

with three distant spinules, and with a long and a short one at each angle of the terminal extremity.

The ophthalmopoda (*a*) are nearly half the length of the rostrum, pear-shaped, and carry a small round ocellus, lodged in an excavation in the upper or posterior margin of the ophthalmus and connected with it.

The first pair of antennæ (*b*) carries a long and powerful stylocerite that is sharp pointed and reaches beyond the distal extremity of the first joint of the peduncle, the outer distal angle of which is armed with a small tooth; the second joint is shorter than the first and similarly armed; the third is still shorter and distally supports two unequal flagella. The outer flagellum is the shorter and more robust, and is only a little longer than the peduncle, the inner is very slender and longer than the carapace.

The second pair of antennæ is about the length of the animal and carries a scaphocerite (*c*) that reaches a little beyond the extremity of the rostrum, and gradually tapers from the base to the extremity, the distal tooth reaching, as a stiff sharp point, considerably beyond the foliaceous plate, which is fringed from base to apex on the inner margin with long ciliated hairs.

The mandible (*d*) has the molar process dentated and placed at a right angle to the apophysis; it carries a three-jointed synhipod, but has no trace of a psalistoma.

The first pair of siagnopoda (*e*) is three-branched; the inner branch is narrow, the middle one broad, discoidal, and fringed on the distal and inner margins with short fur-like hairs, and the third or outer branch broad at the base and gradually narrowing to a truncated extremity, which is tipped with three strong hairs.

The second pair of siagnopoda (*f*) is five-branched; the inner branch is narrow, subcylindrical and tipped with long ciliated hairs; the second and third are subequal, broad, flat, foliaceous, and fringed on the inner margin with thickly planted short hairs; the fourth branch is short, tapering, smooth and rudimentary; the fifth is broad, flat and foliaceous, homologises with the mastigobranchial plates and projects anteriorly and posteriorly beyond the preceding joints, and is fringed with short hairs.

The third pair of siagnopoda (*g*) has the inner joint broad, flat, and fringed with hairs; the second projects to a long, tapering, multiarticulate flagellum, supported on the outer side at the base by a broad foliaceous plate fringed with hairs; at the base of this plate there is a two-lobed mastigobranchial plate, one lobe of which projects anteriorly and the other posteriorly.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is seven-jointed. The basal joints are broad; the coxa carries a discoidal mastigobranchia to which is attached a small podobranchial plume; the basis supports a long ephysis that terminates in a multiarticulate extremity; the ischium, which appears to be fused with the basis, gradually narrows to the extremity, where it joins the meros, which is short and distally supports the carpos; the latter is reflexed upon itself and carries the propodos, which appears to coalesce with the