

The coxa is broad, the basis small and cylindrical; the ischium is long and flat, cylindrical at the basal joint, and broad and flat at the meral; the meros is long and flat, straight on the inner margin and wavy on the outer, increasing in breadth from the ischial joint, from whence it again narrows, and then widens at the carpal, where it is armed with one small curved tooth; indications of teeth along the posterior margin are visible only under a lens; the carpos is cylindrical and narrow where it articulates with the meros, whence it increases in diameter gradually until it reaches the propodal articulation; the inner margin is straight and smooth, but armed with an inner and outer sharp cusp near the propodal joint; the outer margin is also straight, but not parallel, being divergent; it is grooved longitudinally, each side of the depression being minutely serrate, the upper ridge terminating anteriorly in two curved sharp teeth. The propodos is long, ovate, longer than the carpos, rounded on the under side, and armed with a double row of very small denticles, and straight on the upper, which is fringed with a number of small sharp teeth; the polliciform process is as long as the palm of the propodos; it is straight until close to the extremity, when the point suddenly thins and turns upwards; the dactylos is straight, long, and slender; it resembles the pollex reversed, the two meeting and impinging against each other on the inner margin throughout their entire length; each of them is armed with a series of closely packed, thin, obliquely and transversely placed plates, except at the long thin curved points which cross and pass each other.

The second pair of pereopoda is short, being not more than one-third the length of the first pair; the joints are proportionately robust and less flattened; the carpos is armed at the outer anterior angle with a strong spine; the propodos is long and transversely triangular, with a ridge longitudinally traversing the outer surface, the inner being flattened; the pollex, instead of being in line with the propodos, is slightly bent inwards and downwards, a direction followed by the dactylos, the inner margins of which when closed, impinge against each other in their entire length, and are armed with a series of minute thin plates similar to those in the first pair, but somewhat more pointed; a few long hairs planted in rows on the margins give the limb a more hirsute character than the preceding.

The third pair of pereopoda is smaller than the second, the joints are rather more slender, and the propodos is not larger in diameter than the carpos; the pollex and dactylos are long, slender, and slightly curved reversely, so that the dactylos, instead of being flexed towards the pollex, is turned from it, and the pollex is curved parallel with the dactylos.

The fourth pair of pereopoda resembles the third very closely.

The fifth pair is still smaller and terminates in a styliform dactylos. The coxa of this pair of limbs in the male (fig. 1 ♂, o, o) is large, and is perforated by a foramen, through which the vas deferens protrudes. In the female the fifth pair of pereopoda (fig. 1 o, ♀)