

and marks off in front the very small space where the carapace forms the immediate body-wall, at the same time dorsally defining the anterior division of the body,—the cephalic part. Immediately below this area, on each side, the insertion of the adductor muscle of the valves is distinctly seen as an assemblage of small lucid spots.

The division of the body behind the cephalic part is very large, occupying more than the third part of the length of the body. It is at once seen to answer to the comparatively small part described above in *Paranebalia* as the trunk, and is, as in that genus, composed of eight well-defined segments, slightly increasing in size posteriorly, and each bearing a pair of branchial limbs. The ventral surface of this division bulges out as it were in its posterior part, so as to project further down than the pleon, whereas the contrary is the case in the two other known genera.

The pleon is considerably shorter than the trunk and rapidly tapers posteriorly. It is composed of the normal number of segments, none of which, however, exhibits any traces of distinct epimera.

The tail is very small and narrow, cylindrical in form, and about as long as the three posterior segments of the pleon taken together. It is composed, as in the other genera, of four segments about equal in size, the three anterior being slightly denticulate at the posterior edge. The last segment is somewhat dilated at the end, and wants the dentiform projections found in the preceding genus on each side of the anal orifice.

The eyes (figs. 8, 9, *O*) exhibit a quite rudimentary condition, wanting, as they do, every trace of pigment and visual elements. They are very small, so as easily to escape attention, and nearly cylindrical in form, or very slightly dilated towards the end, which is obtusely rounded and quite smooth.

The antennulæ (fig. 8, *a*<sup>1</sup>) are constructed upon the very same type as in *Nebalia* and *Paranebalia*, but appear comparatively shorter and stouter. The first joint of the peduncle is rather massive, irregularly angulated, and, as in the latter genera, very firmly connected with the head. The second joint is scarcely longer than the first, dilated in the proximal part, and rapidly tapering to the end, forming with the succeeding joint a strong geniculate bend. It bears on the inner side near the end a few recurved setæ, but is otherwise, like the first, quite smooth. The third joint is scarcely more than half as large as the preceding, constricted at the base and somewhat dilated toward the end, with the terminal edge forming on the outer side an obtuse angle. The fourth joint is still smaller but rather broad, and juts out anteriorly as a slightly curved narrow process, strongly compressed and very finely denticulate at the anterior edge. As in *Nebalia* and *Paranebalia* a lamellar appendage is articulated outside at the base of this process. This appendage is, however, rather small and of a somewhat fusiform shape, with a few small spines along the anterior edge, two of which are affixed to an angular projection about the middle. Of the numerous slender bristles which clothe the corresponding lamella in the two other genera, there is no trace to be detected. The flagellum seems