

pleon having the postero-lateral angles somewhat squared, the second having them more acute, the third having a very convex lower margin curving up to an acute apex, between which and a less produced dorso-lateral tooth on either side there is a sharp re-entering angle; the fourth segment is longer than the coalesced fifth and sixth, and its hind margin forms an obtuse angle at the centre. Viewed from the front the detached head has a balloon-like appearance, the mouth organs representing the narrow lower end.

*The Eyes* cover most of the head, leaving free a small space near the horns, and a narrow lateral tract dividing the upper from the lower group of ocelli, except along the back of the head; the ocelli of the upper group are the larger.

*Upper Antennæ*.—Under pressure the horns of the specimen have assumed a jointed appearance, from accidental folding of the skin; some such appearance as this may have led Milne-Edwards to suggest that these horns represented the upper antennæ. There can, however, be no doubt that Mr. Spence Bate is right in regarding as the upper antennæ the organs placed just behind and below the horns; these, in our specimen, have two free joints, the first not longer than broad, the second conical, a little bent, twice as long as its greatest breadth, with ten or twelve cylinders spreading out from the inner side and the apex. In a male specimen, taken off Malta by Dr. Bruce, the horns are not acute; the first joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ is tumid, the two following joints much narrower than the first and not so long as broad; the first joint of the flagellum is fringed with filaments on the lower margin and apex, being produced beyond the short second joint; the third joint is longer than the second, and as long as the upper margin of the first; there are eighteen other joints, several of the upper ones being distally widened, while the lower are filiform; the ends of the antennæ being broken, the full number of joints was not ascertained.

*Lower Antennæ*.—These are wanting in the female. In the male specimen from Malta the lower antennæ are present, projecting from the lower part of the front of the head, therefore at some distance below the upper pair; the peduncle is not very stout; of the three free joints the third is nearly as long as the two preceding together; the filiform flagellum has thirty-three joints, of which the first is the stoutest, though itself abruptly narrower than the peduncle; the joints at the middle of the flagellum are the longest.

*Upper Lip* very small, distally narrowed, with a rather wide emargination, one of the lobes thus formed appearing to be minutely (perhaps accidentally) bifid.

*Mandibles* rather long and narrow, the cutting-edge nearly straight, striated, and very finely denticulate, with a prominent tooth at each corner; there is a spine-row of several very small spines and a long molar tubercle the crown of which is covered with a brush of numerous small spines. Neither in the specimen here described nor in the male specimen from Malta was there a mandibular palp.

*Under Lip*.—The principal lobes ciliated, the mandibular processes smooth, connected with the other lobes by a very convex outer margin.