

The carapace is remarkably small, so as to cover only the anterior part of the trunk, whereas the two posterior segments of the latter are exposed behind it around the whole of their circumference. Moreover, the lateral wings of the carapace, in the specimen examined, were greatly inflected or doubled over, and thus the lateral parts of the two preceding segments also appear uncovered inferiorly. The carapace exhibits a well-marked cervical sulcus, behind which the linguiform dorsal area is distinctly seen. The frontal margin is truncate, with but a very small dentiform projection in the middle (see fig. 2) as a rudiment of the rostrum. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are narrowly rounded.

The caudal segments are simple cylindrical, without any trace of epimera, the anterior ones differing but slightly in size and appearance from the two posterior segments of the trunk. The last segment, on the other hand, is rather elongate, about as long as the two preceding ones taken together.

The eyes (fig. 3) are quite rudimentary, without any trace either of pigment or visual elements, constituting merely two thin and pellucid lamellæ, of an oblong form, and mounted on very short and narrow pedicles. They would seem to a certain extent movable, and, in the specimen examined, were directed upwards, with their inner faces parallel to each other and to the axis of the body.

The antennular peduncle (see figs. 1, 2) is very slender and elongate, nearly equalling the carapace in length, and has the basal joint longer than both the others taken together. The last joint is rather small, and does not exhibit any trace of the hirsute lobe, usually met with in male Mysidans. The flagella are shorter than the peduncle, well-nigh uniform in structure and length, and composed of several short articulations.

The antennal scale (figs. 1, 2, 4) projects but slightly beyond the basal joint of the antennulæ, and exhibits a very narrow lanceolate form, the edges being densely setiferous all round. The flagellum is most imperfectly developed, and totally wants the terminal part, constituting, as it does, merely a short biarticulate stem, corresponding to the basal portion or peduncle in other Mysidans. This stem scarcely reaches to the tip of the scale, and is provided with a dense tuft of apical bristles.

The mandibular palps being, according to the statement of the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, of quite normal appearance in the female, exhibit in the male (see fig. 1) a truly remarkable development, projecting, as they do, in the form of a pair of very powerful limbs far beyond the antennular peduncles. Their middle joint is by far the largest and strongly muscular, and also furnished along the lower edge with numerous tufts of small bristles. The last joint is sharply reflexed, forming along with the preceding joint a geniculate bend, and is armed with seven strong unguiform spines, three of which spring from the apex, and two from each of the edges. These limbs serve in all probability as powerful prehensile organs, by the aid of which the male clasps the female during