

protected by a mass of hair on the under and outer side of the orbit, as well as by a fringe of the same on the upper surface, that almost hides it from view, more especially in the female.

The first pair of antennæ (fig 1 c, b) has the first joint dorsally concave, the inner margin projecting upwards so as to form, with the corresponding inner margin on the opposite side, a crest, which is fringed with small teeth and long hairs, and produced forwards to a point; the second joint is small, narrow, and fringed with hairs on the inner and outer sides; the third is small, and similarly fringed with hairs, and carries at the extremity two flagella; the outer is more slender, and built up of numerous small bead-like articuli; the inner has the articuli longer and broader.

The second pair of antennæ (c), including the coxa, articulates with the mætope, it carries a long projecting phymacerite, the extremity of which is flattened, turned upwards, fringed with hairs, and covered by a membranous tissue, which impinges against the lower surface of the coxa of the first pair of antennæ, where a hollow impression exists to receive it; the second joint carries at its outer distal extremity an obtusely-pointed scaphocerite fringed with long hairs, and on the inner a short, strong tooth; the next joint is narrower than the preceding, is thinner on the inner than the outer side, and fringed with a row of very long hairs, and is anteriorly produced to a short but strong tooth; the terminal joint is cylindrical, narrower, and shorter than the preceding, and is also fringed with long hairs; the flagellum is long and slender, and resembles the inner of the first pair.

The mandibles are large and powerful, and are deeply serrate along the incisive margin of the psalisiform blade, the centre of which is furnished with a strongly projecting pointed tooth, advanced considerably beyond the others, which gradually recede to the upper and lower extremities, which are also armed with a strong and pointed tooth; the mandibles carry a biarticulate synaphipod, which folds and lies within the hollow of each mandible.

The first pair of siagnopoda consists of a biramose uni-articulate appendage, flat, thin, rigid, and curved longitudinally, the extremities armed with long spines and hairs, lying closely against the metastoma or posterior lip, which consists on each side of a long and slender styliform membranous process, closely impacted diagonally against the mandibles.

The second pair of siagnopoda consists of a large foliaceous plate extending both anteriorly and posteriorly, and two small branches, one slender and pointed, the other flat and spatuliform, and folded back upon the larger plate. The two smaller have the edges smooth, but the largest is surrounded by a closely-set fringe of equally long hairs, and has the surface flecked with fine cilia, sparsely distributed.

The third pair of siagnopoda (fig. 32) is foliaceous and convolute; the upper extremity is constricted so as to form a chamber or pocket into which a triangular articulated joint