

oil of cloves, and then mounting it in Canada balsam, I have succeeded in rendering the whole body sufficiently pellucid to admit a closer examination of the several parts in their natural connection with each other (see Pl. I. fig. 1).

As to the external appearance (see Pl. I. fig. 1; Pl. II. fig. 1) the present form exhibits on the whole a great resemblance to the common species of *Nebalia*, with this exception, however, that the terminal part of the body, comprising the four last segments, is comparatively more slender and also more distinctly marked off from the preceding part than is the case in *Nebalia*. In describing the body I find it advisable to distinguish four principal divisions, viz., the cephalic part, to which the carapace is connected, the trunk, the pleon, and the urosome or tail, the two latter parts answering to the so-called abdomen in the higher Crustacea, and to the abdomen and thorax in the Copepoda. All these four divisions are pretty well defined in the present form, and are of about equal length, but differ both in form and in the structure of their respective limbs.

The cephalic part is somewhat flattened, and along its whole dorsal surface firmly connected with the carapace. It bears the following appendages, enumerated from before backwards:—The eyes, the antennulæ, the antennæ, the anterior lip, the mandibles, the posterior lip, the first pair of maxillæ, and the second pair of maxillæ. Of these appendages only the eyes, the antennulæ, and the antennæ project to a certain extent beyond the free edges of the carapace, all the other parts being wholly concealed within its valves.

The trunk is almost cylindrical in form, and only slightly longer than broad. It is composed of eight short segments, well defined in their whole circumference, and nearly equal in size, each bearing a pair of branchial legs, the outer part of which projects beyond the free edges of the carapace.

The pleon is at the base fully as broad as the trunk, but tapers gradually, so as scarcely to be more than half as broad at the end. It is composed of four well-defined segments, each bearing a pair of powerfully developed natatory appendages or pleopoda. The last segment is provided with distinct, rounded, epimeral plates, partly covering the base of the corresponding pair of pleopoda.

The urosome or tail is rather slender, and very movably connected with the pleon, so as often to form an angular bend with it (see Pl. I. fig. 1). It is nearly cylindrical in form, and composed of four segments, the first of which is the smallest, and, properly speaking, corresponds to the last thoracic segment in the Copepoda. This and the succeeding segment bear each a pair of rudimentary caudal limbs, whereas the third segment is without any trace of limbs. The last segment terminates in two slender, diverging branches, evidently answering to the so-called "furca" in the Copepoda, and to the caudal lamellæ in the Branchipodidæ. The two middle segments of this division are denticulate at the posterior edge, and the last segment projects at the end, beneath the