

The general form in figures 9 and 10 is the same, the carapax being triangular nearly, the anterior angles produced into very long spines, and the posterior or caudal extremity furnished with a very long spine lying in the plane of the body, besides another in the same longitudinal plane, arising from below the base of the caudal spine, and reflexed downward and backward with a curve.

In fig. 9 *a*, the mouth is distinctly a moveable trunk, as represented in fig. 96. There is a single eye. The number of appendages is six, as in the young Cyclopoidea. Two of these appendages are antennary, as they are situated anterior to the mouth. The next two may correspond to the mandibles, maxillæ, or the first pair of legs of *Caligus*, we have not determined to which of these organs; the following two are subprehensile, and probably represent the prehensile pair of legs—the second in *Caligus* (or first in the Cyclopoids).

The first pair (normally the second antennæ) is four-jointed, as long as the body exclusive of the caudal spines, and furnished with setæ. It projects directly forward. The second pair is still longer and has much longer plumose setæ, one or two proceeding from each of seven small joints terminating the organ. The third pair is rather short, and has three joints, besides a claw or moveable finger. The buccal trunk is quite long, and pointed behind. The caudal spine is five or six times as long as the body, and the inferior caudal about one-half the other.

This animal was taken east of the entrance of the Straits of Sunda, on the 5th of March, 1842.

In figure 10, the six appendages are shorter, and the second and third pairs are two-branched. The antennæ project laterally and are four-jointed, the joints nearly equal in length. The second pair is six-jointed, and a little longer than the antennæ; and at apex there are a few setæ as long as the leg. From the second joint behind there is a second branch, consisting of about seven short joints, and furnished with long setæ. The third pair has two nearly equal branches on a two-jointed base, each consisting of five joints, the first of the joints oblong, the others short. Both branches are setigerous, but the posterior has quite long setæ, reaching as far back as the caudal spines. No siphon mouth was detected. The two caudal spines are about equal in length; the spines of the anterior angles pass off