

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 1*b*) has the peduncle subequal in length with the rostrum, against the under side of which it lies; the first joint is broad and carries an obtusely-pointed, squamous stylocerite on the outer side; the other two joints are cylindrical and support at the extremity two flagella, one stout and the other slender, the former being bifurcated at the extremity into two short rami; neither is more than half the length of the peduncle.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 1*c*) lies on the outer side of the first and is enclosed within a fold of the carapace formed by the lateral margin being bent acutely under it, the frontal angle, extending forwards beyond the articulation of the scaphocerite, is thickened to a strong ridge that precludes its downward movement. The scaphocerite is short and disc-like, being nearly as broad as long, and has the outer margin distally armed with a short point or tooth.

The mandible (fig. 1*d*) is divided into a molar process and a pointed psalidoma, but possesses no synaphipod.

The first pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1*e*) is three-branched; the two inner branches are broad, flat, and disc-like, and have the inner margin thickly matted with short, stiff hairs; the third or outer branch is short, cylindrical, and truncate. The second pair (fig. 1*f*) is likewise three-branched; the inner branch is long, narrow, pointed, and has the inner margin thickly fringed with long hairs; the middle branch is short, narrow, cylindrical, and smooth; the outer or third forms a large mastigobranchial plate that projects anteriorly beyond the extremity of the other two branches and posteriorly into a rounded margin; it is fringed anteriorly and posteriorly with hairs; those on the rounded posterior portion tending to curve anteriorly; the longest hairs are at the posterior extremity, the next longest at the anterior, and the shortest, which are almost obsolete, at the broadest diameter of the plate.

The third pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1*g*) consists of four branches or divisions; the inner branch is broad and long and has the inner margin fringed with an even row of short hairs; the middle branch is short, narrow, cylindrical and smooth; and the outer is broad at the base and smooth at the margins, and from its inner margin near the apex there arises a long, narrow, compressed, ribbon-like process that is distally tipped with short hairs, and on the outer surface near the base is a small bilobed mastigobranchia.

The first pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*h*) is six-jointed; the coxa is short, robust, and supports a broad, short, and square-shaped mastigobranchia; the basis is long, has the inner and outer margins parallel, and carries a two-jointed ephysis, of which the first joint is the more robust; the third joint or ischium is short and subcylindrical, as is also the meros, which anteriorly projects beyond the base of the next joint, and represents the meros and carpos combined; the terminal two joints are reflexed against the inner margin of the meros and together form a semilunar disc-like plate, the dactylos forming