

psalisiform margin is thick and smooth, and the left blade locks within the right. Anterior to the mandibles a large triangulate cheiloglossa is connected with a raised and anteriorly-directed epistoma. Posterior to the mandibles are the metastomata, a pair of membranous, pear-shaped, subfoliaceous appendages.

The first pair of siagnopoda (*e*) is three-branched; the first two branches are foliaceous, and broad at the extremity, where they are fringed with short spines; the third or outer is lunate, subfoliaceous, and terminates in a point.

The second pair of siagnopoda (*f*) consists of three foliaceous branches; the first two are biramose, the extremity of each branch being fringed with short, thick-set hairs, and the third is short, somewhat rigid and pointed; at the base is attached a broad, foliaceous mastigobranchial plate that projects both anteriorly and posteriorly and is fringed with hairs.

The third pair of siagnopoda (*g*) consists of three branches, of which the first or inner branch is broad, thick, ovate at the apex and fringed with hairs on the inner margin. The middle branch is three-jointed; the last joint is very small, the penultimate broad, and the first long, and from its base there springs a membranous branch, the extremity of which tapers and becomes thread-like; from the coxa arises a broad, divided, mastigobranchial plate, one portion of which is directed forwards, and the other posteriorly.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is seven-jointed; the coxa is short and carries a saccular, membranous, mastigobranchial plate, to the base of which a large podobranchial plume is attached; the basis is short and carries a long filiform ecpysis; the meros is long, broad, stout on the outer and thin on the inner side, which is fringed with hairs; the carpos is short, triangulate, and narrow at the meral articulation. The propodos is broader than the carpos, and the dactylos is short, ovate, and not unguiculate. The three distal joints lie folded back on the inner surface of the meros.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*) is pediform; the coxa is short and carries an ovate, pedunculated mastigobranchial plate, to which a branchial plume is attached; the basis is short and carries a filiform ecpysis, not so long proportionally as that of the first pair; the ischium is narrow and longer than the meros, which equals the carpos and propodos in length, while the dactylos is short, curved, having the margins fringed with hairs, and the extremity flattened and distally rounded, tipped with a small, curved, sharp, unguis.

The three anterior pairs of pereopoda are slender and chelate, of these the first pair is the shortest and the third the longest. The fourth pair is longer and more slender than the third, and terminates in a styliform dactylos. It likewise carries a mastigobranchia, but unlike those of the preceding pairs it has no podobranchial plume attached. The posterior pair of pereopoda is extremely long and very slender, and terminates in a styliform dactylos, but it carries no mastigobranchial plate or podobranchial plume.

The first pair of pleopoda in the female is single-branched, the ramus being long and tapering to a filamentous extremity, and supported on a stout basal joint, near the base of which on the inner side there is a rudimentary membranous appendage. The second