

there is developed a broad and slightly curved plate, the concave surface of which looks upwards, the margin being tufted with a thick mat of hairs; the basis is shorter than the ischium and like it has a flattened process, also tufted with hairs. These two processes form a point of support for the distal joints of the long appendage when reflexed and at rest. The limb being bent at the mero-carpal articulation, the lengths of the proximal and distal joints are equalised so that the chela when so bent reaches the mouth and is enabled to supply it with food. The coxa is short and robust.

The second pair of pereopoda is extremely long and forms the distinguishing feature of this genus; it is about one-third longer than the entire animal, so that a specimen that measures 130 millimetres from the orbit to the extremity of the telson carries a pair of these limbs nearly 200 millimetres long. The coxa and basis are short, the ischium is longer and slightly compressed horizontally; the meros is twice the length of the ischium and subequal with that of the carpos; the propodos is twice and a half as long as the carpos, and the palm once and a half longer than the carpos; the pollex is subequal to the dactylos, cylindrical, and but very slightly larger in diameter than the distal extremity of the carpos, it is curved downwards in gradual continuation of the lower margin of the palm, and is armed on the inner surface near the base with two tubercles situated near together, the anterior being the larger and directed obliquely backwards.

The dactylos is long and slender, resembling the pollex, being slightly curved to correspond and lie parallel with it, it is armed on the inner surface about one-third from the articulation with a large flattened conical cusp, which with those on the pollex prevent the fingers from impinging close together, whereas the apices of the two pass each other when the chela is closed. The entire limb is finely granulated except on the dactylos and pollex, where the granulations are coarser and more pointed, and on the under surface of the propodos and carpos, where there are a few small tubercles.

The posterior three pairs of pereopoda are short, subequal, furnished with hairs, and terminate in an unguiculate dactylos.

The pleopoda are biramose and subfoliaceous; the first pair has the inner branch pointed and half the length of the outer, all the others are subequal; the posterior pair helps to form the rhipidura, the outer branch of which is longer than the inner, and is divided by a diæresis, that is protected on the outer margin by a point that lies close against the distal portion of the plate.

The telson is one-third shorter than the outer ramus of the rhipidura and gradually tapers to an obtuse point; the dorsal surface is smooth and rounded, the distal half being dorso-laterally furnished with two equidistant solitary short spines, and the extremity is fringed on the under surface with a row of short stiff hairs, and at the outer angles on each side with a long and short spine.