

Primno macropa, Guérin (Pl. CLXXVIII.).

1836. *Primno macropa*, Guérin, Magasin de Zoologie, t. vi. Classe vii. p. 4, pl. xvii. figs. 1a-1f.
 1838. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vertèbres, t. v.
 1840. " " Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust., Arachn. et Myriap., p. 239, pl. xviii. fig. 7.
 1840. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 81.
 1849. " *macropa*, Nicolet, Hist. fis. y pol. de Chile por Claudio Gay, Zool., t. iii.
 1862. " *macropa*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 322, pl. li. fig. 8.
 1884. " " Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. Taf. xxxv. figs. 3, 3a.
 1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 28.

Head irregularly globose, when detached together with the mouth organs having in a front view a sort of balloon-shape, the rostral angle above the upper antennæ rounded, folded inwards; the first segment of the peræon very narrow below, but dorsally the longest of the peræon-segments except the seventh; the seventh peræon-segment and the two first of the pleon produced backwards into sharp processes in the middle of the back; the peræon not carinate, but tending to be so, especially at the last segment; the first three segments of the pleon not very strongly carinate, the postero-lateral angles of the first two squared, of the third very acute, the fourth segment longer than the coalesced fifth and sixth.

Eyes covering most of the surface of the head, the upper and lower eye on each side of the head contiguous, but the upper having much larger ocelli than the lower.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle consisting of one joint, which is short and stout, cylindrical, widening distally; the flagellum also consisting of one joint, which is long, prismatic in section, tapering at first rapidly, with five short filaments on either side, beyond these becoming very narrow, and drawn out to a fine point.

Lower Antennæ wanting in the female, or only represented by a small protuberance.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge narrow, minutely striated, with a little tooth at either end; a small group of spinules adjoins the tooth of the lower end; the secondary plate of the left mandible is very small; the molar tubercle broad, its crown fringed with comparatively long teeth and set with numerous hair-like spines; behind the molar tubercle the lower edge forms a very convex lobe; there is no palp (in the female).

Lower Lip short and compact.

First Maxillæ.—The plate narrows to the distal margin, on which it carries three comparatively large spines and a smaller one at the outer corner; six small ones fringe the inner margin, having below them four or five that are almost thread-like; the one-jointed palp reaches beyond the plate, is very slightly curved, of almost even breadth