

is connected with the basis near the basal articulation ; the ischium is long but not so long as the preceding joint, and is furnished with a series of rows of hairs on the inner surface ; the meros, which forms the distal joint, is about half the length of the ischium and is longitudinally hollowed, or spoon-shaped, having the margins fringed with hairs.

The first two pairs of pereopoda (*k*) are similar in form, chelate, short, and somewhat feeble. The coxa carries a fasciculus of long hairs placed on a prominent tubercle, and the slender rudiment of a mastigobranchial plate, fringed on the lower or convex margin with long hairs ; the basis is short and carries no ephysis ; the ischium and meros are subequally long and overlap each other obliquely, the upper margins of both being fringed with stout hairs, and the lower and outer surface with soft hairs ; the carpos is short, lunate, and produced to an angle on the upper surface. The propodos is subcylindrical, slightly curved, and has the anterior extremity lanceolate in form and flattened on the inner side, and the margins fringed with long, finely ciliated hairs ; it articulates near its centre with the lower angle of the carpos, and is produced nearly as much behind the articulation as in front of it, and it also articulates with the dactylos at the posterior extremity, the base of the dactylos being nearly as broad as the diameter of the propodos. The dactylos is formed on the same plan and is placed in an antagonistic position, so that these two joints together form a chela of a peculiar and unusual form. The second pair resembles the first and is of similar proportions. The third pair is simple and much larger than the preceding ; the coxa is as broad as long, and supports a rudimentary mastigobranchia similar to the preceding, but larger ; the basis is short, and the ischium and meros are fused together and very greatly enlarged, being nearly as long as the carapace ; it is covered with coarse tubercles that have much the appearance of pointed processes rubbed down by wear. The carpos is curved on the upper surface and waved on the lower, being narrowest near the meros ; near the centre of the inner and lower side is a prominent tooth standing on a slight elevation ; the propodos is broadest at the carpal extremity, and gradually narrows to the dactyloid articulation ; the dactylos is short and of smaller diameter than the distal extremity of the propodos. The carpos and propodos are covered with coarse teeth or pointed tubercles, smaller than the largest of those on the meros, among which, particularly on the lower surface, are some short stiff hairs. The fourth pair is much smaller than the third, but developed like it, and the fifth pair also differs only in being smaller and in having no rudiment of a mastigobranchial appendage.

The first pair of pleopoda (Pl. CXIX. fig. 1*p*) is biramose, the branches being subequal, are in the male short and deflected from each other ; the inner branch is rigid and terminates in a blunt point, the outer side is fringed with a closely packed row of short, reversely curved, hook-like spines, that are continuous to the base of the branch, while