

has the appearance of a deep dish-cover; the first peræon-segment much longer than the second, forming in front a low narrow arch over the antennæ; behind it projects backwards with a rounded lobe beyond its own side-plate; the first three segments of the pleon with a sharp, very slightly elevated, dorsal carina on the distal end of each, the first two with the postero-lateral angles rounded, the third having them squared; the fourth segment with a dorsal depression, the afterpart with an elevated carina produced a little backwards; the two following segments very small.

*Eyes* comparatively large, oval, with the front margin somewhat flattened, situated near to the slightly convex medio-lateral margin of the head, dark, with the usual light rim.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint large, cylindrical, equalling in length the rest of the antenna; second joint almost as long as the flagellum, third narrower and rather shorter than the second; flagellum of seven short joints with stout cylinders, five or six on the first joint, which is not greatly longer than the second; secondary flagellum slender, of two joints, the first about as long as the first of the primary, the second minute.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The gland-cone very prominent, standing at right angles to the third joint; fourth joint much longer than the fifth, a little curved, and expanding a little distally, some setæ on the side and at the apex; fifth joint not quite so long as the tapering, seven-jointed flagellum.

*Upper Lip* broad at the base, centrally ridged, narrowing gradually at first, towards the end more abruptly, as if to end in a broadly rounded point; in our specimen the apex shows a serrate emargination, but whether this is normal or due to fracture I cannot say for certain; there is furring within and on either side of the apex, also the inner plate, which does not quite reach the apex of the outer, has its own rounded apex densely furred.

*Mandibles* very long and narrow and straight; the cutting edge smooth; the secondary plate of the left mandible not perceived, probably very small; spine-row of three or four small spines, followed by a long furry tract of cilia, the only representative of a molar tubercle; above is a projection corresponding apparently to the "articular condyle" of Schiødte, and to the part of the mandible of *Acidostoma obesum* which Lilljeborg, on *Lysianassa magellanica* (pl. v. fig. 56), calls the molar tubercle, but which from its position can scarcely have anything to do with that organ either in origin or function; far to the rear is placed the small three-jointed palp, the base of the mandible being a little dilated behind it; the first joint of the palp comparatively long, with one seta attached near the outer apex; the second joint with two pectinate setæ or spines at the outer apex; the third joint slender, curved, as long as the second, with numerous adpressed cilia, and at the apex two unequal pectinate spines.

*Lower Lip* strongly ciliated on the forward lobes, which are much narrowed distally; the mandibular processes also ciliated.