

and lower antennæ; the first segment of the peræon the shortest, the seventh the longest; the pleon carinate, each of the first five segments dorsally produced backwards in a small but pronounced tooth, with a cilium attached to the under side; the first three segments of the pleon long, the postero-lateral angles produced in a small sharp tooth, larger on the third segment than on the others, and on that segment upturned; the hind margin of the third segment is sinuous on each side below the dorsal tooth.

*Eyes* themselves not perceived, but from traces on the integument of the head it may be inferred that they were present, and of considerable size.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint considerably longer than the two following united, the second more than half the length of the first, with three groups of setæ on the inner side, distally produced into two sharp points, the third joint not longer than broad; the flagellum of thirteen joints, the first nearly twice as long as the third joint of the peduncle, all together rather longer than the whole peduncle; the secondary flagellum of nine (on one antenna of eight), joints, equal in length to the first five of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ* longer than the upper, the first joint little expanded, the second more than usually distinct from the first, with a blunt inconspicuous gland-cone, the third much longer than the second, with some small spines at the lower apex; the fourth joint more than twice as long as the third, with some spines along the margins, the fifth rather longer, also set with spines or short setæ; the flagellum of thirteen joints, not nearly so long as the peduncle.

*Upper Lip*.—The distal plate somewhat of a transverse oval in shape, its distal margin insinuate in a very slight almost imperceptible degree, furred in the usual manner. (This description is given from the Heard Island specimen.)

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge angled, divided into six teeth, the four uppermost being small, the next the most prominent, the lowest as large as this or larger; the secondary plate of the left mandible is almost as large and powerful as the principal, its edge less oblique, divided into five teeth, of which the lowest is the largest, the uppermost the smallest, with two small denticles on its side; on the right mandible the secondary plate is much feebler, the edge denticulate with seven or eight little denticles and two moderately strong teeth at the lowest part; the spine-row consists of six spines, those nearest the cutting edge being the strongest; from the bluntness of these spines in actual use compared with their sharpness in preparation, it may be inferred that they are by no means merely ornamental appendages; beyond the spine-row, doing duty apparently for the molar tubercle, is a second row of five or six spines, set closely together, the first one or two short, the rest long, the furthest back being much the longest; the slender palp, exceeding the length of the trunk of the mandible, is fixed on a projection over the space between the two spine-groups, and has three almost equal joints, the second a very little longer than the first, and the first than the third; some four slender spines or setæ