

*Fifth Peræopods.*—Side-plates shallow and not very broad, with two setæ and a small spine on the convex lower margin; at the narrow line of attachment, both in this and other species of the genus, these side-plates seem to be almost coalesced with the segment. The first joint with the front margin nearly straight, carrying nine spinules and an apical spine; the lower margin, after passing across the top of the second joint, abruptly descends along the back of it, but before reaching the end curves up again, and with a slightly convex course, closely fringed with long plumose setæ, makes an obtuse angle with the slightly convex, backward-tending, smooth hind margin, the greatest breadth of the joint being at the angle; on a large part of the inner surface of this great wing there are long setæ; the second joint with the sides almost parallel, the front margin a little decurrent, with an apical spine, and two spinules; within the apex there are three spinules on the lower margin; the third joint is shorter than the second, especially behind, where it has two or three long setæ and two or three spines; in front its apex is decidedly decurrent, set about with three or four slight spines; the fourth joint is longer than the third, shorter than the second, widening distally, the apex behind slightly decurrent, carrying a spine; the apex in front more decurrent, with several spinules on the lower margin within the apex; the fifth joint is nearly as long as the three preceding joints united, broader above than below, the front and hind margins slightly convex, smooth, the lower margin obliquely truncate, the surface having some short submarginal spines and some spinules difficult to discern, and there are some at the apex; the finger is much narrower, but with something of the same laminar appearance, and about three-quarters of its length, lanceolate in shape, with very little firmness of texture; there is a small seta near the hind margin below the middle.

*Pleopods.*—The coupling spines broad at the base, having a lateral tooth much stronger than the apical on one side, and on the other a succession of small teeth; the peduncles have also groups of long plumose setæ; the inner ramus of the first pair has on its long first joint a plumose seta followed by six cleft spines, with the outer arm clearly serrate on the inner edge; this joint has also four plumose setæ below the cleft spines; there are twenty-eight joints on the outer ramus of this pair, and twenty-two on the inner.

*Uropods.*—The peduncles of the first pair are shorter than the rami, with small spines along the upper margins, the rami are slender, reaching little beyond the peduncles of the second pair, the outer rather the shorter, each curving to the acute apex, the inner carrying a few spinules on the margins high up, and some minute surface spines; the peduncles of the second pair nearly as long as the rami, with spines along the upper margin; the inner ramus rather longer than the outer, with thirteen spines along the serrate upper margin, which is apically curved and acute; the outer ramus has sixteen spines on the serrate upper margin of the outer surface, and side by side with these on the inner surface another row of eleven or twelve, more decurrent, the last five long, and with the apical