

densely serrate aspect. What the real function of this peculiarly modified pair of legs is, I am wholly unable to state. Meanwhile, we have every reason to assume that so remarkable a structure cannot but stand in close connection with some unknown requirement bearing on the vital phenomena of the animal.

The four succeeding pairs of legs (figs. 16-20) are comparatively very short and somewhat clumsy in structure, with the joints slightly compressed and fringed along the inner edge with slender bristles. Of the joints, the ischial and mesal are the largest, and nearly equal in length. The terminal part, comprising the three outer joints, is remarkably short, not nearly attaining the length of the mesal joint, and exhibits several strong spiniform bristles, six to eight of which issue from the very small terminal joint (fig. 17).

The penultimate pair of legs (figs. 21, 22) are exceedingly small, and almost hidden between the gills, but have both the endopod and exopod distinctly defined. The former consists, as in *Thysanoessa*, of only two joints, the terminal the longer, both with a few scattered bristles along their inner edge.

The last pair of legs (fig. 22, 23) are quite rudimentary, each forming merely a small lamina plate, originating from a short basal part. This plate, which undoubtedly represents the exopod, is somewhat unlike that in *Thysanoessa*, being rather expanded and broadly truncate at the apex, which, together with the inner edge, is fringed with a

The gills are rather fully developed, forming a broad fringe beneath the carapace along the sides of the trunk (see Pl. XXIII. fig. 10), and, as usual, increasing successively in size from before backwards. The two anterior pairs (Pl. XXIV. figs. 13, 16, 24) exhibit much the same appearance as in *Thysanoessa*, constituting, as they do, single stems, expanded at the apex into two recurving corners, and with a regular series of digitiform gill-lobules along the posterior edge. The four succeeding pairs (figs. 25-28), on the other hand, are all of them double, or exhibit two distinctly defined stems, the outer of which corresponds perfectly in structure with the two anterior pairs of gills, whereas the inner stem is bent inward, exhibiting a somewhat pyramidal form, and furnished at both edges with a clustering assemblage of gill-lobules. This stem, too, is not, as in *Thysanoessa*, connected with the outer one, but would seem to spring separately from the coxal joint of the leg, becoming, as usual, gradually more complex posteriorly. The last pair of gills (fig. 29) are very large and complex in structure, consisting of two principal portions that point in opposite directions, both, but especially the outer one, being richly arborescent.

The pleopoda of the female do not exhibit any marked peculiarities; those of the male I had no opportunity of examining, the collection containing female specimens only.

The telson (see fig. 30) is very slender and elongate, attaining nearly the length of