

to which it, moreover, seems to bear a closer relation in so far that it is much more movably articulated to the penultimate segment of the trunk than to the first caudal segment.

The tail is rather slender and somewhat longer than the anterior division of the body. Its segments are regularly cylindrical, with the posterior edge somewhat more emarginated ventrally than dorsally, and forming on each side an obtuse angle. Of the segments the penultimate as usual is the longest. The last segment is rather small and forms posteriorly a rounded prominence arching over the anal orifice.

The integuments are thin and pellucid, without any distinct sculpturing.

The colour—to judge from a specimen mounted in Canada balsam—is uniformly light yellowish, without any pigmentary deposits.

The antennulæ (see fig. 1) are seen projecting in front from the sinus between the pseudorostral projection and the antero-lateral corners of the carapace. They are of moderate size (see fig. 4) and have the joints of the peduncle successively diminishing a little both in length and thickness. At the end of each joint there are several slender setæ, which on the middle joint form a complete whorl around its end. Of the flagella (see fig. 5), the inner one is very small and knob-like, bearing, besides three simple unequal setæ, a single very delicate auditory bristle (fig. 6) with only two diverging cilia at the tip; a similar bristle is also found affixed to the end of the peduncle internally (see fig. 5). The outer flagellum scarcely exceeds in length the last joint of the peduncle, and is, as usual, composed of three joints, the first being twice as long as the other two taken together. The last joint is very small and bears, besides a few simple bristles, two ribbon-like and closely annulated sensory appendages.

The antennæ of the young male dissected (see fig. 4) are still imperfectly developed, scarcely reaching the length of the anterior division of the body, but yet exhibiting a distinct definition of the peduncle from the flagellum. The peduncle is geniculate at the base, with the proximal part irregularly constricted and bearing three anteriorly curving ciliated bristles, and the distal part cylindrical and exhibiting an imperfect articulation anterior to the middle, but still without any trace of bristles. The terminal part of the antenna forms a densely annulated sheath, gradually tapering to the tip, and within this sheath the developing filiform flagellum may be traced.

The anterior lip (fig. 7) has the form of a small rounded prominence, the posterior part of which is somewhat dilated and slightly emarginated at the free edge, which is finely ciliated.

The posterior lip (fig. 9) is very delicate and difficult to separate from the adjoining parts, but seems to exhibit the usual structure. The lateral lobes are very thin and membranous, with the inner corner somewhat projecting and incurved, but without any teeth, whereas a delicate ciliation is found along the inner and part of the outer edges of the lobes.