

which has been wrongly represented by the late Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm, the present form exhibits some well marked differences from *Nebalia*. Thus, the outer masticatory lobe in the latter genus is very dissimilar, being not nearly so much produced, and its armature is also rather different; moreover the inner lobe is somewhat smaller, whereas the palp is comparatively more strongly developed.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 1, m^2 ; fig. 13) are composed of a somewhat lamellar basal part, to the end of which two appendages are movably articulated, the inner one representing the palp, the outer the exognath. The basal part is divided into two segments, and juts out internally as three densely setose masticatory lobes, the posterior of which is by far the largest. In front of these lobes there is a slight expansion, bearing three slender ciliated setæ, the outer of which is very elongate. The palp is shorter than the basal part and rather narrow, biarticulate, with the first joint smooth, and the second tipped with three slender ciliated setæ. The exognath arising close outside the palp, has the form of a narrow lamella, somewhat shorter than the palp, and provided along the outer edge and apex with about nine finely ciliated setæ. The maxillæ above described differ from those in *Nebalia*, chiefly by the far inferior development of both the palp and exognath, which in the latter genus are considerably longer than the basal part, and provided with a much greater number of bristles.

The branchial legs (Pl. I. fig. 1, *brp*; Pl. II. figs. 2-4) in the present form are, as above stated, modified in a peculiar manner, so as at first sight to appear very different from those in *Nebalia*, this modification being apparently to make them more adapted for direct prehension of the food, whereas their original function as respiratory organs seems to be much less pronounced than in the typical genus. This is chiefly effected by the excessive prolongation of the endopodite, accompanied also by a peculiar transformation of the exopodite, and a considerable reduction of the epipodite. The branchial legs in the present form thereby acquire an appearance strongly reminding us of the true legs in some of the higher Crustacea, especially those of the Euphausiidae. As is also the case in *Nebalia*, these limbs are considerably more elongate in the adult females than in the young animals and in the males, and are moreover distinguished by the great development of the bristles affixed to them. In both sexes they project considerably beyond the free edge of the carapace (see Pl. I. fig. 1, *brp*), whereas this is not the case in *Nebalia*. All the legs present a rather uniform appearance, forming together a densely crowded double series along the ventral side of the trunk, and being extended straight downwards, parallel to each other, and with their outer projecting parts more or less distinctly curved. Their movements in the living animal are undoubtedly performed in a simultaneous and rhythmical manner as in *Nebalia*. As to structure (see Pl. II. figs. 2-4), the same principal parts as in *Nebalia* are easily found, though rather modified in form. On the main stem may be distinguished a somewhat expanded laminar basal part, and a slender terminal part or endopodite, the latter being more or less curved and divided into a