

The anterior lip (fig. 8) forms a rounded fleshy prominence issuing from the antennal segment and projecting backwards so as to cover the masticatory parts of the mandibles. It is slightly emarginate at the free terminal edge and finely ciliated on each side of the emargination.

The posterior lip I have not succeeded in isolating from the surrounding parts. In *Nebalia* it constitutes a rather small bifid lobe, limiting the oral orifice posteriorly.

The mandibles (fig. 1, *M*; fig. 9) have the body comparatively small and tapering above to a narrow point reaching rather far up the sides of the body (see fig. 1). The masticatory part is strongly incurved so as to form a right angle with the body. It has the cutting edge quite rudimentary, only forming a small, undivided dentiform projection (see fig. 10), whereas the molar tubercle is well developed, cylindrical in form, and terminating in a large fluted molar surface. No difference whatever can be detected in the armature of the two mandibles. The palp (fig. 11) is very fully developed, being twice as long as the mandible (see fig. 9) and generally pointing obliquely anteriorly so as to reach the inferior edge of the carapace (fig. 1, *Mp*). It is rather slender and composed of three well-defined joints, the first comparatively short and unarmed, the second very elongate and somewhat curved, bearing at the posterior edge four slender bristles, and at the opposite side near the end another recurved seta. The last joint is nearly as long as the preceding and strongly compressed, forming an oblong vertical lamella, slightly dilated at the middle and provided along the outer part of the posterior edge with a double series of densely ciliated bristles arranged in a comb-like manner and increasing in length towards the tip. As to structure, the mandibles in the present form agree fairly well with those in *Nebalia*, excepting that the cutting edge is still more rudimentary, and that the last joint of the palp is somewhat differently formed.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 1, *m*¹; fig. 12) exhibit two well-defined and rather dissimilar masticatory lobes, and a slender recurved palp. The outer masticatory lobe is rather narrow and strongly incurved, with the apex abruptly truncate and armed with a double row of strong equal-sized spines, besides a few slender bristles, one of which, affixed at a short distance from the apex anteriorly, is somewhat stronger than the others and finely ciliated. The inner masticatory lobe is considerably shorter than the outer and has the form of a rounded lamella, finely ciliated along the free edges and, besides, provided with a row of about twelve strong ciliated setæ, curved anteriorly and forming together a broad fan. The palp, which is movably articulated to the end of the basal part, at the base of the outer masticatory lobe, is very elongate and slender. It exhibits at the base two imperfectly defined segments, forming together a more or less sharp bend and followed by a very narrow setiform terminal part, projecting obliquely posteriorly along the sides of the trunk (fig. 1, *m*¹). The latter part is provided along the lower edge with about fifteen extremely slender unciliated bristles, the posterior of which are rather regularly arranged, two issuing from the tip. In the structure of these maxillæ,