

in the genera *Cyclaspis* and *Paralamprops*, as described above. The strong adductor muscles filling the concavity of the body are connected by a broad chitinous tendon, to which two other diverging muscles are affixed posteriorly. The rotatory muscles constitute several strong bundles arising from the inside of the carapace dorsally, and joining successively a very long and slender tendon, which is affixed to the inner edge of the body immediately behind the molar process (*cf.* Pl. VIII. fig. 1).

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 8) exhibit the usual two masticatory lobes, springing from a rather thick and muscular basal part. The reflexed palp is distinctly developed, and about as long as the outer masticatory lobe. It bears at the tip two diverging setæ of somewhat unequal length.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 9) agree on the whole rather well in structure with those in the genera *Cyclaspis* and *Paralamprops*, as described above.

The maxillipeds (Pl. VII. fig. 2) have the basal part rather large, and provided with a ridge running along the lower surface and strongly denticulate in its anterior part. The masticatory lobe exhibits the usual structure and has a row of ciliated setæ continued along the inner edge of the basal part. Of the joints composing the terminal part, the second (carpal) is, as usual, the largest and rather expanded; it has at the outer corner a very strong and elongate plumose seta pointing anteriorly, and along the inner edge a row of short, slightly curved spines, which are densely ciliated in the middle (fig. 4), besides numerous, partly plumose bristles. The penultimate joint is much smaller, and provided at the end with two strong anteriorly curving setæ. The terminal joint, finally (fig. 3), is conical, with two unequal spines at the tip, and one or two simple hair-like bristles.

The branchial apparatus affixed to these limbs (fig. 1) is very fully developed, and the epipodite-plate, especially, is very large and of a distinctly navicular form. The gill-lobules are digitiform, and arranged in a slightly spiral series along a thin flexuous lamella issuing from the inner edge of the epipodite-plate, and partly doubled over it. They rapidly increase in length from behind forwards, the posterior lobules being very small and knob-like; from the bottom of the concave surface of the epipodite-plate, moreover, a single somewhat larger gill-lobule, pointing anteriorly, arises. The exopodite is scarcely half as long as the epipodite, and constitutes a narrow anteriorly directed plate, broadest at the base and gradually tapering to a narrow, somewhat curved neck, which again expands into a triangular lamella bordered by a thin narrow membrane. The inner straight edge of this lamella lies in close contact with that of the lamella of the other side, both together forming an imperfect tube, which can be exerted beyond the tip of the pseudorostral projection (*cf.* Pl. VIII. fig. 1), and serves for the expulsion of the water introduced into the branchial cavities.

The first pair of gnathopoda (fig. 5) are rather slender and exhibit at the base, affixed to the short coxal joint, a quadrangular lamella, to the posterior edge of which a dense