

connected ; the first carries a large mastigobranchia that projects far into the branchial chamber, but is folded and not produced anteriorly ; the second and third joints are closely associated and form a long concavo-convex plate of considerable tenuity, fringed with hairs, the second being furnished on the outer side with a long biarticulate ephysis ; the basal joint is longitudinally triangulate, the margin of each angle being fringed with hairs, the second joint is multiarticulate and distally spatuliform ; the fourth joint is short, narrow, curved and tapering.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is subpediform, six-jointed, the dactylos probably being absent. The coxa carries a long mastigobranchia, to the outer margin of which the podobranchial plume is connected in its entire length ; the second joint carries a biarticulate ephysis, the basal joint of which is long and subcylindrical, and the terminal is multiarticulate and terminally spatuliform ; the ischium is long and broad, rather more so than figured ; the meros is short and reflexed, the carpos is broad and distally produced on the outer distal angle, and the propodos is small and ovate, the whole of the limb being thickly fringed with hair.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*) is pediform and seven-jointed. The first or coxal joint is broad, thin, concave below and projecting backwards, supports a long mastigobranchial plate fixed similarly to the preceding, and is furnished with a branchial plume on the outer surface ; on a small tubercle on the upper surface of the coxa is a fasciculus of very long hairs. The basis or second joint carries a biarticulate ephysis that resembles that of the first pair of gnathopoda, only it is relatively shorter since it does not reach beyond the distal extremity of the ischium or next succeeding joint : the ischium is long and longitudinally arcuate, the convex surface being below, the upper or concave surface smooth, narrower at the basal extremity than at the meral ; the inner margin is serrate with many small blunt cusps. The under surface is fringed within the inner or serrate margin by a row of closely planted fasciculi of hairs, in the median line of the same side is an obtuse carina, furnished with several distantly placed fasciculi of hairs : the meros articulates obliquely at the distal extremity of the ischium, than which it is much narrower ; distally it thickens in width and depth, becoming triangulate at the extremity, where it articulates with the carpos or fifth joint on the inner distal angle, which also increases in diameter distally and articulates with the propodos, which is long, narrow, and ovate, and fringed with hairs on the inner, upper, and lower margins : the dactylos is pointed, tapering, and fringed with hairs, but not unguiculate.

The first pair of pereopoda (*k*) is about two-thirds the length of the animal ; it is chelate, the fingers being subequal in length to the palm ; the propodos is ovate and fringed on the polliciform margin with a double row of longitudinal cusps, and on the dactyloid margin with a single row of six teeth, the posterior of which projects at a right angle and rests against the carpos, and the anterior projects over the dactyloid membranous articulation ; on the under and upper surface corresponding with the articu-