

common to many genera, but absent in this one, and is more nearly associated with the ophthalmus.

The first pair of antennæ has a short and stout peduncle, the first joint being excavate on the upper surface and furnished on the outer with a short pointed stylocerite; the second and third joints are cylindrical and terminally support two flagella, one of which is slender and the other robust, to a greater degree apparently in both sexes than is common. The peduncle is short, and situated close beneath the ophthalmopoda, has the first joint excavate or hollowed for the greater freedom of its movement; on the outer side the stylocerite exists as a thickened mass, pointed somewhat obtusely at the extremity, the outer margin being a vertical wall.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that is broad, tapering, and membranous, of considerable tenuity, and strengthened on the outer side by a ridge that terminates in a small tooth near the distal extremity; the peduncle has two very thick joints beyond the articulation of the scaphocerite. The length of the flagellum is nearly equal to half that of the animal.

The mandibles approximate in form to those of *Notostomus* in having a large psalidoma with a serrate margin continuous with the molar process, which is small, and carries a three-jointed synnaphipod, the terminal joint of which is spatuliform.

The other oral appendages also resemble those of *Notostomus*, differing from them, apparently, only to a slight degree.

The gnathopoda also to a considerable extent resemble those of *Notostomus*. The first pair is subpediform and seven-jointed; the propodos and dactylos are broad, flat, and reflexed; the basis carries a long ephysis, and the coxa supports a mastigobranchial plate, near to which, but separated from it, is a small arthrobranchial plume.

The second pair is pediform and five-jointed, the ischium and meros, and the propodos and dactylos being probably united; the ischio-meral joint is longitudinally triangulate and curved to afford room for the oral organs; the basis probably carries a rudimentary mastigobranchia, an arthrobranchial plume and an ephysis, although I have not been able to determine it in the partially damaged specimen.

The first two pairs of pereiopoda are slender and chelate, the propodos not being enlarged; they are similar in form and subequal in size, the anterior being somewhat the smaller, and have the meros compressed, and each is furnished with a basecephysis, a rudimentary mastigobranchia, and two arthrobranchial plumes. The three succeeding pairs have the meros long and transversely flattened, the carpos short and the meros long and cylindrical, and the dactylos long and styliform except in the posterior pair, which is short and has the propodos furnished posteriorly with short stiff spinules; all carry a long basecephysis.

The first pair of pleopoda has the inner ramus membranous, and almost rudimentary in some species, whereas in others, as in *Hymenodora glauca*, it is larger and leaf-like,