

The mandible (fig. 1*d*) consists of a broad apophysis supporting a long, narrow, subcylindrical, molar process, a distinct narrow, flattened, and slightly curved psalistoma, and a triarticulate synnhipod.

The first pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1*e*) is three-branched, the central branch being broad and disc-like.

The second pair (fig. 1*f*) is two-branched, the inner branch being bilobed, and each lobe fringed with short spicules; the second branch is short and tapering, and on the outer side, attached to the coxal joints, is a mastigobranchial plate produced as a broad foliaceous plate, anteriorly beyond the extremity of the inner branches, and posteriorly but little beyond the coxal joint, and fringed with hairs directed centrifugally to the front.

The third pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1*g*) is three-branched, and carries a mastigobranchia of two plates; the inner branch is broad and fringed with hair on the inner margin, the second is slender, cylindrical, and tipped with hairs, the third consists of a broad foliaceous plate, from the inner margin of which springs a long and slender flagellum fringed with small hairs, and on the outer margin attached to the coxal joint are two membranous plates springing from a common base, the one anteriorly, the other posteriorly.

The first pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*h*) is six-jointed and subpediform; the coxal joint carries a mastigobranchial plate and an arthrobranchial plume; the basis supports a long ephysis, and the two succeeding joints are subcylindrical and subequal in length, the two terminal being reflexed against the preceding, and fringed on the inner margin with closely packed hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, slender, and pediform, terminating in a long and tapering propodal joint, the dactylos being absent, and carries an ephysis or branch attached to the basal joint.

The pereiopoda are all slender, but not remarkably long; the carpos is about half the length of the meros, the posterior distal portion of which is dentated with spine-like points, and about the same length as the propodos, which terminates in a short and slightly curved dactylos.

The pleopoda are moderately long, except the first pair, which is short, one branch being much shorter than the other. The rest have the rami long, narrow, and subfoliaceous; in both sexes the posterior and inner branch carries a stylamblys that has the distal extremity oblique and armed with numerous cincinnuli. The posterior or sixth pair forms the lateral plates of the rhipidura; these are longer than the telson, and the outer plate carries a well-defined diæresis.

*Observations.*—The two specimens, a male and a female, belong, I think, to the same species; but had they been taken at separate stations, the variations between them might have appeared sufficient to justify their separation as distinct species. These are, the