

projects to a small tooth; the fifth is like the fourth but not so deep, and the postero-lateral angle projects to a point. The sixth somite is longer than the fifth, more compressed, and not posteriorly armed with a tooth on the dorsal surface.

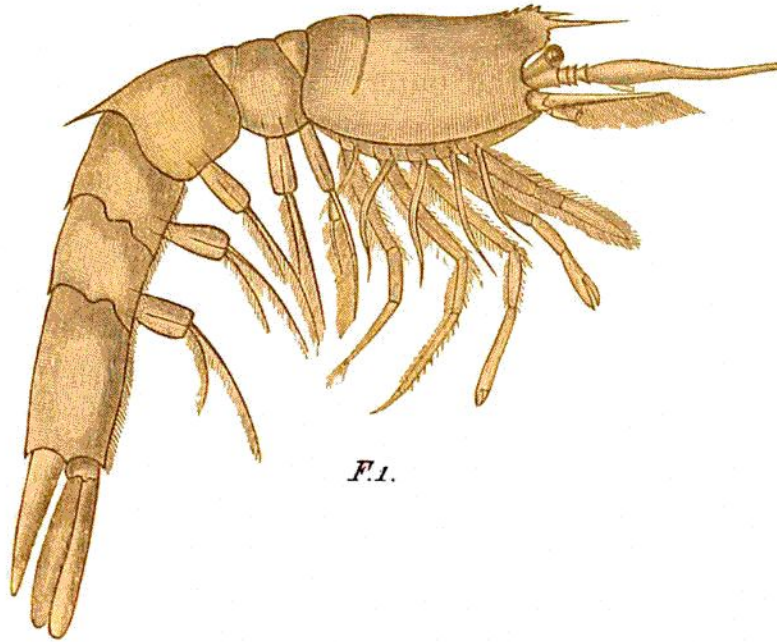


FIG. 72.—*Bentheocaris stylorostratis*, from a drawing by Dr. R. von Willemoes Sulm.

The telson is as long as the sixth somite and gradually tapers to a point.

The ophthalmopod (fig. 4a) is short and bulbous. The ophthalmus is brown in colour and of smaller diameter than the base, which is furnished on the inner and upper surface with a translucent papilla, in which there appears to be no ocellus, but an opaque mass at the distal extremity.

The first pair of antennæ is large and massive; the first joint of the peduncle is excavate on the upper surface and furnished with a small stylocerite on the outer margin; the second and third joints are short and thick, and each is furnished on the under surface with a fasciculus of long plumose hairs. The outer flagellum is large and broad, the upper surface being smooth and the under surface longitudinally excavate and thickly covered with soft membranous cilia; the terminal portion of the flagellum rapidly tapers to a long and slender extremity. The flagellum on the inner side is long, slender and cylindrical.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum broken off at the extremity of the peduncle; the second joint is armed on the outer distal angle with a sharp tooth, and on the inner with a scaphocerite that is about two-thirds the length of the first pair of antennæ, foliaceous on the inner margin, which is fringed with hairs, and rigid on the outer, but not armed with a tooth at the distal extremity, unless it be broken off.

The mandible (fig. 4d) is furnished with a two-jointed synnhipod, the basal joint being long, and the distal short, ovate and fringed with hairs, some of which are plumose.