

inner is slender at the base and tapers gradually to the extremity, and is nearly equal to the length of the animal; the outer is broad and flat at the base, gradually narrowing it becomes cylindrical, and tapers to the extremity, and it is a little longer than the inner. The under surface of the flattened portion is longitudinally channelled and is furnished with a series of membranous cilia.

The second pair of antennæ supports a small and not very conspicuous phymacerite, a small sharp tooth at the distal angle, and a scaphocerite which reaches to about half the length of the rostrum, and has the outer margin straight, thick and rigid; and separated from the squamous plate by a longitudinal channel. It is armed at the extremity with a sharp tooth that extends a little beyond the squamous portion, which somewhat suddenly enlarges at the base and then gradually narrows to the distal extremity, where it reaches beyond the base of the tooth on the outer margin. The inner margin is fringed with long ciliated hairs; the outer is smooth.

The mandibles are furnished with a hollow and broad apophysis, the outer surface of which is exposed and covered with a mat of short, fur-like hairs; the molar process is cylindrical, and projects at a right angle to the apophysis, and the psalistoma is produced from the curve, near which also springs the synnhipod; they lie close together and assume a similar appearance, the contiguous margins being uniform and in contact; the former is fixed and tipped with two or three teeth, while the synnhipod is broad, thin, curved and triarticulate, the terminal joint being quadrate, and tipped with short hairs.

The first pair of siagnopoda is three-branched; the outer branch is curved and bilobed at the extremity, where it is fringed with a few tolerably long, simple hairs; the second or middle branch is broad and flat, broader at the extremity than at the base, and has the inner margin fringed with ciliated hairs and the distal with short, strong, smooth spines; the third or inner branch is curved in a direction contrary to that of the outer, the concave margin is smooth, and the convex is fringed with short stiff hairs that gradually increase in rigidity until they become spines at the apex.

The second pair of siagnopoda consists of three foliaceous branches of extreme tenuity; the inner branch is bilobed and has the distal margin fringed with hairs, and among those on the basal lobe are a few strong spines; the median branch is short, flat, and tapers somewhat suddenly, especially towards the extremity, which forms a blunt point; the outer branch consists of a broad foliaceous plate of extreme tenuity, projecting anteriorly beyond the distal extremity of the inner plates, where it is obtusely rounded off, and posteriorly in a still broader and more rounded process, the entire margin of the plate being fringed with long ciliated hairs, which radiate centrifugally in the same direction.

The third pair of siagnopoda is three-branched; the inner branch is broad, flat, squamous and bilobed, each lobe being fringed at the distal and contiguous margins with a thick mat of hairs, closely placed towards the base; the second branch is