

and the posterior extremity furnished with four hairs. The ventral surface of the pereion and pleon from the oral cavity to the telson is smooth, without any spine or tooth, but a small lobe exists between the second pair of pereopoda.

The ophthalmopoda are not large, being well hidden within the orbital cavity; the surface of the ophthalmus is smooth, destitute of pigment generally and not visibly faceted.

The first pair of antennæ carries on the outer surface a broad thick stylocerite, which springs from the base and reaches to the distal extremity of the first joint, on the under and inner side of which is a short thick tooth; the second joint is shorter than the first, and the third shorter than the second. The two terminal flagella reach a little beyond the extremity of the scaphocerite of the second pair; the inner flagellum is a little longer than the outer, and furnished on the inner margin with a fringe of long hairs.

The second pair of antennæ has the scaphocerite, which is equal to half the length of the carapace, thick and ridged, with the margins subparallel, the outer terminating in a sharp tooth. The flagellum is broken off near the base in the only specimen procured from this station.

The second pair of gnathopoda does not reach beyond the distal extremity of the scaphocerite and is furnished with hairs, some of which are smooth and others delicately ciliated. The basephysis, or branch springing from the basis (the exognathe of Milne-Edwards), is short, reaching, when extended, to nearly the length of the ischium; the mastigobranchia (epignathe of Milne-Edwards) is reduced to a rudimentary condition.

The first pair of pereopoda has the anterior margin of the palm broader than the propodos, incisive, convex, not very oblique; pollex long and sharp; dactylos smooth and sickle-shaped. The second pair is short and feeble, extending scarcely to the distal extremity of the meros of the first pair; chela with fingers long, slender, tapering and meeting only at the points. The third pair is long and slender, extending beyond the distal extremity of the scaphocerite of the second pair of antennæ. The fourth and fifth pairs are slender, subequally long and robust.

The first pair of pleopoda ($p \delta$, $p \text{♀}$) has the internal branch rather more than half the length of the external, and perfectly free from cilia, but with one or two short spines on the outer side; the external branch in the male is long, narrow and leaf-like, and fringed on each side with plumose hairs. In the type specimen all the hairs are rubbed off. The second ($q \delta$, $q \text{♀}$), third and fourth pairs of pleopoda differ from each other in but a slight degree. Each consists of a pair of nearly equally long, large, ovate, foliaceous plates, fringed with long plumose cilia; the inner branch carries a stylamblys attached to it.

The posterior pair, which forms the outer plates of the rhipidura, is rather longer than the telson; the outer branch has a strong ridge on the outer margin which terminates in a subapical tooth; the inner branch is longer, narrower, and more pointed.