

the last segment is very much compressed, as also exceedingly elongate, equalling in length the three preceding segments taken together.

The eyes (see Pl. IX. fig. 3) in the female are very small, and nearly cylindrical, with the cornea not in the least expanded, and are furnished with a whitish pigment. The visual elements would also seem to be most imperfectly developed. In the male (see Pl. X. fig. 13) the eyes are rather larger and thicker, with a darker pigment, but here, too, the visual elements do not exhibit any complete development. Both in the male and the female a distinctly marked ocular papilla is seen projecting anteriorly over the upper part of each cornea. The ocular segment projects anteriorly as a broadly rounded lobe, reaching a trifle beyond the insertion of the eyes (see Pl. IX. fig. 3).

The antennular peduncle (see Pl. IX. fig. 3) is rather stout, and somewhat flattened throughout. Its basal joint is almost as large as the two other joints taken together, and finely setiferous along the inner edge, as also partly on the upper face; its outer edge exhibits a few (three) somewhat stronger plumose bristles, and terminates in an almost perfect right angle, from which proceed a bundle of similar bristles. The second joint is rather short, and connected with the last by a very oblique suture, running from without inwards. The last joint has the inner edge sharpened and projecting anteriorly as a triangular lobe, with a fringe of dense and very long plumose bristles, carried along the whole of the inner margin. The inner flagellum is very small, only slightly exceeding the peduncle in length. The outer, on the contrary, is most powerfully developed, equalling, it may be, the whole body in length. In none of the specimens, however, is the outer flagellum quite complete, a more or less considerable portion being invariably broken off.

The antennal scale (see Pl. IX. fig. 4) is rather large, projecting far beyond the antennular peduncle, and in form is somewhat oblong-ovate, slightly tapering toward the apex. The outer edge is a trifle arched in its proximal part, and terminates in a very small dentiform projection; the inner edge is very slightly arcuate, and the apex forms a broadly rounded lobe, marked off from the remaining part of the scale by a distinct oblique suture, and fringed with a dense row of long bristles, carried along the entire inner edge of the scale. The flagellum is strongly developed, the basal part consisting as usual of three joints,—the last by far the largest,—and the terminal part, according to the statement of the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, even exceeding the whole of the body in length.

The anterior lip (see Pl. IX. fig. 5) forms a rounded triangular prominence, somewhat narrower than the same part in *Gnathophausia*.

The posterior lip (fig. 8) has the lateral lobes somewhat expanded and irregularly rounded off, their inner edges being finely ciliated.

The mandibles (see fig. 5) exhibit, in respect of their body, a structure very similar to that in the Lophogastridæ, the cutting edge being irregularly and coarsely dentate, and exhibiting, moreover, a small molar area posteriorly. The palp, on the other hand, is very