

bilobed, each lobe being long, flat, and armed with five long and strong spines, those on each side of the base being directed forwards, and four radiating from the terminal surface of each lateral lobe.

The ophthalmopoda are fungiform, the stalk being slender and the eye broad, and broader anteriorly than posteriorly.

The first pair of antennæ (*b*) is three-jointed, the basal joint having the greatest diameter, the second being the longest, and the third the shortest and most slender; each is furnished with a hair or two, the third terminating in three long and two short subapical hairs.

The second pair of antennæ (*c*) is biramose. The basal joint is nearly as broad as long, and supports two rami, of which the longer is two-jointed, the first joint being long, slender, and free from hairs, excepting one on the inner distal extremity, and represents the future terminal joint of the peduncle, and the second is short, slightly tapering, and tipped with two long hairs; this joint represents the future flagellum. The shorter branch is as long as the first joint of the inner branch, it is also free from lateral hairs, but bears five long ones at its tip. This branch represents the scaphocerite of the permanent organ.

The mandibles I have not been able to determine, but they appear to have no synnhipod.

The maxillæ are also unknown to me except as viewed while attached to the animal.

The third pair of siagnopoda (*g*), or maxillipedes, consists of a six-lobed branch; each lobe increases in size posteriorly and is furnished with three or four strong hairs, as is also the distal extremity of the appendage, which gradually tapers to a point. The outer or convex margin supports a flattened lobe and is furnished with five or six long fine hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is biramose; the basal joint is broad and supports the two branches, of which the inner is five-jointed, and supports a fasciculus of ciliated hairs at the inner distal extremity of each joint, while the outer surface is smooth; the outer branch is single-jointed, nearly as long as the inner, and furnished along both margins with a few isolated, ciliated hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda resembles the first in its general details.

The first pair of pereopoda is biramose, one branch being a little longer than the other; the longer is furnished with two long hairs at the extremity, while the shorter is free from any.

The succeeding pairs of pereopoda are in a more immature condition, and in our specimen consist of three pendulous saccular appendages, whereas in Claus's figure they are longer and biramose, but still in a bud-like condition.

The pleopoda are all wanting, except the sixth or posterior pair, which are large and