

masticatory lobes are much smaller, and very narrow, and arise from a common lamellar expansion lying outside the principal lobe. They were devoid of any armature, but it may be that a few bristles have been originally affixed to their obtusely rounded extremities. Neither the palp nor the exognath are distinctly defined from the basal part but appear only as simple expansions of it. The palp has the form of a rather large oval projection extended in the axis of the maxilla, and provided with numerous slender ciliated setæ on both edges, those of the outer edge being the longest and arranged in several rows. The apex is evenly rounded and unarmed, whereas a row of very small spine-like bristles is found along the inner edge, inside the slender ciliated setæ. The exognath is exceedingly small, constituting only a very slight lamellar expansion of the outer edge, and provided with four densely plumose and somewhat flexuous setæ increasing in size towards the base.

The branchial legs (fig. 3) are at first sight very unlike those in the two other known genera, and comparatively far inferior in size, as also much more widely separate from one another (see figs. 1, 2). They are very simple in structure, forming, as they do, merely delicate membranous lamellæ of oblongo-lanceolate form and slightly lobular at the outer edge. There is no marked limit between basal and terminal part, nor are the endopodite and exopodite distinctly defined, the epipodite being the only part distinctly marked off from the plate. The inner edge of the plate forms a very slight and even curve, and is bordered by a single row of slender setæ, continued also on the narrowly rounded extremity. Beyond the middle there is outside a very slight lobiform expansion, the distal end of which is somewhat produced and separated from the terminal part of the plate by a narrow incision. This expansion, which is quite smooth, may, from its position, answer to the exopodite, and the part of the leg projecting beyond the above mentioned incision of course corresponds to the terminal part of the endopodite in the other Nebaliidæ. The epipodite forms a narrow elliptical lamella affixed on the outer side nearer to the base, and separated from the exopodite by another narrow incision. It is connected to the leg by a narrow neck, and has the upper extremity considerably more produced than the lower, the former even reaching somewhat beyond the base of the leg. The substance of the branchial legs is very soft, almost parenchymatous, and between the two investing cuticles there is accumulated a granular opaque mass disposed in small patches, apparently coagulated blood. All parts of the leg, indeed, seem here to be equally well adapted for respiratory purposes. Moreover, in the proximal part several thin muscular bundles are seen, partly crossing each other and disappearing at about the middle of the length of the leg.

The pleopoda (fig. 4) are rather powerful and, as in the other genera, composed of a large lamellar basal part, to the end of which two unequal branches are affixed. The basal part is oblongo-quadrangular in form and quite smooth, though projecting at the end externally as an acute angle. Of the branches the outer one is uniarticulate and