

and fragile structure, so as only with great difficulty to be separated from the surrounding parts. It consists as usual of two membranous lobes connected at the base, each lobe exhibiting an irregular oval form, with the inner corner produced to a small somewhat incurved point. The inner edge of the lobes and part of the outer are finely ciliated.

The mandibles (figs. 8, 9) exhibit a structure essentially differing from that of all other known genera of Cumacea. They are not very strong, with the body oblong and on the inner side forming a rounded expansion, to which the chitinous tendon of the rotatory muscles is affixed. The anterior branch (see fig. 10), forming the direct continuation of the body, is slightly incurved and somewhat compressed, terminating in a strongly dentate, oblique, cutting edge. On the right mandible this edge is simple and armed with six teeth, increasing in size internally; on the left mandible, on the other hand, the edge appears double, a secondary bidentate plate occurring in juxtaposition to the principal plate. At some distance posterior to the cutting edge there is a densely crowded series of strong denticulate spines, six on the right and four on the left mandible. The posterior branch or the molar process is very unlike that in other Cumacea, constituting an exceedingly narrow and somewhat flexuous styliform projection, terminating in a sharp point and bearing a few small denticles along the anterior edge.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 11) are unusually strong, with the basal parts very massive and partly connected at the base. The outer masticatory lobe is rather broad and strongly incurved, with the extremity abruptly truncated and armed with numerous powerful spines, some of which are finely dentate on one of the edges. The posterior masticatory lobe is considerably smaller and somewhat tapering, with the extremity narrowly truncate and armed with five spines, the three median rather strong and densely ciliated. The palp, which as usual points straight backwards, is very slender and elongate, and bears at the tip two unequal setæ.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 12), unlike those of the first pair, are poorly developed, forming simple membranous plates, without any trace of the usual bifid palp. The inner slightly produced part, representing the masticatory lobe, is provided with eight bristles, the posterior of which is somewhat removed from the rest and densely ciliated.

The maxillipeds (fig. 14) are likewise imperfectly developed, the terminal part appearing at first sight to be represented by only a single oval and lamellar joint, finely ciliated along the outer edge, and provided along the inner with a few small bristles. On closer examination, however, a very small terminal joint is found affixed to the inner corner. This joint (fig. 14a) is conical in form and provided with only a single small apical bristle. The basal part, which about equals in length the terminal, exhibits at the end, on the inner side, an imperfectly developed, rounded, masticatory lobe, with two ciliated setæ at the end, and is, moreover, provided on the inner edge