

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 3, c) carries a triangular scaphocerite, that is stiff and rigid on the outer side and deeply cleft at the extremity by a long slit between the spine and the foliaceous portion. The terminal joint of the peduncle extends to about half the length of the scaphocerite, and in this respect differs from Milne-Edwards' description, wherein he says that it "nearly reaches the extremity of the scale which covers it." The flagellum is slightly compressed, and its length is about half that of the animal, and the phymacerite is implanted on the inner side.

The mandibles are large and very robust; the psalisiform margin is smooth and connected with a large, smooth, molar disc, and carries a strong foliaceous, two-jointed synnaphipod.

The first pair of siagnopoda is three-branched, and resembles that of the genus *Gennadas* rather than the true *Penæus*.

The second pair of siagnopoda very closely resembles that of *Penæus*, differing only in having the first branch with its two foliaceous plates smaller.

The third pair of siagnopoda differs from that of *Penæus* in having the central branches shorter.

The first pair of gnathopoda resembles that of *Penæus* in the manner in which the terminal three joints are reflexed upon the inner and under surface, but differs in having the meral joint so thin and broad that it overlies and covers the terminal joints. The coxa carries a long and slender mastigobranchia shaped like that in *Penæus*, and, as in that genus, there is no branchial plume attached to it, and not even the rudiment of any basecphysis—an appendage that is so generally present in the Penæidea.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, slender, and pediform; it carries no basecphysis and terminates in a dactylos that is oval and spatuliform. The mastigobranchia appears to be absent from this limb, also one of the arthrobranchia and the pleurobranchial plume.

The anterior three pairs of pereopoda are chelate and carry no branch on the basal joint, but a long and forked mastigobranchia, similar to those of *Penæus*, and two arthrobranchial plumes. The posterior two pairs are short, stout, and simple, and have neither branch, branchial lash, nor plume.

The ventral surface in our male specimen is furnished with a long and formidable styliform tooth, that originates on the penultimate somite of the pereion and reaches as far forwards as the coxa of the second gnathopod. In the female a similar broad-based ventral tooth exists, and behind it is a broad plate connected with the posterior somite of the pereion, and passing back to the posterior margin of the pereion.

The first pair of pleopoda carries a longitudinally folded petasma that meets its corresponding fellow and unites with it by several small hooks, and on the second pair is a second petasmiform appendage that terminates in a condyloid extremity, but does not unite in the median line. All the other pleopoda are single-branched, except the posterior