

The first pair of antennæ has the two flagella nearly equal in length, but the primary is the larger, and is furnished with numerous membranous cilia near the extremity. The secondary flagellum is slender and almost destitute of cilia; both flagella have the articuli strongly defined.

The second pair of antennæ has only the peduncle preserved, and this is nearly as long as the first.

The second pair of gnathopoda is pediform. The coxa and basis are short. The ischium is long, and has the infero-internal margin strongly serrated. The meros, carpos, and propodos are subequal; the dactylos is wanting. Each of the joints is copiously supplied with long hairs, more particularly on the under margin.

The posterior pair of pereiopoda is small, and terminates in a chelate hand immersed in a brush of hairs.

The first pair of pleopoda is slender, feeble, and single-branched.

The second pair is long, slender, and double-branched, the inner ramus being two-jointed; a few long hairs fringe the termination of each joint.

The next three pairs of pleopoda consist of large foliaceous plates. The margins of the inner plate are thickly fringed with strong multiarticulate hairs, furnished with short cilia on both sides; the inner margin carries a short, stout stylamblys, the apex of which is crowned with small obtuse-pointed hooks (cincinnuli). The outer plate has the outer margin fringed with long multiarticulate hairs, ciliated on one side only, while the inner margin carries a row of distantly placed, solitary, simple straight hairs.

The posterior pair of pleopoda (the rami of the rhipidura) has the outer branch much larger than the inner. The peduncle is short, and the foliaceous plates somewhat pear-shaped in form. The posterior margin of the outer plate is thickly fringed with both long and short spines, and hairs, plain and ciliated, some of which on the inner angle increase in size and length until they become long and stout spines, with a slight curve or hook at the extremity. These are repeated for a short distance on the outer corresponding angle of the inner plate, where the spines are curved in the opposite direction, and mingled with hairs only that are fringed with long cilia. On the posterior lateral margin of the telson there are, mixed with the ciliated hairs, two sharp, short spines on each side.

Observations.—Our specimen has the branchiæ approximating closely to those of *Callianassa* both in arrangement and in character. They consist of four pairs of arthrobranchiæ and one podobranchia according to the following formula:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	.	...	...	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						h	i	k	l	m	n	o