

incisive blade of the mandible is wider and larger, and the molar protuberance within is much less conspicuous.

The first pair of gnathopoda is similarly formed to the same organ in that genus, but the basephysis terminates in a sharp point only, instead of a multiarticulate lash.

The second pair of gnathopoda corresponds much with that of *Paraxius*, but carries a shorter and less conspicuous basephysis, which does not terminate in a multiarticulate lash.

The first pair of pereopoda varies but little in its relative symmetrical proportion, the organ on the right side being the larger in the male, but subequal in the female; in both sexes they are large and powerful members, and have the propodos laterally compressed and deeper than the carpos. The pollex is half the length of the propodos, and is armed with a long flat central cusp and a few small serrate teeth between it and the apex, which is sharp and turned a little upwards. The corresponding edge of the dactylos has a rounded tubercle near the joint, from which the margin continues in an unbroken wavy line to the sharp and downward curved apex.

The second pair of pereopoda is much smaller than the first. It is chelate, the propodos is long, the margins are parallel, and the dactylos strikes the pollex obliquely. The third and fourth pairs of pereopoda are subequal, and scarcely less robust than the second pair, they are simple in structure, and terminate each in a short, flat compressed lanceolate dactylos. The fifth is a more slender and shorter pair of appendages, but similarly constructed to the last, and supporting a small brush of hairs on the inner side at the base of the styliform dactylos.

The first pair of pleopoda is small, slender, and rudimentary in the female, and appears to be wanting in the male. The four next pairs of pleopoda are biramose, consisting of a peduncle formed of the basal joint and two long lamelliform branches, fringed with deeply inserted long ciliated hairs. The inner branch carries, one-third from the base, a single straight stylamblys, which is armed laterally with a row of obtuse pointed curved denticles to which Sars has given the name of "cincinnuli." In the male these branches are smaller and less important, and the inner, instead of carrying one, supports two stylamblydes.

The sixth or posterior pair of pleopoda, which helps to form the rhipidura or fan-like tail, is lodged in an excavation at the external angle of the posterior margin of the sixth somite. The peduncle is short, the branches are as long as the telson, and are broad, foliaceous, and terminally fringed with cilia. The telson is as long again as the sixth somite of the pleon, it is long and rather quadrate in its form, and the terminal margin is fringed with short cilia.

The arrangement of the branchiæ shows the greatest development in connection with the three anterior pairs of pereopoda, the number as well as the size of the plumes diminishing both anteriorly and posteriorly.