

The antennæ (fig. 5,  $a^2$ ), originating immediately behind the antennulæ, are, as usual, quite rudimentary in the female, only consisting of a broad lamellar basal part and a very small conical terminal segment, the latter representing the rudiment of the flagellum. The basal part is highly indurated, and bears on the inner (or upper) edge two very strong and densely ciliated setæ; the terminal segment, which is connected to the basal at an obtuse angle, is tipped by a bunch of very minute auditory setæ. In the young male the antennæ show an appearance quite similar to that described further on in the male of *Paralamprops serrato-costata*, and lie folded beneath the lateral parts of the carapace, so as not to be visible in the lateral aspect of the animal.

The anterior lip (fig. 5, L) forms a comparatively small rounded lobe, projecting immediately behind the antennal segment. It is slightly emarginate at the free posterior edge, and finely ciliated within the emargination.

The posterior lip (fig. 7), on the other hand, is rather large and quite membranous in structure. It consists of two somewhat subtriangular lobes, connected at the base, and terminating in a slightly inflexed angle armed with three strong compressed teeth. The lobes are, moreover, densely ciliated along their inner edge, as also at the outer part of the exterior margin.

The mandibles (fig. 8), as usual, do not exhibit the slightest trace of a palp, and are wholly indurated and rather brittle, so that they easily break by slight pressure. Their body is navicular in form and shows an elegantly reticulate structure; its posterior pointed extremity is articulated to the dorsal part of the carapace at the point where, on each side, the fissure separating the gastric area from the lateral parts begins. From the anterior part of the body two unequal branches originate, the one projecting forward nearly in the axis of the body, the other inward at a right angle to the same. The anterior branch is slightly compressed and has the tip incurved, with the cutting edge somewhat different on the two mandibles. On the right mandible it is simple and only divided into two small teeth, whereas on the left mandible it is double, forming two acute projections, each indistinctly bidentate, and the posterior one movably connected with the anterior. Behind the cutting edge there is a dense series of curved spines, arranged in a comb-like manner and occupying almost the whole length of the inner edge of this branch. The posterior branch, representing the so-called molar tubercle, is shorter and more cylindrical in form, and terminates in a finely fluted surface, more oblique on the right than on the left mandible.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 9) are composed of a thick muscular basal part, from the end of which originate two slightly incurving masticatory lobes, and of a peculiar recurved palp. The outer masticatory lobe is of rather firm consistency and a little narrowed towards the tip, which is truncated and armed with strong spines forming a double row, besides a few very small bristles. The inner lobe is much shorter and of a more membranous nature; its tip is narrowly rounded, and bears four curved spines, the