

terminal branches, as two triangular, pointed processes, having between them the anal orifice (see Pl. II. fig. 10).

The carapace (see Pl. I. fig. 1 ; Pl. II. fig. 1) is rather large, covering the greater part of the body, including the whole cephalic part, the trunk, and part of the pleon. It is highly compressed, the free lateral parts extending in the form of two valves perpendicularly along the sides, so as wholly to cover the oral parts, and to include between them the basal parts of the two pairs of antennæ, as also the greater part of the branchial legs. Above, the two valves pass immediately into each other by an even curve, without any intervening hinge. As seen laterally (Pl. I. fig. 1), the carapace exhibits a somewhat oval form, with the dorsal line slightly arched, the anterior edges strongly curved, and joining the inferior without any intervening angle. Posteriorly, each valve forms an obtusely rounded lobe, advancing to a more or less extent over the side of the pleon, without however covering the dorsal surface of that division. These lobes are separated above by a deep emargination, at the bottom of which a small and narrow incision is seen (see Pl. II. fig. 1). Owing to this emargination, the posterior edges of the carapace appear in a lateral aspect (Pl. I. fig. 1) obliquely truncate, and joining the dorsal line at an obtuse angle. The so-called rostrum (Pl. I. fig. 1, *R* ; fig. 2) forms an oblong tongue-shaped plate, movably articulated to the carapace in front, above the insertion of the eyes. It is slightly arcuate, with the upper side convex, the lower concave, and terminates in a sharp spiniform projection issuing from a slight longitudinal elevation running along the concave side of the rostrum. As seen from above or below (fig. 2) this plate appears broadest near the base and tapers slightly towards the end, whereas in *Nebalia* it is more regularly oblong—oval in form. When lowered and applied against the anterior part of the carapace, it almost reaches to the inferior edges, thus, as it were, closing the anterior aperture of the carapace as an operculum. The carapace is connected with the body dorsally along a rather restricted space, extending from the base of the rostral plate to about the middle of its length. The limits of this space are faintly traced both in the lateral and dorsal aspect of the animal (see Pl. I. fig. 1 ; Pl. II. fig. 1), and according to its position, this space may properly represent the gastric region in the higher Crustacea. Throughout this limited dorsal area the carapace forms the immediate body-wall, whereas elsewhere it only loosely covers the body, which admits of being moved to a certain extent within it. On each side of the anterior part of the carapace, immediately beneath the above-named region, and at a short distance behind the mandibles, an assemblage of lucid spots, forming together a well-defined, rounded, oval area (Pl. I, fig. 1, *Cm*) may easily be distinguished. This area is produced by the insertion of the strong adductor muscle, by the aid of which the valves of the carapace admit of being approached to each other to a certain extent. Both in form and position this muscle entirely agrees with the strong adductor muscle of the shell met with in the bivalved Phyllopoda, thus giving the carapace an evident phyllopodous character. As