

The peduncle is geniculate in the middle, the two outer joints almost forming a right angle with the two inner ones. The third joint is the smallest and provided with two strong hairy setæ and a little dentiform projection. The fourth joint is linear and armed along the outer edge with a row of five small denticles. The flagellum forms a very slender and narrow joint, about half as long as the peduncle, and provided at the tip with four delicate auditory bristles. In the young male the antennæ (see Pl. III. fig. 14) exhibit the usual appearance, being strongly geniculate at the base and reflexed beneath the carapace. The proximal part of the peduncle is provided with four strong ciliated setæ curving anteriorly; the distal part of the peduncle is smooth and composed of two well-defined segments, the outer one the larger. The flagellum has the appearance of a densely annulated vermiform appendage, slightly flexuous, and as yet quite smooth, terminating in an obtuse point.

The anterior lip (Pl. II. fig. 11) forms a semi-oval fleshy prominence, slightly emarginate at the tip, with the free edge densely ciliated.

The posterior lip (fig. 12) is quite membranous, its lateral lobes rounded, triangular, and terminating in a somewhat incurved, densely ciliated corner. The inner edges of the lobes are also ciliated throughout their whole length.

The mandibles (fig. 13) are well developed and similar in structure to those in the genus *Cyclaspis*, as described above, though somewhat stouter and with the body comparatively shorter.

The first pair of maxillæ (Pl. III. fig. 3) are markedly distinguished by the total want of the usual reflexed palp, of which not even the slightest trace could be found by the most careful dissection of several specimens, both males and females. No other form of Cumacea hitherto known wants this part. In other respects, however, these maxillæ do not exhibit any marked peculiarity in their structure.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 4) present quite the usual appearance.

The maxillipeds (fig. 1, *mp*; figs. 5, 6) are rather short and stout. The basal joint, as usual, juts out at the end on the inner side as a linguiform masticatory lobe, having along the inner edge a row of ciliated bristles, and at the tip several short dentiform spines. The meral and carpal joints are broad and laminar, the former provided at the outer edge with a strong ciliated seta, the latter with two somewhat smaller ones; the inner edge of this joint is also provided with a row of curved spinules, which are denticulated at one of their borders in a comb-like manner (fig. 5, *a*), as also with numerous simple bristles. The propodal joint becomes suddenly much narrower and strongly incurved, bearing at the end internally two ciliated setæ, and externally a bunch of somewhat more slender bristles. The terminal joint is very small and linear, with three small spines at the tip.

The structure of the branchial apparatus in this form (see fig. 6) would seem to corroborate the supposition set forth by the author at an earlier date, but not adopted by