

The first pair of antennæ is nearly as long as the animal, and carries a sharp-pointed stylocerite at the outer side of the base of the first joint, which reaches to the extremity of that joint; at the base of the stylocerite, on the outer margin, there is a protuberance that is probably of use in retaining the ophthalmopod in position, and protecting the ophthalmus from contact with the sharp point of the antennal tooth.

The second pair of antennæ is but slightly longer than the first, and about the length of the animal, and carries a scaphocerite that is subequal with the rostrum.

The mandible has an oblique, smooth, ovate, molar process, and a psalistoma that is smaller at the base than at the serrate extremity; at the base there is attached a three-jointed synphipod, the distal joint being flat and spatuliform.

The first pair of siagnopoda is three-branched; the outer branch is curved, rigid, and bifid, one process being tipped with a strong spine and the other with several hairs; the middle branch is broad, flat, and fringed with a series of spines and hairs; the inner branch is curved in a reverse direction to the outer, rapidly tapers to a point, and is fringed with stiff hairs chiefly prominent on the convex margin.

The second pair of siagnopoda is distinguishable from those of *Pandalus* by having the mastigobranchial plate short, posteriorly round, and not projecting into the branchial chamber.

The third pair of siagnopoda bears a close resemblance to those of other species of the genus.

The first pair of gnathopoda is deeply reflexed and supports a short, thick, mastigobranchial plate, which carries attached to it a podobranchial plume.

The second pair of gnathopoda is five-jointed; the first joint or coxa carries a rudimentary mastigobranchial appendage, at the base of which is a flattened disc-like plate that falls between and separates the base of the first pair of gnathopoda and the branchial plumes, and apparently supports the former appendage in position; the second joint is very short, supports a short, slender ecpysis, and is unyieldingly articulated with the next joint, which is extremely long, slender, and cylindrical; this is succeeded by one that is about half its length and a little more slender, and by a terminal joint that is subequal with the penultimate and slightly tapers to a rounded apex. The rest of the appendages bear a corresponding resemblance to those of other species.

The first pair of pereopoda resembles in form that of the second pair of gnathopoda, but it is more slender and carries a longer basal joint and no ecpysis. The second pair has the carpos long, slender, multiarticulate and subequal, the articulations are not well defined, but become more distinct as they approach the propodos, the last articulus equalling in length and thickness the palm of the latter joint. The three posterior pairs have the meros long, the anterior pair reaching to about the extremity of the rostrum, and are sparsely armed with long spines; the carpos is long, the propodos subequal with it, and the dactylos short.