

The parts are somewhat difficult to study in the present species on account of its small size, but the main facts elucidated by Claus are found to obtain also here. I have not detected any labrum. The basal joint of the mandible is very large, and works in a somewhat oval socket from which a chitinous ledge is continued forwards and outwards. The cutting edge is provided with several strong bristles. No palp is to be seen. The maxilla (mx., Fig. 15) is, however, more intimately attached to the mandible than in *E. Sieboldii*. That it is the maxilla, and not a mandibular palp, is shown by its articulation to a chitinous ledge continued forward from the socket of the maxillipede, and on which the basal joint of the mandible also partly rests.

The second maxillipede is absent: the first 2-jointed and armed on the anterior and inferior faces of the lower joint with short, stout bristles. The maxillipedary sternum is particularly strong.

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Except in details, which I have found to be constant, and which ought to be looked to for specific characters, the present species agrees with *E. Sieboldii*. The five sterna belonging to the five thoracic somites are constructed on the same type, and are formed of 2 transverse chitinous thickenings continuous with each other at the sockets of the limbs. The sockets (*a* Fig. 16) project more or less from the surface of the body, and enter into the formation of a very free hinge-joint, with the basal segments of the limbs. These are also movably articulated to the posterior of the two sternal thickenings. The figure shows how the bristles and spines are disposed in the external and internal rami of the 1st natatory limb. The internal rami of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th pairs differ from that of the 1st in having two bristles on the second segment instead of one, while the external rami of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th pairs differ from that of the 1st in the absence of the 2 spines on the terminal segment. The basal joint is not ciliated as in *E. Sieboldii*. The natatory limbs of the fifth pair are represented by a bristle articulated to the end of the comparatively well developed sternum.

I have not been able to determine the precise function of the curious chitinous structures situated at the opening of the oviduct, and which Claus has figured much more accurately than previous authors. They are evidently developed from the lining membrane