

the definition; finally, of the telson it may be said that it is whole or emarginate, the latter epithet applying to *Halirages fulvocinctus*, M. Sars, and *Halirages huxleyanus*, Sp. Bate.

Halirages fulvocinctus (M. Sars).

1859. *Amphithoë fulvocincta*, M. Sars, Oversigt over norsk-arkt. Krebsdyr, p. 22 (141).
 1862. " " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 381.
 1863. *Pherusa tricuspis*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 138.
 1865. *Paramphithoë fulvocincta*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 9, fig. 15.
 1870. *Halirages fulvocinctus*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 116.
 1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 342, pl. xxiii. fig. 11f.
 1884. " " J. S. Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvænangsfjorden, p. 102.

Upper Antennæ.—The second and third joints of the peduncle crowded with small calceoli on the under side; the third joint distally produced below in a thin laminar process with serrate edges, about which calceoli and small spines are attached; the very numerous joints of the flagellum, so far as observed, were all armed with a calceolus apiece and some cylinders, the projecting distal points to which these are attached not being in line, give the flagellum a strongly serrate appearance on the under side.

Lower Antennæ.—The first three joints are short, with short spines on the upper margin; the fourth and fifth joints subequal, slightly curved, the upper margin convex, serrate, carrying many calceoli; the joints of the flagellum very numerous, armed with calceoli, the first joint long but showing rings as of many short joints in preparation, the joints immediately following the first much broader than long.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate between oblong and oval, with five very unequal, strongly plumose setæ on the slightly oblique apical margin, the setæ graduated in size, the largest innermost; the outer plate on the broad apical margin carrying eleven spines of various lengths with teeth of various sizes, varying in number from two to six; the long second joint of the palp strongly ciliated, having a row of setiform spines passing from the distal part of the inner margin towards the outer apex, the distal margin strongly denticulate and set with spines or spine-teeth. Boeck assigns *six* setæ to the inner plate and *ten* spines to the outer, of which half are pectinate (kamdannet), the other half serrate (saugtakket); Schneider says, "I have only seen *eight* short spines, which are all pectinate (alle har kamtænder), on the outer plate, while the inner plate only has *five* plumose setæ on the apex."

Second Maxillæ long and rather narrow, the inner plate a little shorter than the outer, with four plumose setæ on the inner margin graduated in size, the lowest the longest; the apical margin fringed with spines shorter than these setæ; the apical margin of the outer plates fringed with feathered spines longer than the spines on the inner plate. Schneider says, "The inner plate has below on the inner rim *three* thick plumose setæ, the outer has only simple fine setæ."