

flagellum is long and thick, and seemingly little flexible. The secondary flagellum of four joints together is shorter than the first of the primary.

Lower Antennæ.—Gland-cone very prominent, third joint short, fourth and fifth subequal in length, with some cilia on the upper and setæ on the lower margins; flagellum of fifty-three joints, rather thinner and longer than that of the upper antennæ, the calceoli equally numerous, placed on the upper margin confronting those of the upper antennæ, but in both pairs so placed that, while the calceoli of alternate joints are seen full face, those of the other alternate joints will be seen in profile.

Epistome a little prominent.

Mandibles.—Cutting edge evenly convex, with a tooth at the top, the lower apex scarcely indented; secondary plate of the left mandible small, curved; spine-row of three small spines, behind these a long tract of fur leads to and partially lines the molar tubercle, the crown of which is minutely denticulate, strongly directed backwards, and carrying a furry tuft above; the palp is set forward, over the front of the molar tubercle, its first joint short, the second rather stout, with some five small spines on the inner margin near the apex, and three or four along the upper half of the outer margin; the third joint much curved, a short piece of its inner margin clear, the remainder fringed with eight and twenty spines, the first twenty-one pectinate on the upper border, the other seven longer, near and at the apex, pectinate below; a single long spine or seta near the outer margin close to the base.

Lower Lip.—Apical margins of the forward lobes broad, somewhat squared, much ciliated, little dehiscent.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate small, with two unequal plumose setæ on the apex; outer plate with very oblique apical margin; of the eleven spines that which stands inmost has seven marginal teeth, the next above it four; these are somewhat isolated; of the rest the outer are the stoutest, with one, two, or three marginal teeth; one about central has seven; the second joint of the palp has six or seven small teeth on the apex and one spine or short seta; below the palp the shaft has on its outer border some groups of long setæ.

Second Maxillæ.—Outer plate decidedly longer than the inner; the long curved spines on its apical border are followed by a row of small ones continued some little way down the outer border; on the inner plate the spines and setæ of the very oblique apical border are terminated by a long plumose seta.

Maxillipeds.—Inner prismatic¹ plates broad, reaching nearly to the apex of the first joint of the palp, the plumose setæ in the usual position, the apical border almost squared, with three close-set teeth, followed by four curved spines decreasing in size as

¹ The epithet *prismatic* was applied to these plates first, I believe, by Krøyer; it refers to that which an unshaded diagrammatic drawing cannot show, namely, that to a spectator looking upon the inner surface of the maxillipeds the inner edges of these plates are almost invariably nearer, sometimes much nearer, to the eye than their outer edges.