

metope; the second joint is produced at the distal external angle into a strong spine-like process, which is deeply serrate on the outer margin; within this is implanted a movable appendage, which resembles very much the spine-like process already described; like it, it is serrate, but not so deeply, on the outer margin; it articulates with the second joint, and is homologous with the scaphocerite; the fourth joint is short but longer than the two preceding; the fifth is very long and cylindrical, supporting at its extremity a slender flagellum less conspicuously multiarticulated than the primary flagellum of the first pair.

The mandibles consist of a pair of strong, externally convex blades, the anterior and upper portions of which articulate with the lower and outer angles of the metope, above which, on the anterior margin, articulates a three-jointed synnhipod, the first joint of which is short and subcylindrical, the second, long and triangular, of which one angle is attached to the extremity of the first joint, another extends upwards and forwards so as to fill the upper portion of the aperture of the mouth, and the third angle supports the third or last joint of the appendage, which is long and tapering, and falls within the mandible; it appears to be hairless, and lies folded between the epistoma and the mandible.

The first pair of siagnopoda appears¹ to consist each of two flat branches—one slender, rigid, and curved, terminating with a fringe of cilia, the other short and membranous, with five or six cilia attached.

The second pair of siagnopoda is foliaceous and five-branched, four of which are fringed with closely-packed cilia: the fifth is long, slender, flagellum-like, free from cilia, and outside it is a large squamiform plate, copiously fringed with long delicate hairs.

The third pair of siagnopoda consists of two single-branched, two-jointed appendages. The basal joint is strong, and produced into a lobe internally; the second or distal joint tapers gradually (the outer margin convex, the inner concave) to the apex. The inner margin is thickly fringed with strong cilia, which increase in length towards the apex.

The two pairs of gnathopoda are subpediform, and carry each a long secondary ramus (basephysis) which corresponds in form more with the Macrurous than the Anomurous type of Crustacea. The first pair is small, subpediform, and consists of seven joints; the second or basal joint supports a long basephysis; the next three succeeding joints are subequal and tolerably robust; the sixth, or propodos, is short and tapers to the apex from its base; and the seventh, or dactylos, is unguiculate. The three terminal joints are copiously fringed with long and strong cilia. The basephysis is comparatively very long, extending considerably beyond that of the primary branch of the gnathopod, which generally lies curved downwards, while the basephysis extends outwards and upwards.

The second pair of gnathopoda is much longer than the first, and likewise

¹ I say "appears," because the appendage was broken, the two portions being asunder; and there is but a solitary specimen in the collection.