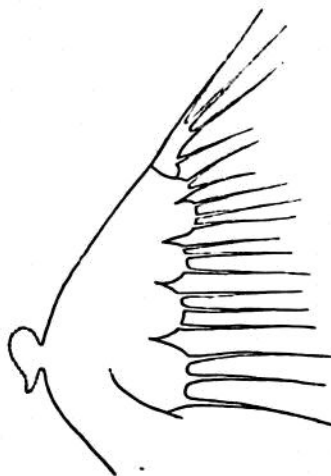


FIG. 59.—Second maxilla, from drawings by v. Willemoes Suhm.

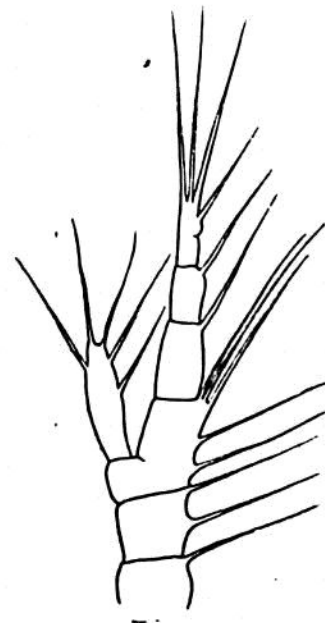


FIG. 60.—Maxilliped.

joint is bilobed, the proximal lobe being furnished with one hair and the apical with three. On the outer margin there is supposed to be an appendage of some sort, as seen in the previous and in future stages, but Suhm says that he could not find it in three specimens that he examined.

The next succeeding pair of appendages is the third signopoda or the maxilliped; this Suhm figures as being biramose, the branch springing from the third joint, instead of from the second or basis as is usual. This appendage consists of six joints and a small ephysis, furnished with several long hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda has the basal joint long and robust, carrying two branches, one of which, composed of four joints, is the true limb, and the other a multiarticulate branch.