

small and quite smooth. The basal part of the flagellum is rather elongate, in the female about equalling the length of the scale, in the male (see Pl. XXI. fig. 4) considerably projecting beyond its apex, and having the last joint remarkably large and tumid.

The anterior and posterior lips (Pl. XX. figs. 8, 9) do not exhibit any marked peculiarities of structure.

The mandibles (fig. 10) are comparatively powerful, with the cutting edge (see fig. 11) divided, as usual, into several sharp teeth, and exhibiting besides a well-marked molar protuberance. The palp (see fig. 10) is remarkably slender and elongate, exceeding even the body of the mandible in length, and has the terminal joint nearly as long as the medial, as also somewhat expanded towards the tip, and armed along the inner edge with a row of ciliated bristles, which at the apex assume the character of strong curved spines.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 12) have the terminal joint, or palp, rather small and narrow, whereas the exognath is very large and oval in form, with only a pair of minute bristles at the anterior extremity.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 13) exhibit the usual structure, with the terminal joint approximately triangular in shape.

The maxillipeds (fig. 14) occur, as usual, quite pediform and very slender, with the terminal joint (fig. 14a) linear and furnished along the inner edge with a row of small ciliated bristles, besides a few longer setæ. The epipodite forms a very small, narrow, triangular lamella, affixed to the outer side of the coxal joint.

The legs (see Pls. XX., XXI. fig. 1) are exceedingly slender and elongate, as also densely setose, with the ischial joint longest. They increase somewhat in length as far as the third pair, where they gradually diminish a little in size. On the first pair (fig. 15) the terminal joint occurs but very slightly expanded, having, however, the usual bunch of ciliated bristles near the tip (see fig. 15a). In this pair, as in the three succeeding (see fig. 16), the terminal part, consisting of the three outer articulations, is much longer than the meral joint, whereas in the antepenultimate pair (fig. 17) this part is much reduced in size. On the other hand, in this pair the ischial joint is very elongate, being twice as long as the meral. The penultimate pair of legs (fig. 18) occur entirely without the terminal part, the endopod being composed of only two joints, the last of which (meral) scarcely attains half the length of the preceding. On both of the last mentioned pairs the exopod is wholly wanting in the female, whereas in the male this part occurs distinctly developed (see Pl. XXI. fig. 5). The last pair of legs (Pl. XX. figs. 19, 20) are quite rudimentary, being in greater part completely hidden between the posterior gills; they constitute a small, somewhat flexuose naked stem springing from a somewhat thickened basal part, and exhibiting an exceedingly soft consistence, similar to that of the gill-stems.

The gills increase, as usual, successively in size from before backwards, forming a regular series along the sides of the trunk below the carapace. The six anterior pairs