

transverse ridge and the marginal lobes which are tufted with hair; the meros is long and broad, stout on the outer side and thin on the inner, which is fringed with hairs; the carpos is short, curved, and stouter at the propodal extremity than at the meral; the propodos is short, being not longer than the carpos, and matted on the inner side with many hairs; the dactylos is stout and blunt-pointed, as long as the propodos, and matted with hairs on the inner side.

The second pair of gnathopoda is seven-jointed, long and slender. The coxa carries a mastigobranchial plate that supports a podobranchial plume, and the basis supports a two-jointed ephysis that is about half the length of the limb; it is two-jointed, one joint being small and the second long and multiarticulate. The ischium is long and narrow, the margins parallel, the inner margin thin and fringed with hair, the outer robust and smooth; the meros is about half the length of the ischium and a little shorter than the carpos, which is rather longer than the propodos and terminates in a straight and pointed dactylos that is half its length, and is movable to the extent of a right angle; it is not armed with impinging spinules at the base, but is excavated and smooth, all the joints being fringed on the inner side with fine hairs.

The two anterior pairs of pereopoda are similarly formed, the second being longer than the first; all the joints, including the basis and coxa, are smooth, the latter carries a mastigobranchia that supports a podobranchial plume, and the basis carries a small, rudimentary ephysis; the carpos is long and slender, equalling in length the meros and ischium together. The propodos is short, but the pollex is long and slender, equalling in length and resembling in form the long, tapering dactylos, the margins of which are sparsely fringed with a few, short, bristle-like hairs. The third resembles the two preceding pairs in form and general proportions, but differs in being longer and in having on the coxa a large, hirsute protuberance, that is cupped on the outer side, and carries on the inner the foramen opening into the oviducts. The fourth and fifth pairs are long, slender, and simple, terminating in a styliform dactylos; they both carry at the inner side of the coxa a similarly formed tubercle to that of the third pair, and on the ventral surface of the pereion, between the penultimate pair, is a large, anteriorly pointed and posteriorly truncated thelycum (1''); the oviducts lie just beneath the anterior extremity, which covers them until they are exposed by the outward and backward movement of the legs.

The pleopoda are long and slender, the first pair single, and having the second branch in a rudimentary form attached to the basal joint near the middle of the inner surface. The inner branches are throughout smaller than the outer; the outer gradually decrease, while the inner increase, posteriorly.

The plates of the rhipidura are long, tapering, strengthened by longitudinal ridges, and fringed with hairs.

The telson is broken off near the extremity.