

The mandibles (fig. 6) are powerfully developed, with the masticatory part considerably expanded, and the cutting edges (fig. 7) exhibiting an armature similar to that observed in most other Mysidans. The palp (see fig. 6) is longer than the mandible itself, and has the middle joint largest, with a row of strong plumose setæ along its outer edge. Its terminal joint is lamelliform, and, besides a number of elongate setæ, furnished near the tip with a row of small spinules.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 8) exhibit quite a normal appearance.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 9) have the terminal joint of the palp rather large and sharply incurved, oval in form, and furnished along the outer edge with seven exceedingly elongate setæ, the outer part of which is somewhat curved and quite naked, whereas their proximal part is coarsely ciliate. The exognath is comparatively small and triangular in form, with about nine marginal setæ.

The maxillipeds (fig. 10) are rather strong, with the basal part jutting out at the end interiorly as a small linguiform masticatory lobe. The joints of the endopodite are comparatively broad and appressed, the last triangular, with a strong apical spine. The exopodite is much longer than the endopodite, but very slender, with the basal part rather narrow and the terminal part composed of ten articulations. The epipodite, finally, is unusually small and oval in form, with four bristles springing from its upper face.

The gnathopoda (fig. 11) are, as usual, more pediform in character, though differing considerably in appearance from the true legs. The endopod is rather elongate, with the carpal and propodal joints largest and nearly equal in length, as also very movably jointed together. The terminal joint is very small and densely hirsute; it is sharply incurved and exceedingly mobile, admitting of being bent in against the preceding joint.

The legs (fig. 12) are very slender and elongate, increasing somewhat in length posteriorly, and are furnished, too, with unusually strong plumose setæ. The terminal part is somewhat longer than the preceding (carpal) joint, and subdivided into three distinctly defined and mobile articulations, besides the apical claw (fig. 13), which is well developed, though not particularly strong. Of the propodal articulations, the first is by far the largest, in the anterior pair (fig. 12) about as long as the other two taken together, in the posterior pair (fig. 14) still longer and much narrower.

The marsupial pouch in the female would seem to agree in structure with that of *Mysis*.

The caudal limbs in the female (figs. 15, 16) constitute, as usual, simple, non-articulate narrow plates, but are somewhat larger and more projected laterally than in most other Mysidans. Moreover, their marginal setæ are remarkably strong, and exhibit a very peculiar ciliation, the cilia being disposed in dense verticils at regular intervals (see fig. 17). In the male all the limbs are natatory, with multiarticulate setiferous branches. In the first pair (fig. 18) the inner branch is, as usual, rudimentary and non-articulate, and would seem to lack the basal expansion.