

from ten to twelve peculiar slender spines, forming together a dense fascicle. In all the legs the basal part is rather fully developed and muscular, and the exopod very powerful, with broad and lamellar basal section and eleven-articulated terminal part.

The marsupial pouch in the female specimens (figs. 4, 5) was very large and protruding, and filled with numerous ova or embryos. It is composed of three pairs of incubatory lamellæ, originating from the bases of the three posterior pairs of legs. Of these lamellæ, the anterior pair are rather small, whereas the posterior are exceedingly large and curved.

The outer sexual appendages of the male (fig. 21) are slightly curved, and have at the tip a transverse row of small sharply curved bristles.

Of the caudal limbs in the female, only the first pair (see fig. 22) are developed in the usual manner, having the form of narrow stems, somewhat geniculate in the middle, and supplied with a few short bristles. On the four succeeding segments the limbs are represented by broad, immobile plates, contiguous in the middle, and closely applied to the ventral face, so as easily to be overlooked. These plates, which appear merely as expansions of the sternal parts of the segments, have their edges somewhat angular, and fringed with a few small bristles and short denticles.

In the male, all of the caudal limbs are modified to powerful natatory organs, with broad and muscular basal parts and multiarticulate setiferous branches, the inner of which exhibits at the base a remarkably broad and lamellar lateral expansion. In the first pair (fig. 23) the terminal part of the inner branch is wholly wanting, but its lamellar expansion still remains in its place. The fourth pair (fig. 24) are distinguished by the outer branch being somewhat more produced than in the other pairs, and having the outer articulations armed with short spines, instead of the usual natatory setæ; the antepenultimate articulation of this branch is, moreover, produced on the outer side as an acute-angled process (see fig. 25).

The telson (fig. 26) is very large, fully as long as the two preceding segments taken together, and exhibits an elongate, almost linear form, its length being about three times as great as its breadth. The lateral edges are almost quite straight and parallel, and armed with a great number of small denticles, more crowded in the outer part. The apex is cleft in the middle by a rather narrow incision, occupying about one-fifth of the length of the telson, and the terminal lobes are obtusely pointed and provided at the tip with a single denticle somewhat stronger than the lateral ones; their inner edges are throughout fringed with very fine spinules.

The uropoda (fig. 27) are highly distinguished by the very slight development of the marginal setæ on the terminal plates, whereas both of the latter are partly spinous at the edges. The inner plate is somewhat larger than the outer, and reaches the tip of the telson; it tapers regularly toward the apex, without exhibiting any conspicuous tumefaction at the base, owing to the very slight development of the auditory apparatus; its