

long or so broad as the first joint. The first joint tending to circular, a little shorter than the first joint of the preceding pair, but broader, similarly armed, the distal end the narrowest part, with a sinuous margin; the remaining joints similar in general shape to those of the preceding pair but shorter, the fourth and fifth much shorter, the third joint longer than the fifth; the front margin of the third, fourth, and fifth joints pectinate, the larger teeth interspaced with minute teeth, of which there are some also on the distal margins and a few on the inner margin of the almost straight finger near the base.

*Fifth Peræopods.*—The side-plates produced below and in front into a small lobe, the lower margin to the rear of the lobe nearly straight, forming a right angle with the slightly convex hind margin, above which the plate is separated from its segment by an incision extending for about one-third of the total breadth. The first joint papyraceous, pear-shaped, as long as the first joint of the fourth peræopods, and near the base two-thirds as wide, distally greatly narrowed; the remaining joints linear, together not quite so long as the first, the whole limb much more than half the length of any preceding pair; the second joint short, with a spinule on the convex front margin; the third as long as the three following united, narrowing a little distally, the front margin nearly straight, with some minute spinules, a long oval packet of gland-cells filling most of the joint; the fourth joint much narrower than the third, rather longer than the fifth; the fifth much narrower than the fourth, tapering to a very small sharp nail, which looks like the sharp point of a pencil cut with a narrow stalk.

*Pleopods* small in proportion to the size of the animal; the peduncles large in proportion to the rami, filled with strong muscles, the general appearance oval, but the front margin flattened, the hind margin double, strongly convex, the rim of the outer surface projecting a little beyond that of the inner; the coupling spines two in number, very short, the apex forming a circular cap of retroverted hooks; on one of the peduncles there were three coupling spines, but this might be abnormal; the cleft spine having a broad subapical dilatation of the longer arm; the joints of the rami numbering from eleven to thirteen or fourteen, the inner ramus slightly the longer but with fewer joints.

*Uropods.*—Peduncles of the first pair considerably longer than the rami, both the upper edges pectinate, the outer margin at the base folded on to the upper surface; below there is a central longitudinal ridge or carina, with another on either side of it; the inner ramus is longer than the outer, with a narrower neck, and reaches back a little beyond the third uropods; both rami are acutely lanceolate, with pectinate edges, and carinate below; the outer edge of the outer, and the inner of the inner, nearly straight; the peduncles of the second pair widen till they reach the base of the rami, not extending quite to the base of the telson, on the inner side terminating in a small sharp point; the outer ramus is the shorter and much the narrower; the inner, which does not reach so far as the apices of either of the other pairs, is firmly coalesced with the peduncle, broadly lanceolate, acute, and like its fellows pectinate and ridged; the third uropods