

anterior segments are nearly equal in size, whereas the two succeeding somewhat increase in length. The last segment is a little shorter than the preceding, slightly expanded at the end and somewhat depressed. All the segments are quite smooth, without any trace of spines or denticles.

The integuments, as in the other species of the genus, are rather strong and calcareous, exhibiting under the microscope a finely reticulate structure.

The colour of the body is uniformly whitish, without any pigmentary deposits.

No trace of a distinctly developed eye can be detected, though a small rounded ocular lobe is present at the end of the median lobe (frontal lobe) (see fig. 2).

The antennulæ (fig. 5,  $\alpha^1$ ) are rather slender, projecting considerably beyond the tip of the pseudorostral projection. They are composed of a triarticulate peduncle, and two well-defined flagella. The first joint of the peduncle is very large, considerably longer than the other two taken together, and also much broader. It is somewhat flattened and finely ciliate along the inner edge; its end is obliquely truncate, and bears at the inner projecting corner a very strong and densely hairy seta pointing anteriorly, and at the outer a much smaller unciliated bristle, somewhat curved outwards. Of the two outer joints of the peduncle, the first is the shorter, and has at the end internally a ciliated seta of moderate size. The flagella are very unequal in size, the inner one being very small, scarcely half as long as the last joint of the peduncle. Nevertheless, this flagellum is found to be composed of three well-defined articulations, the middle one of which is the longest; at the tip of the last joint three unequal bristles are affixed. The outer flagellum is about three times as long as the inner, and composed of four articulations, the three first of which are nearly equal in size, whereas the last is very small, and might easily be overlooked. Besides two or three simple bristles, this flagellum bears at the tip two slender ribbon-like sensory appendages, each divided into a number of short regular segments.

The antennæ (fig. 5,  $\alpha^2$ ) have the form of simple, slightly tapering stems, about half as long as the antennular peduncle, and somewhat curved outwards and forwards. Each stem is composed of four well-defined articulations, and bears five strong, anteriorly curved, plumose setæ, two of which arise from the first articulation; of these setæ the one affixed to the penultimate articulation is considerably shorter than the others.

The anterior lip (fig. 5, L) constitutes a rounded lobe projecting immediately behind the antennal segment. The free edge of this lobe is slightly emarginate in the middle and finely ciliated.

The posterior lip (fig. 7) is considerably larger, but quite membranous, and, as usual, consists of two lateral lobes united at the base. The lobes are irregularly oval and have the inner corner slightly incurved, but without any teeth, whereas a fine ciliation is found along the whole inner edge and part of the outer.

The mandibles (fig. 6) are strongly developed and rather similar in structure to those