

wise a row of delicate bristles along the inner edge. The terminal part of the maxilliped, comprising the three outer joints, is extremely slender, and about equals in length the meral joint. Of its joints, the middle one is the longest, whereas the last (fig. 11) is exceedingly small and truncate, bearing at the tip four ciliated bristles. The exopodite (see fig. 10) is remarkably large, projecting even beyond the tip of the endopodite, with the basal part very elongate and muscular. The epipodite is wholly wanting.

The first pair of legs, which in the two preceding genera are the ones peculiarly modified, are in the present genus of exactly the same structure as the maxillipeds, save their being a trifle more elongate, with the masticatory process obsolete and the exopod somewhat shorter.

The second pair of legs (fig. 22), on the other hand, are developed in a very peculiar manner, being altogether dissimilar to any of the others. They are very elongate and slender, also strongly geniculate, recalling to a certain extent the structure characteristic of the first pair in the genus *Nematoscelis*, but differing materially in the deviating form of the two last joints. In the female (fig. 1) they are somewhat more elongate than in the male, about equalling, when fully extended, the posterior division of the body in length; but in other respects they fully agree in both sexes. Of the joints, the meral and carpal are exceedingly produced and very movably connected, the former being by far the longer. The carpal joint exhibits at the end a slight projection of the inner edge, bearing a short curved spine; but for the rest both these joints are perfectly smooth. The propodal joint is much shorter than the carpal, attaining scarcely half its length, but appears somewhat thicker, and, as it were, swollen, as also provided at both edges with three strong spiniform bristles, those of the inner edge being by far the longer. The terminal joint, finally, is very small, and bears five similar bristles, curving in a direction opposite to that taken by those on the inner edge of the preceding joint. Thus both these outer joints form together, as it were, a kind of grasping hand, though not so decidedly prehensile in this as in the other species of the genus.

The two succeeding pairs of legs (figs. 12, 13) differ very considerably in appearance both from the first and second pairs. They are somewhat short, with the proximal part of the endopod strongly appressed and laminar, as also gradually tapering toward the tip of the meral joint. The ischial joint in both pairs is much the largest, being several times longer than the meral; both have a few slender bristles along the inner edge. The terminal part is distinctly tri-articulate in the third pair (fig. 12), and somewhat longer than the meral joint, whereas in the fourth pair (fig. 13) this part is exceedingly small and only bi-articulate.

The fifth or antepenultimate pair of legs (fig. 14) present an aspect, not agreeing with any of the preceding pairs. They are rather small and have the endopod consisting of only three joints, the first much the largest, somewhat curved, and provided along the inner edge with a row of eight strong ciliated setæ. The succeeding (meral) joint has on