

posterior of which is the longest and finely ciliated. The palp, which is affixed to the outer side of the basal part close to the base of the exterior masticatory lobe, is very elongate and narrow, turned straight backward, and projecting within the branchial cavity. It is uniaarticulate and linear in form, with a distinct muscular band running throughout its axis; from its tip two peculiar compressed setæ originate, the outer being somewhat longer than the inner, and both having one of its edges sharpened and armed with fine recurved hooks.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 10) are more membranous in structure and of a rather different appearance. The basal part is composed of two segments, the first of which is very short and filled by strong muscles. The second segment is almost triangular, and exhibits on the inner side two very slight masticatory expansions, the anterior one somewhat obliquely truncate and provided with short ciliated bristles, the posterior having a regular series of slender setæ arranged in a comb-like manner. From the lower side of the basal part, close to its apex, a very short biarticulate palp originates, directed anteriorly and movably articulated. The last joint of this palp is obliquely truncate at the tip and armed with a dense row of slender curved spines, and the first joint is on the inner side expanded to a lobe of quite a similar appearance. Moreover, the outer edge of the basal part forms a very thin and pellucid expansion, which may be regarded as homologous with an exognath; this expansion has the edges quite smooth, without any trace of bristles.

The maxillipeds (fig. 12), which are closely applied against the other masticatory parts, and themselves partly covered by the two pairs of gnathopoda, form each a rather stout and somewhat compressed stem, contiguous with the one of the other side, and having the outer part slightly incurved. The basal part is rather large, occupying half the length of the stem, and consists of two segments, the first of which, however, is very short and rather difficult to see. At the end this part projects inwards as a rounded triangular masticatory lobe, armed at the tip with a few short and thick spines densely ciliated in their outer part. Along the inner edge there also occurs a series of five rather strong plumose setæ, and another strongly ciliated seta is found at the base of the masticatory lobe. The terminal part of the stem, or the palp, is composed of but four distinctly defined joints, of which the two first are very broad and lamellar, and connected by a very oblique articulation; the outer of these latter joints is armed along the inner edge with a series of small, curved, bidentate spines (fig. 12, *a*), besides numerous fine bristles, and has at the end externally a strong anteriorly curving seta. The two last joints become suddenly much smaller and more or less incurved; the penultimate is provided at the end with three ciliated setæ (two on the inner and one on the outer side); the terminal joint is very small and tipped with three or four short bristles.

At the base of these limbs the remarkable branchial apparatus is affixed (see fig. 11).