

considerably more elongate, though scarcely exceeding half the length of the peduncle. It slightly tapers towards the end, and is composed of five articulations, the first of which is nearly twice as long as the four others combined. All the articulations are densely beset with bristles, especially along the anterior edge, where the bristles are arranged in distinctly defined fascicles increasing in length toward the apex. On closer examination, some of the setæ are found to be densely ciliated along one of their edges, and besides there is found in each fascicle an exceedingly delicate and pellucid ribbon-shaped appendage (fig. 5), answering to the so-called olfactory cilia in other Crustacea. According to the statements of the late Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm, the flagellum in the adult male has a very different appearance from that in the female, being greatly expanded, and without any distinct articulations. In the male of *Nebalia*, the flagellum is also somewhat different from that in the female, but the difference here consists chiefly in this part being more elongate and having dense clusters of sensory bristles on the proximal joints.

The antennæ (fig. 1, a^2 ; fig. 7) are somewhat more elongate and slender than the antennulæ, and affixed in close approximation to the latter, so as partly to cover them at the base. They are composed of an elongate, triarticulate peduncle, geniculate at the middle, and a single multiarticulate flagellum. The first joint of the peduncle is short and thick, somewhat similar to that of the antennulæ and without spines or bristles. The second joint is also quite smooth, but considerably more elongate, cylindrical in shape, and, like the antennulæ, forming a more or less distinct, elbow-shaped bend with the basal joint. The last joint of the peduncle is still more elongate and close to its base abruptly curved, so as to render the peduncle distinctly geniculate at the middle. The anterior edge of this joint is somewhat irregularly flexuous, forming above, at the curvature of the joint, a rounded, knee-shaped protuberance, beset with short bristles; two similar but less prominent setose protuberances follow further below, and, besides, two somewhat recurved dentiform projections are found at the same edge, the one nearly in the middle, the other at the end. The outer part of the anterior edge is, moreover, beset with slender ciliated setæ, rapidly increasing in length towards the end, and continued transversely on the inside of the joint, so as partly to project also on the posterior side; these setæ are very elongate, almost reaching to the end of the flagellum. The posterior edge of the joint has only a single seta at the middle, but this seta is very strong and more densely ciliated than the others. The flagellum is considerably shorter than the peduncle, cylindrical in form, and composed of six distinctly defined joints, the first of which is by far the longest, and about equals the three succeeding in length. At the end of each of the joints anteriorly, a dense fascicle of bristles occurs, and in addition the first joint has three similar fascicles along its anterior edge. According to the statements of the late Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm, the antennæ in the adult male do not differ materially from those in the female, whereas in the male of *Nebalia* the flagellum is extremely elongate, slender and filiform.