

is foliaceous, narrow, with parallel straight sides, terminating in a rounded extremity fringed with spines.

The gnathopoda are short, peculiar, but not abnormal. The first pair has the dactylos broad and spatuliform, fringed with a series of deeply-implanted stiff spines; the propodos is broad, short, and flat, as is the carpos, which has the outer margin long and curved, the inner short, and consequently, in articulating at one extremity with the meros, and at the other with the propodos, induces a sudden and permanent curve; the meros is broad, and longer than either of the other joints, fringed on the inner side with long hairs; ischium short and broad, and fused with the basis, which carries a tolerably long ecpysis, terminating in a multiarticulate lash, fringed with hairs; coxa short, and supporting a broad mastigobranchia, with a narrow rigid neck, on the anterior side of which is a short and rather small podobranchia, while at the membranous pleural articulation two arthrobranchiæ are attached, the anterior being small, not larger than the podobranchia, and the posterior is much larger and longer.

The second pair of gnathopoda has the dactylos long and slender, diagonally flattened, and fringed with spines: the propodos is not longer than the dactylos, rounded on the outer side, and flattened on the side nearest the mouth; the carpos is short, curved, and arched, articulating with the meros on the under side (or that nearest the mouth); the meros is longer than either of the other joints, having the distal extremity produced into a large, smooth lobe that projects beyond the carpos; inner margin flattened, against which the reflexed distal joint presses; upper surface engrailed at the inner margin; outer margin flattened to a thin serrate crest: the ischium is broad and flattened to a thin, smooth crest on the outer margin, thickened on the inner side to a double margin, the upper of which is smooth, the lower evenly denticulated, the intermediate space being hollow and smooth: the basis is short and narrow, attached to if not actually ankylosed with the ischium, which is thickened on the inner side, where the distal angle is produced to a broad obtuse point, while the outer is flattened and shortened to a process that supports a rigid two-jointed ecpysis, the basal joint of which is serrate on the outer surface, and multi-articulate and hairy on the distal: the coxa is broad and flat on the outer surface, and produced to an obtuse tooth or point on the inner anterior angle. It supports a broad, bat-shaped mastigobranchia projected on a slender stalk, to which is attached a podobranchia about half its length; and to the podopleural articulation are attached two, not very large arthrobranchiæ.

The first pair of pereiopoda is acuminate, and but slightly more robust than the succeeding pairs, even in the male. It carries a pointed bat-shaped mastigobranchia, supported on a slender stem, to the base of which is attached a podobranchia about the same length as itself; to the podopleural articulation are attached two arthrobranchiæ, of which the anterior is the smaller, and lies over the posterior. The three succeeding pairs of pereiopoda have the branchial plumes larger than the first, and have