

the intended blow miss its mark, the several dorsal processes in the median line become structurally protective, for the telson when fixed for striking, is supported in position by the tubercle on the dorsal surface being brought into contact with the posterior tooth of the sixth somite, and in the same way support is given by several successive somites until the first is relieved by the pressure of the antero-central tooth against the postero-dorsal surface of the carapace.

The ophthalmopoda are short and support large and globular ophthalmi. On the inner surface near the ophthalmus in some species a small denticular projection is present that I take to be the representative of a phosphorescent organ. The ophthalmopoda rest in an orbit which is defined by a large projecting tooth on the outer canthus.

The first pair of antennæ is short and terminates in two short flagella; the basal joint is hollowed to receive the eye when at rest, and is without a stylocerite.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that is broad and disc-like, the outer margin being as soft and flexible as the inner; it is fringed with fine hairs. The tooth commonly present on the outer margin of this organ is wanting or reduced to a minute denticle, easier felt than seen, and is situated about one-third the length of the organ from the base. This antenna carries a flagellum that nearly equals half the length of the animal.

The mandibles are similar to those in the genus *Crangon*, they carry no psalistoma or synaphipod, and are enclosed within the lips.

The first pair of siagnopoda are small, three-branched, and closely hug the oral walls on each side. The second pair of siagnopoda consists of two branches; the inner, or that nearest the mouth, is small, tapering and two-jointed, the outer is broad and subfoliaceous, and represents the mastigobranchial plate; it is uniaarticulate (and therefore not correctly represented on Pl. XCII., *f*), the anterior extremity being rounded and fringed with hairs, as is the posterior extremity, which projects beyond the articulation, the margin being fringed with hairs centrifugally directed, their extremities being curved towards the anterior end.

The third pair of siagnopoda is four-branched, the inner branch is small and rudimentary, the second is flat, pointed, and fringed with hairs; the third is broad, rounded at the extremity, fringed with hairs, and from the inner margin a slender lash-like process projects anteriorly; the fourth represents the mastigobranchial appendage, and consists of a long, narrow, hairless plate directed both anteriorly and posteriorly.

The first pair of gnathopoda is seven-jointed; the second joint or basis carries a long, gradually tapering, lash-like basephysis fringed with small hairs; the ischium and meros are broad at the base but become narrow towards the distal extremity; the carpos is short and suddenly enlarges, the broader extremity supporting the propodos, which is long, flat, and distally obliquely truncate, the margin bearing a wide and short dactylos.

The second pair of gnathopoda is only five-jointed. The first two joints, the coxa