

bundle of branchial filaments, the rudimentary podobranchial plume; the basis is short, and carries an unbranched ephysis, rudimentary in its character, and fringed with short hairs; the ischium is short and triangulate; the meros is very long, with the margins subparallel, approaching each other a little towards the distal extremity; the carpos is short and flat, narrow at the base, expanding distally, in the central depression of the extremity it articulates with the propodos, which expands in a similar manner, and similarly supports the dactylos, which is broad and spatuliform, and terminates in a blunt point, and like the preceding, is fringed with a brush of hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*) is rather more pediform than the first, and consists of seven joints, the dactylos being styliiform. The coxa supports a mastigobranchia that is broader, but scarcely longer than that of the first gnathopod, but instead of a small fasciculus of branchial filaments, the bundle is developed into a well-formed but not large branchial plume.

The first pair of pereiopoda is subequal in size and uniform in shape, that on the right side being very slightly larger, and the small tubercles that adorn the inner and lower surfaces are a little more conspicuous. The coxa is short, and articulates freely with the somite; the basis is short, and articulates freely with the coxa, but is fused with the ischium, which is moderately long and on the inferior side produced obliquely, beyond that of the upper surface; the meros is long, articulating laterally with the ischium, rounded on the outer, but flattened on the inner side, and widens towards the distal extremity, where it is armed with three large teeth, one on the lower, one on the inner and upper, and one on the outer angle, which last assists in forming the socket of the joint for the articulation of the carpos; the carpos is about half the length of the meros, it is nearly cylindrical, and armed on the outer surface near the centre with a sharp, strong tooth, one on the upper, and another on the inner distal angle; the propodos is long, compressed, with the outer margin smooth and the inner minutely tuberculated, near the centre of which is a short, sharp tooth, more pronounced on the left than on the right appendage from the smaller and less conspicuous character of the tubercular granulations.

The dactylos and pollex are very nearly as long as the palm in the male and a little longer in the female; they are smooth and continuous in a straight line with the joint on the outer surface, and fringed on the inner with two rows of closely-packed, short, plumose hairs; near the centre of the lower row stands a solitary, obtuse, strong tooth; another small one is situated at the anterior extremity of the same row of hairs, beyond which the tip suddenly curves to meet a similar opposing bend at the end of the dactylos, which is of the same length, and lies parallel to it, and is armed on the inner surface with a row of uneven, small, cusp-like teeth, forming a ridge that bites between the two rows of hairs on the pollex.

The second pair of pereiopoda does not reach beyond the carpos of the first. It is