

the first, and the third is half the length of the second and supports at its extremity two flagella. The inner branch is the primary and is multiarticulate; the articuli, which are very slender and long at the extremity, become gradually shorter as they approach the base, where, instead of continuing extremely narrow, they coalesce into one bulb-like mass, from which a number of long and slender membranous hair-like organs spring. The outer branch is more slender; if it is formed of more than one articulation, as presumably it is, the divisions between them are not visible.

The oral appendages have not been examined.

The second pair of gnathopoda consists probably of seven joints. The basis and coxa are short and not visible in the mounted specimen; the ischium is moderately long and free from spines; the meros is smooth on the upper margin and armed with five smooth articulated spines on the lower margin; the carpos is longer than the meros, furnished on the upper surface submarginally with several minute spines, and on the lower with seven or eight long and slender spines that stand upon and articulate with a series of prominences like truncated points. The propodos is shorter than the carpos, somewhat irregular in form, the upper surface being waved or bent and the lower strongly tuberculated, each tubercle supporting a strong sharp spine; the upper margin armed with a few stiff hairs or spines which are not elevated on tubercles. The dactylos is half the length of the propodos; it is narrower than the preceding joints, bearing on the upper margin two small, spine-like hairs, and three on the lower, and tipped at the extremity with a long, straight, articulated spine.

The first pair of pereopoda has the lower margin of the ischium fringed with eight or nine strong hairs, springing from small prominences that gradually increase in size anteriorly, and the upper margin with a row of small spines or short hairs which stand on very small eminences, more apparent anteriorly than posteriorly; the meros is half the length of the ischium, and is armed above and below with long spines that stand on well-defined prominences, more especially on the lower margin, where they are also longer than on the upper. The carpos is shorter than the meros, without spines on the upper margin and with only two large and strong ones on the lower. The propodos is short, a little shorter than the carpos; it is armed on the upper surface with four spines standing on tubercles, and with one spine at the anterior margin on a prominent tubercle; immediately behind which is a prominent, smooth-tipped tubercle, that is developed as a pollex, and against which probably when fully developed the dactylos has the power of being flexed. The dactylos is short, narrow, and feeble, and tipped with a long and slender articulated spine.

The second pair of pereopoda I have not fully made out, but the carpos is long, cylindrical, and furnished with a few slender hairs on the upper side near the meral extremity, and anteriorly smooth and free from hairs. The propodos is shorter than the carpos and is at the lower distal extremity produced to a blunt