

the distal joint being tipped with five long hairs, and near the base on the anterior margin supports a single-jointed appendage.

The first pair of pereiopoda (fig. 5*k*) has the coxa short and robust, the basis is formed as in the preceding pair, and bears a biarticulate ecpysis at the tip, but instead of only one, there are four or five succeeding joints, forming a perfect limb, which gradually increases in thickness to the middle of the propodos, and then gradually tapers to the extremity; the last joint is obscurely chelate. The second pair of pereiopoda (fig. 5*l*) resembles the first but is slightly less robust. The third pair (fig. 5*m*) is more slender than the preceding but formed on the same plan, excepting that it terminates in a simple dactylos, which is long, straight, and tapering. The fourth pair (fig. 5*n*) is robust and shorter than the preceding, but the basal joint is short, robust, and without an ecpysis or the prominent process on which it stands in the previous appendages. The fifth pair (fig. 5*o*) is like the fourth but the articulations are not so distinctly marked, except those of the coxa and carpos, and the terminal joints are more slender.

The pleopoda are biramose, the branches being short and supported on a long peduncle; the sixth pair is shorter than the telson, and fringed with hairs on the inner margin.

*Observations.*—Three specimens were captured in the same district. That from which the appendages were taken was a more or less injured specimen obtained off Sibago. The specimens were approaching the time of shedding the exuvium, and are thus interesting, since the outer dermal tissue represents the form in which the animal was in the previous stage, and the inner that to which it was approaching.

The third pair of siagnopoda exist in the form of short, double-branched, imperfect legs, of which the first joint is short, the second long, and the three terminal very short and immature, while the branch or ecpysis consists of two laterally compressed joints of subequal length, the distal one being fringed with six hairs. The first pair of gnathopoda is also five-jointed; the joints at the base, together with the ecpysis, correspond with those of the preceding pair, but the three succeeding are larger; the first is comparatively short, while the two succeeding joints are each about eight times its length; the second being genuflexed near its articulation.

The second pair of gnathopoda differs in plan from that of the first, inasmuch as the continuation of the true leg consists of only a single, short, unarticulated joint, tipped with two small hairs springing from the base of the second joint and not from its extremity, whereas the ecpysis or secondary branch is biarticulate like those of the preceding pair, but unlike them is attached to the distal extremity, which is projected considerably beyond it.

The first three pairs of pereiopoda have the basis and its ecpysis formed on the same plan, but the five distal joints are present, enclosed within the exuvium. But the posterior two pairs are not branched.