terminal part forms a very elongate five-jointed stem. Of the joints the carpal, as in the maxillipeds, is by far the largest, being even longer than the whole of the preceding part of the leg. It is greatly compressed and somewhat expanded toward the end, being fringed moreover at the distal part of the exterior edge with a row of very long, anteriorly curving, ciliated bristles. The inner edge of this joint, too, is likewise provided with several slender bristles, as also with a dense series of delicate curved spinules, crowded together at the distal part. The succeeding joint (propodus), which, as a rule, along with the carpal joint forms a strong geniculate curve, is likewise rather elongate, but considerably narrower, somewhat curved, and densely setigerous, more especially at the inner edge. The terminal joint or dactylus is narrow, lanceolate, and armed at the inner edge with a dense row of small spinules, as also with a few elongated bristles. The exopod, as in the succeeding legs, is developed into a powerful natatory branch, on which can be distinguished a somewhat thickened and strongly muscular basal part, together with a narrow and very flexible multiarticulate terminal part, furnished on both edges with strong natatory setæ. At the base of this leg is attached a fully developed gill of precisely the same structure as that characterising the five succeeding pairs of legs. Projecting from the outer side of the basal part, may also be observed a very small linguiform lobe, fringed with several exceedingly long and slender diverging bristles. This lobe, which also occurs on the remaining legs (see fig. 10, *ep*), would seem to represent a kind of rudimentary epipod.

The succeeding legs (see Pl. VIII. figs. 10, 16) are all comparatively uniform in structure, and very similar in appearance to the first pair, described above, differing only in the carpal joint being somewhat less expanded and without the long ciliated bristles at the outer edge, and also in the propodal joint being straighter and having the bristles arranged in more or less distinct fascicles. This arrangement of the bristles induced the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm to describe the terminal portion of the legs as subdivided into short articulations, as in the Mysidæ, a character which, however, has not been proved in reality to exist.

The legs, having all the character of true pereiopoda, as a rule diminish somewhat in size posteriorly, likewise assuming, successively, a more slender form (see fig. 16). On the last pair (fig. 14) the carpal and propodal joints become very narrow and of nearly uniform length, both being furnished with numerous distinctly defined fascicles of bristles. The terminal claw moreover is rather small and of a conical form.

The gills (see Pl. VIII. figs. 16, 17) exhibit a rather complex structure, and occur at the bases of all the legs. At the last pair, however (see fig. 14, *br*), they are very small and rudimentary, merely consisting of a single branch placed at the outer side. On the other hand, all the remaining gills (six pairs in number) are of a perfectly uniform structure, consisting of no less than four principal branches (see figs. 9, 11) springing from a common base. Of these branches the largest, as in *Lophogaster*, is