

hollow, and contains a membranous canal; I think there can be no doubt that it is a peculiarly developed phymacerite; the second joint supports a long, straight-sided, foliaceous scaphocerite, tipped with a few hairs, but not armed with a tooth on the outer margin; the third or terminal joint of the peduncle is but little more important than the first joint of the flagellum, which is slender, tapering, sparingly multiarticulate, and about one-fourth longer than the longest of the first pair.

The mandibles and supporting oral appendages I have not examined, as, without destroying an interesting form, they could not be determined.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, slender, seven-jointed and pediform, it terminates in a sharp-pointed dactylos, and is sparsely fringed with hairs.

The first pair of pereiopoda (*k*) is long and slender, and terminates in a slender chela that has the fingers longer than the palm, and impinging closely together throughout their entire length, and free from hairs or spines.

The second pair (*l*) is formed on the same type as the first, but is much shorter, being only half as long, and is adorned with long slender spines of which the two largest stand at the distal extremity of the carpos, and the others on the outer margin of the carpos and meros, and bears at the base a small appendage that I believe to be a basecephysis.

The third pair of pereiopoda (*m*) is little more than half the length of the second, but is rather more robust; it is chelate, but the fingers are short, with the pollex stouter than the dactylos.

The fourth pair (*n*) resembles the third, but is shorter and slighter, and like it, sparingly furnished with hairs.

The fifth pair (*o*) is short, robust, and simple, it is slightly shorter than the preceding, and terminates in a short, stout-pointed dactylos.

There is no appendage attached to the first somite of the pleon; but each of the four succeeding ones bears a pair of pleopoda that have two long, narrow, leaf-like branches fringed with hairs attached to a long and narrow peduncle; the inner plate carries a small cylindrical stylamblys.

The fifth pair, which helps to form the rhipidura, consists of two subequal, foliaceous plates fringed with hairs, and does not reach quite to the length of the telson.

*Observations.*—Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, who had the opportunity of examining this specimen when fresh from the sea, and from whose drawing the accompanying figure is taken, says, in his notes, that it is transparent, and that the alimentary canal, including the œsophagus and stomach, is of a bright red colour, while the hepatic lobes are yellow, represented by dots in the figure; the elongated tissue marked (*t*) is white; to this he appends the query, "Can it be a muscle?" which, from its position, I think there can be little doubt it is.

He also says that the dorsal spine-like teeth are arranged in longitudinal rows, one of which traverses the median line, the others running in pairs making a series of four. The posterior margin of the carapace is also similarly armed with teeth.