

{carpal) is the longest; the terminal joint is conically pointed and provided at the tip with a strong unguiform spine. The exopodite (see fig. 11) is very fully developed, in the same manner as the true exopods. The epipodite is narrowly lanceolate or almost falciform, and about as long as the basal part.

The first pair of legs (fig. 18) differ, as in other Mysidans, conspicuously from the rest, being modified to serve as true gnathopoda. They are rather elongate, with the carpal joint longest. The propodal joint, which, as a rule, forms along with the former a sharp geniculate bend, is somewhat dilated towards the end, exhibiting there, at the inner edge, a slight incurvation to receive the terminal joint when bent in. The latter is very small and densely hirsute, as also exceedingly mobile. The exopod is remarkably elongate, its terminal part consisting of a great number of short setiferous articulations.

The true legs are all of them uniform in appearance, somewhat slender and densely setiferous, more especially along their inner edge. The propodal joint (see fig. 19) is in all subdivided only into two articulations of unequal size, the proximal more than twice the length of the distal, and furnished with dense fascicles of setæ. The terminal joint has the form of a slender claw. The exopod is very greatly developed, and of precisely the same structure as in the gnathopoda.

The marsupial pouch of the female is composed, as in the other species of this genus, of seven pairs of incubatory lamellæ, originating from the bases of the gnathopoda (see fig. 18) and all of the true legs; they increase successively in size from before backwards (see fig. 11).

The telson (see fig. 20) is comparatively large, attaining almost the length of the two preceding segments taken together, and has the form of an oblong lamella, slightly channelled above and somewhat tapering in its outer part, which is edged with numerous small denticles of unequal size. The apex is deeply incised, the incision being very narrow, and occupying almost one-fourth of the length of the telson. The terminal lobes, limiting the incision, are obtusely pointed, and bear on the tip several denticles of unequal size, as also along their inner edge a dense fringe of fine spinules.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) have the terminal plates of very unequal size, the inner plate scarcely projecting beyond the telson, whereas their exterior plate is much larger and somewhat oblong in form, having, as in the other species, a small ledge-like projection at the outer edge, near the base. The auditory apparatus within the base of the inner plate would seem to be quite rudimentary, indeed well-nigh obsolete.

The nervous cord (see fig. 12) exhibits a structure somewhat differing from that described by the author in *Mysis relicta*. The ganglia of the anterior division of the body, exclusive of the brain or supra-oesophageal ganglion, are not, as in that Mysidan, connate, but distinctly defined, though lying, as it were, imbedded in a common sheet of connective tissue. On closer examination, eleven separate ganglia may be readily counted, connected together by very short double commissures; but these commissures