

to have been rather elongate, in all probability much longer than the peduncle, but the outer part is wanting in both specimens. The preserved proximal part is composed of eight joints, the first of which, as usual, is by far the largest and about as long as the lamellar appendage, whereas the succeeding joints are very short. The bristles, which may have clothed these joints anteriorly, were broken off in the specimen examined.

The antennæ (fig. 8, α^2) are somewhat more slender than the antennulæ, and comparatively rather smaller than those in *Nebalia* and *Paranebalia*. The peduncle is scarcely longer than that of the antennulæ and geniculate at the middle. Its first joint is the largest, irregularly quadrangular in form, and exhibits on the outer side at the base a rounded prominence, slightly overlapping the basal joint of the antennulæ. The second joint is, like the first, quite smooth, and has the distal extremity obliquely truncate, forming with the succeeding joint a sharp geniculate bend. The latter joint is considerably more slender than the two preceding, and divided into two segments by a well-marked transverse suture. It is provided along the anterior edge with a number of small slender bristles, forming on the proximal segment a double row. The flagellum in both specimens is imperfect, the outer part being broken off, but, to judge from the form of the proximal part, it may have been rather elongate and slender.

The anterior lip (figs. 8, 9, *L*) projecting posteriorly between the bases of the antennæ, is rather large and almost pentagonal in form, the terminal edge being not, as in the two other genera, emarginate, but on the contrary produced in the middle as an obtuse angle, and without any visible ciliation.

The mandibles (fig. 8, *M*) are very small, more so even than in *Nebalia* and *Paranebalia*. The structure of their masticatory part could not be more closely examined, but this part seems to be far less developed than in the genus *Paranebalia*. The palp (*Mp*), on the other hand, is very large, almost pediform, and composed of three distinctly defined joints forming angular bends with each other. The basal joint is rather massive, and forms with the succeeding joint apparently a very movable articulation. Both these joints are quite smooth and nearly uniform in size, whereas the terminal joint is considerably smaller and of a narrow elliptical form; it is moreover strongly compressed, and provided along the posterior edge with a dense row of ciliated bristles, arranged in a comb-like manner.

Of the maxillæ I have only been able to examine the second pair more closely, the first pair being so much damaged in the specimen examined as not to admit of any satisfactory description. The former pair (fig. 10) are very small and look rather dissimilar to those in *Nebalia* and *Paranebalia*, whereas, on the other hand, they show an unmistakable resemblance to the maxillæ in certain Copepoda. As in the latter group the inner masticatory lobe is very strongly developed and does not extend in the same plane as the others; it is, moreover, provided at the free edge with a dense row of strong spine-like bristles, which are ciliated at one of their edges and recurved, so as to form together a dense comb-like fan projecting towards the oral orifice. The three other