

form, articulating with the meros at its extremity, and bending at a right angle with it. The meros is long and broad, flat on the inner and rounded on the outer side; lower margin straight, and armed with fine teeth and numerous long hairs; upper margin convex, and fringed with coarse strong teeth; articulates with the ischium by an oblique joint with lateral movement. The ischium is triangular, long and denticulated on the lower side, except near the distal extremity, where it is fringed with long hairs; the outer margin is represented only by a point at which the articulation of this joint meets the meros on one side and the coxa on the other, the basis being short and fused with the ischium. The coxa is stout and robust, and supports a short, stiff mastigobranchia, similar to, but a little longer than, that on the first pair of pereopoda, and a well-developed podobranchial plume, at the base of which stand two fasciculi of branchial hairs.

The second, third, and fourth pairs of pereopoda resemble each other. The dactylos is curved in a reverse direction from the common plan; it is straight for some distance, and the apex terminates in an outward and forward curve. The posterior margin is fringed with hairs; the anterior surface has two lines of elevation or crests, the inner or the one nearest the body is thickly fringed with hair, the outer is armed with a row of strong teeth, which terminates in the apex or unguis. This joint is not capable of being bent at more than right angles with the propodos: the propodos is subcylindrical, longer than broad, the upper margin is wide and armed with tufts of hair; the carpos is long, nearly as long again as the propodos, gradually narrowing from the distal to the nearer or meral articulation; meros long, laterally compressed, the anterior and posterior margins parallel and serrato-denticulated; ischium and basis fused together, about half the length of the meros, denticulated on the posterior, and mostly on the anterior margin; coxa large, quadrate. In the female those of the third pair approach each other, and are perforate near the interno-posterior angle for the vulva, near which the coxa articulates with the ventral surface of the pereion, whereas in the fourth pair the articulation is near the centre of the posterior margin of the coxa, instead of at the inner angle; the two limbs are distant from each other, being attached to wider ventral plates. In both these pairs of pereopoda the coxa supports a short mastigobranchial appendage, of which the posterior is the longer. Both are fringed with short hairs along the lower margin, and tipped with long ones at the extremity.

The fifth pair of pereopoda articulates with a somite that is not fused with the rest of the pereion. It much resembles that of the preceding pair, but is more cylindrical generally, especially as regards the meros. The ischium is shorter, the propodos longer, and the dactylos not excentrically curved. The coxa is large, deeper than broad, and approximates very nearly to that of the opposite side.

The first pair of pleopoda in the female is a three-jointed styliform appendage, short and closely impacted in the ventral groove of the posterior somite of the pereion.

The following four pairs of pleopoda are long, slender biramosc, on a long basal