

with the gastric region is a small longitudinal crest which continues to the anterior margin.

The ophthalmopoda (fig. 1*a*) are of moderate proportions, projected on a short stalk or pedicle and furnished with a small marginal ocellus at the posterior surface of the ophthalmus, while at the inner and outer surfaces there is a small tubercle.

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 1*b*) has the peduncle very short; the first joint is deeply excavate and carries only a rudimentary stylocerite; the two succeeding joints are extremely short, and both flagella are long, the inner being very stout at the base, and suddenly narrowing to a slender filament.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 1*c*) is remarkable for the peculiar styliform character of the scaphocerite, which is subequal in length with the rostrum; the outer margin is serrate, and the inner fringed with closely packed hairs to within one-third of the length from the apex; near the base of the outer margin on the under side is a curved process, and near the hinge another lying parallel to it. On the second joint there is a large sharp-pointed and rigid tooth, at the base of which is a notch or groove upon the upper surface, which corresponds with the small tubercles or curved processes on the under side of the scaphocerite, so that when the latter is thrown outwards these curved processes fall into the notch at the base of the tooth, while the inner shoulder of the scaphocerite lies under the posteriorly directed antennal tooth, and thus the scaphocerite becomes locked rigidly in a position that makes it a strong bayonet-like weapon of offence.

The mandibles (fig. 1*d*) consist of a concavo-convex psalistoma or incisive plate having a closely serrate margin of regular dentition—the central tooth and the one at the anterior extremity being the largest—terminating with the molar process, into the hollow formed by which the synhipod falls; the latter organ is three-jointed, the terminal joint being short, broad, and fringed with hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*h*) is short and has the terminal joints broad, flat, and reflexed, fringed on the inner side with hairs and stiff spines; the basis carries a long ecpysis that is flat and fringed with long hairs, and to the coxa is attached a small and almost rudimentary mastigobranchial plate, and a similarly developed podobranchial plume.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*i*) is subpediform, having the ischium long, flattened, curved, and fused with the meros, the carpos and propodos subequal, the latter terminating in a point and fringed with soft hairs. The basis is short and carries a long, flat ecpysis, fringed with hairs. The coxa carries a rudimentary mastigobranchial plate that at the anterior extremity is produced to a straight tooth and at the posterior to a curved one.

The first two pairs of pereopoda are chelate (fig. 1*k*), and are remarkable for the fusion of the meros and ischium into one joint, and the shortness of the carpos. The