

brush of filamentary cylinders¹ beneath; the other joints furnished with cilia, and some of them with cylinders; the accessory flagellum of five joints, of which the first is the longest.

Lower Antennæ.—Third joint as long as first and second united, and but little shorter than the fifth; fifth a little shorter and narrower than the fourth; gland-cone prominent, as can be seen when the antennæ are disengaged from the head; flagellum of sixteen articulations. Feathered cilia on the fourth and fifth joints of the peduncle, besides smooth setæ of various sizes.

Mandibles.—The palp set very far forward; the cutting edge evenly convex, with a small projection at the top; secondary plate of left mandible narrow, seemingly a little dentate at its slightly dilated apex; spine-row of three small spines or stiff curved setæ; molar tubercle with the dentate crown oval, not strongly outdrawn backwards as in *Anonyx cicadoides*; palp with first joint very short, second joint very long, with slight bend or constriction below the centre, and a row of seven spines near the apex; the third much shorter joint has twelve short spines along the margin, followed by six more successively increasing in length to the apex; not far from the base, at and near the convex margin, there are two or three long setiform spines; the surface of this joint is as usual striated with closely adpressed cilia.

Lower Lip ciliated as usual on the forward apices; the outer margins and mandibular processes in the specimen figured quite smooth.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate slender, ovate, apically furnished with two plumose setæ, the inner much the smaller; outer plate broad, carrying on the obliquely truncate apex six dentate spines, and others, probably five, in a second row below these; the second joint of the palp is laminar, much curved, overarching the outer plate, having its slightly narrowed apical margin fringed with twelve to thirteen teeth pectinate on the outer edge, and one cilium or small seta near the margin. In describing these maxillæ, Mr. E. J. Miers² uses the following words, "the outer lobe strong, truncate, armed at the apex with three or four spines." When the part in question is examined with a low power, this would be the natural way to describe it, but under a high power of the microscope it can be seen that the spines are much more numerous, those actually at the apex numbering six very much crowded together, and in the specimen here described very blunt at the tips. That this bluntness is only the effect of wear is clear from the sharply-pointed new spines which can be discerned within the plate.

Second Maxillæ.—The plates rather narrow, the outer a little longer than the inner, the apices with the usual fringes of pectinate spines, which pass rather further down the inner margin in the inner plate than in the outer; on the inner plate the row terminates with a plumose seta.

The Maxillipeds narrow, not broad at the base as might be inferred from the figure,

¹ By the expression *filamentary cylinders* or *cylindrical setæ* I mean the organs now generally regarded as olfactory.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 8.