

The metastoma is double, somewhat pear-shaped, and flattened against the posterior walls of the mandibles.

The first pair of siagnopoda is three-branched; the first two branches are flat, strong, and fringed at the inner margin with short hairs and strong spines; the third is short, terminating in an ovate distal extremity that carries several long and simple hairs, while the outer margin is fringed with plumose cilia, and at the base there is a fasciculus of ciliated hairs.

The second pair of siagnopoda is three-branched, two of the branches are flattened, subfoliaceous and biramose, and each is tipped with short stiff hairs; the third is short, flat and pointed, and attached to the coxal joint is a large mastigobranchial plate that projects anteriorly beyond the extremity of the limbs, and posteriorly, while short, is broadly expanded.

The third pair of siagnopoda is five-branched; the coxa is short, studded upon the inner side with short stiff hairs, and carries externally a large, broad, mastigobranchial plate; the second or basis is short and carries on the inner side a broad, rigid, slightly flexed plate that is thickly fringed with stiff hairs, and on the outer side a long and flat ephysis; the three next joints articulate terminally, the last being ovate, and all are fringed with numerous, long, ciliated hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform; the coxa carries a well-developed mastigobranchia and podobranchial plume; the basis is very short and carries a small ephysis; the ischium is equally short, and closely associated with the basis; the meros is long, stout on the outer side and thin on the inner, where it is thickly fringed with hairs; the carpos is triangulate, stout, and thickly covered with hair; the propodos and dactylos are terminally articulated, and lie reflexed against the meros; they are widest at the carpal joint, and taper gradually to the unguiculate extremity, which is armed with three strong teeth, of which the most robust is at the extremity.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long and pediform; the coxa carries a mastigobranchia with a podobranchial plume attached; the basis carries a very small and slender ephysis, the ischium is long and narrow; the meros is half the length of the ischium, narrow and subcylindrical; the carpos and propodos are equal in length to the ischium, but more slender and cylindrical, and the dactylos is slender, tapering, and slightly shorter than the propodos, and has the under surface thickly covered with hairs.

The first three pairs of pereiopoda are subequal, but not large, nor differing from those of *Penæus* proper; they each support well-developed mastigobranchial plates and well-developed plumes. The podobranchiæ and the arthrobranchiæ are the largest, the pleurobranchiæ being small but not rudimentary.

The posterior two pairs are long and slender, reaching as far forwards as the extremity of the smaller flagellum of the first pair of antennæ.

In the female the oviducts open on a flattened tubercular process, situated on the