

In size my specimens agree best with *L. Edwardsii* and *L. alpina* Olsson, but the details furnished of the latter¹ forbid their reference to this species, while on the whole they agree very well with Olsson's description of the former. This is, however, not accompanied by details of the appendages, and as Kurz observes² it is to these, and not to the form of the body or the angle which the "arms" make with it, that we must look for constant characters on which to ground valid species. I prefer, therefore, to describe the appendages of the present form under the above specific name, rather than attribute too much importance to the difference in shape of the chitinous bulla in Olsson's description.

The shape of the body is sufficiently indicated by the outline sketch, Fig. 1, which also indicates the hump on the cephalothorax, opposite the origin of the arms. The length of the body, exclusive of egg-sacs, is 4 mm., of the egg-sacs 2 mm. (they are probably somewhat more shrunken in proportion by their preservation in alcohol than the body), while the arms are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. The position of the 1st and 2nd pairs of antennæ, and of the projecting upper lip, in relation to the anterior border of the cephalothorax, may be seen from the outline sketch from above, Fig. 2. The 1st pair of antennæ are much more easily studied from above than from below, owing to the lateral projections from the upper lip, *x*, Fig. 3, which nearly conceal them from that aspect. They measure 0.07 mm. in length, are indistinctly 3-jointed, and bear on the rounded end of the terminal joint 3 minute spines, of which the median one is distinctly articulated to the antenna, *v*, Fig. 3. The second pair of antennæ may be most conveniently examined from below and from the side. They consist of a thick stem indistinctly 3-jointed, the basal joint being far the longest, and alone provided with a chitinous plate (*ch*, Fig. 3), and of two short branches, dorsal and ventral (*d* and *v*, Figs. 3 and 5), of which the dorsal is the longer and more internal of the two. It is composed of one joint, the rounded extremity of which is provided with numerous curved chitinous points for the most part directed inwards. The ventral and more internal branch has two joints, of which the terminal one (*t*, Fig. 5) is more palp-like than the other parts of the antenna,

¹ Ofversigt af K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhand, 1877, No 5, p. 82, Figs. 9-13.

² Studien über die Familie der Lernæopojiden, Zeit. f. Wiss. Zool., B. XXIX., p. 352.