

furnished with an antennal tooth that corresponds with the external canthus of the orbit, and with another situated above the fronto-lateral angle.

The pleon is dorsally smooth and has the sixth somite but little longer than the preceding, and terminates in a telson that is about a third shorter than the lateral plates of the rhipidura.

The ophthalmopoda are short, the ophthalmus being orbicular and scarcely of greater diameter than the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ (*b*) has the first joint of the peduncle excavate on the upper surface, and is distally fringed with a double row of short stiff spinules, regular in their length and comb-like in appearance, while on the outer side a sharp-pointed stylocerite projects quite equal to the length of the joint. The second and third joints are cylindrical, furnished with a mat of hairs on the lower surface, and terminate in two long, slender, multiarticulate flagella, the outer and upper of which is stouter near the base and divides into two rami at a short distance from its base, the inner of which is truncate; whereas the inner and lower flagellum is about two-thirds the length of the outer, and gradually tapers from the base to the apical extremity.

The second pair of antennæ (*c*) carries a slender flagellum that is as long as the animal, and a broad ovate scaphocerite, armed on the outer margin, half-way between the base and the apex, with a sharp tooth, from which a line of division, like the diæresis of the outer plates of the rhipidura, crosses the plate transversely in a curved line; a long, tapering, and slightly curved phymacerite springs from the inner surface of the coxal joint.

The mandibles (*d*) are without a synnhipod, but possess a molar process and distinct psalistoma, the latter being dentated with three sharp denticles, and the former obliquely truncate and furnished with minute spinules and denticles.

The first pair of siagnopoda (*e*) is small, feeble, foliaceous, and three-branched; the outer branch is short, ovate, and tipped with a couple of long hairs; the middle branch is broader at the distal extremity than at the base, and is fringed at the distal inner margin with short spinules, and the inner branch is short and circular.

The second pair of siagnopoda (*f*) carries a long foliaceous process, produced to a point and reaching posteriorly far into the branchial chamber; it is furnished with long hairs that sweep the surface of the branchial plumes to their furthest extremity.

The third pair of siagnopoda (*g*) is formed as in *Atya sulcatipes*, but has the digital process somewhat more slender.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) resembles that of *Atya sulcatipes*, and like it the rudimentary mastigobranchial plate does not support a branchial plume, but is fringed with a series of flat pointed spinules, and the basephysis is proportionally more slender.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*) is pediform, and differs from that in *Atya sulcatipes* in being more slender and having the terminal joint longer in proportion.