

that is reduced to a rudimentary condition, and it differs in this from the basecephysis of the first pair. The coxa supports a rudimentary mastigobranchia that is reduced to a membranous condition, and the podobranchia is wanting.

The first pair of pereiopoda is slender, chelate, and has the carpos very long and slender and the propodos short.

The second pair of pereiopoda is also slender and chelate, but longer and more robust than the first, it has the carpos very long, nearly as long again as the propodos, the pollex of which is straight and continuous, as is also the external margin of the dactylos; the whole appendage is sparsely fringed with long hairs.

The third pair of pereiopoda is chelate, but has the carpos short, triangulate, the propodos large and thick, the palm being nearly as broad as long, and the anterior or outer margin serrate with teeth that gradually increase in size as they approach the dactyloid articulation. Minute denticulations arm the external margin of the dactylos as well as that of the pollex; intermingled with these are a few long hairs.

The two following pairs of pereiopoda are long, slender, and terminate in a tridentate dactylos. They have the carpos longer than the propodos.

The pleon is tolerably robust, and all the somites are acuminate at the centre of the lateral margin of the coxal plates, and the telson (z) is ovate, serrate at the margins and furnished with two serrate carinæ that longitudinally traverse the dorsal surface, one on each side of the central line.

The branchial arrangement is peculiar. The plumes increase considerably in size as they recede posteriorly. The podobranchial plume is wanting in each except the first pair of pereiopoda, where a feeble one is attached to a small mastigobranchial plate. The mastigobranchial plates are present in all except the posterior pair of pereiopoda; they gradually increase in size as they proceed backwards from the first pair of gnathopoda. The arthrobranchiæ and pleurobranchiæ, which are small and almost rudimentary on the first pair of gnathopoda, increase gradually in size until the fourth pair of pereiopoda is reached; with the fifth pair the pleurobranchial plume alone is present, but that has become so much developed that it reaches to the anterior margin of the branchial chamber, (3c); that of the fourth pair of pereiopoda, as well as the arthrobranchiæ, is nearly as large, and is horizontal and anteriorly directed. The arrangement may best be seen in the following table:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

*Observations.*—De Haan has classified this genus as belonging to the family Penæidæ,