

margin of the carapace; the first three joints of the peduncle appear to have completely coalesced, and are much broader than the next two, the former on the outer anterior margin carries a large bat-shaped scaphocerite, of which the outer margin is straight and armed with five denticles; the inner is rounded and fringed with long ciliated hairs articulated at the base. On the inner and upper surface of the same joint is a short, round, translucent bulb, shown in the annexed woodcut, to which I believe de Haan refers when he says, "Antennarum inferiorum articulus primus latere interno lobo membranaceo."



FIG. 41.—Second antenna of *Spongiicola venusta*.

The function or the homologue of this organ I am at a loss to determine; but it appears to pass beneath and rest on the under side of the flat lateral tooth at the base of the upper antenna.

The mandible is strong and powerful, but the incisive margin is smooth, with very slight indications of denticulation; it carries a strong, three-jointed synphipod.

The first pair of siagnopoda (*e*) are small, feeble, and bilobed, each lobe being fringed on the inner side with short spines or stiff hairs; the outer lobe supports on the outer side a short, slender branch tipped with one or two hairs.

The second pair of siagnopoda (*f*) consists of two bilobed foliaceous rami, tipped with short hairs, a rigid but slender ramus that gradually in a curve tapers to a blunt apex, and a long thick mastigobranchia fringed with ciliated hairs that are much longer on the anterior and posterior margins, in which last position they are much increased in length.

The third pair of siagnopoda (*g*) has a broad foliaceous lobe fringed with simple hairs, a small two-jointed branch fringed with hairs on the outer margin, a long branch that is slightly curved and terminates in a few hairs at the extremity, and at the base of the latter a broad mastigobranchial plate that is divided into an anterior and a posterior portion by a transverse ridge, and is entirely free from hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is long, slender, and pediform; the meros is much longer than any other joint, and straight, the basephysis consists of a very short basal and a long, terminal joint fringed with a few ciliated hairs at the extremity. The coxa supports a small mastigobranchial plate, to which is attached a podobranchial plume of about the same length, at the base of which stands a small fasciculus of hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i* and *i''*) is long, slender, and pediform, having the ischium rather longer than the meros; the basis is short and carries a short and almost rudimentary ecpysis, of which the first joint is short and supports a terminal flagellum