

fourth pleon-segment has a deep transverse dorsal depression; the sixth segment runs out into a sharp point on each side of the telson.

*Eyes* small, oval, situated near the front of the head almost between the upper and lower antennæ.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint much longer and thicker than the second, distally produced into a long acute tooth, and a shorter one minutely and unequally bifid; the second joint is also distally produced into a bifid tooth of some size on one side and a minute denticle on the other; in the specimen from Station 150 the remainder of the upper antennæ was missing; in a specimen from Kerguelen the third joint was very small, the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of some twenty joints, decreasing in thickness and increasing in length successively downwards (see fig. *a.s.*).

*Lower Antennæ*.—First joint forming a small lobe on the lower side, the gland-cone of the second joint small, the distal margins of both the second and third joints irregularly dentate; the fourth joint as long as the preceding three united, having distally a produced tooth and a denticle; the fifth joint narrower and rather shorter than the fourth; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, consisting of thirty-five joints, of which the first is the longest.

*Upper Lip*.—The front plate is wider at the base than at the smooth flattened distal margin, with the sides evenly convex.

*Mandibles* long and tongue-like, the cutting edge sloping backwards, so that in the row of seven teeth on the right mandible, three large and four small, the top one is the largest and most prominent; it has a small tooth on the outer side of it; on the left mandible the teeth seem to be less numerous and larger; on the right mandible the secondary plate was obscure; on the left it was well defined, long, and strap-shaped, lying close to the lower margin of the principal plate, but not reaching its apex, the upper margin convex, the distal part of the lower cut into four teeth; no spine-row was visible; the molar tubercle on the left mandible is very small, with a narrow crown minutely denticulate; on the right mandible no dentate crown could be perceived; the first joint of the palp is long and distally dilated, with a spine at the inner distal corner, the second joint is longer than the first or third, but is drawn too long in the figures; it has two spines near the inner apex; the third joint is a little longer than the first, the outer margin convex, the surface ciliated, the apex and much of the inner margin fringed with spines. In the figures *m.m.* the new growth of the cutting-plates is seen within the trunk of each mandible, and separate figures more highly magnified are given to show the details of these still-unworn edges. The left mandible is figured on the right, and the right mandible on the left, of the Plate.

*Lower Lip* thin in texture, the principal lobes dehiscent, with the inner margins straight or slightly concave, the apex angular; the inner lobes are doubtfully distinct from the principal; the mandibular processes are long and divergent.