

of ciliated setæ. No trace of any apical articulation occurs either in this or in other genera of Euphausiidæ.

The anterior lip (see Pl. XI. fig. 6, *l*; Pl. XII. fig. 7) forms a triangular fleshy prominence, placed between the basal parts of the antennæ, and to some extent concealing the inner ends of the mandibles. It projects anteriorly into a sharp point, and exhibits, on the lower face, a thin transverse membrane, doubling over the body from behind, and deeply incised in the middle.

The posterior lip (Pl. XII. fig. 8) is formed of two membranous lobes, of triangular form, separated by a deep incision almost to the base. The inner edges of these lobes are finely ciliated throughout.

The mandibles (see Pl. XI. fig. 6, *m*; Pl. XII. fig. 9) have a rather strong, curved body, with the masticatory part securiform-expanded. The cutting edge is armed with strong, dentiform projections, somewhat different in shape on the two mandibles, and in recent specimens of a vivid reddish-brown colour. The molar prominence is well defined, and has a rather extensive fluted surface. The palp (Pl. XII. fig. 11; Pl. XIII. fig. 10; Pl. XV. figs. 5, 15) scarcely exceeds the body of the mandible in length, and presents a somewhat deviating form in the different species. It consists, as usual, of three joints, of which the median is the largest, and is furnished with a moderate number of ciliated bristles, those on the last joint sometimes assuming the character of spines.

The first pair of maxillæ (Pl. XII. fig. 12; Pl. XIII. fig. 11; Pl. XV. figs. 6, 16) exhibit a somewhat different form from that observed in the other families of Schizopoda, being furnished with both a well developed palp and an exognath. The basal part is divided into two imperfectly defined segments, both of which project inward as well marked masticatory lobes. Of these lobes, the outer one is by far the stronger, and abruptly truncate at the end, which is furnished with a row of strong spines as well as a series of delicate bristles. The inner or basal lobe is more decidedly membranous in consistence, and somewhat linguiform, fringed along the anterior margin and at the rounded tip with a row of strong setæ, diminishing in length outwards. The palp, issuing from the distal segment of the basal part, and directed forward, consists of a single lamelliform joint, beset along the inner edge and tip with a double row of strong, ciliated bristles. Finally, the exognath forms a rather large but very thin and pellucid plate of an oval, or rather elliptical form, affixed to the outer side of the proximal segment of the basal part, and fringed at the rounded anterior end with a few short bristles.

The second pair of maxillæ (Pl. XII. fig. 13; Pl. XIII. fig. 12; Pl. XV. figs. 7, 17) also differ considerably in their general appearance from what is observed in other Schizopods. Both of the masticatory lobes are very short and broad, and proceed directly inward at right angles. They are slightly cleft in the middle, forming together four densely setiferous lobes. The palp, as in the first pair, consists of only a single rather large, lamelliform, joint, issuing from the end of the basal part and beset with bristles,