

neither does the basis, which is short, and closely associated with the meros, and has the inner margin fringed with four or five cusp-like teeth; the ischium is short, and armed with two short cusps on the inner margin; the meros is long, ovate; the carpos is curved and triangular; the propodos is narrower than the carpos, cylindrical, and continuous with the dactylos, but defined from it by a strong spine on the upper and one on the lower margin; the dactylos is sharp-pointed.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*)—represented relatively too small in the figure—is long and slender, being twice the length of the first pair. The coxa is broad, fringed along the upper margins with long ciliated hairs, and carries a slender mastigobranchia, fringed with ciliated hairs near the base, and throughout the rest of the surface with hairs in which the cilia are differentiated into small points; the basis is short, armed with three small cusps, and fringed with long ciliated hairs; the ischium is ovate, long, flat, and covered with long hairs fringed with cilia, which are longer on the posterior than on the anterior surface; the meros is long, ovate, but shorter than the ischium, and not quite so broad; the carpos is shorter and narrower than the meros; the propodos is rather shorter than the carpos, and cylindrical; the dactylos is as long as the propodos, and terminates in a styliform unguis, supported by a secondary one on the lower or concave margin. There is no branchial plume connected with this pair of appendages.

The first pair of pereopoda (*k*) is long and slender, being about once and a half as long as the animal measuring from the rostrum to the extremity of the telson; the coxa is broad, and supports an ecpysis in the form of a mastigobranchial plate on a long stalk, and a short podobranchial plume attached to its outer or posterior margin; the basis is short, and carries no ecpysis, it articulates with the coxa, which is attached to the ischium; the ischium is long, slender, flattened and curved, gradually increasing in width as it proceeds from the basal joint; the meros is flat and very long, being three times the length of the ischium, from the extremity of which it gradually widens, and then more gradually narrows to comparative tenuity; continuing so for some distance, it again gradually enlarges a little at the carpal extremity, where it is armed on the outer angle with two curved unequal teeth; the inner margin is straight and fringed with numerous small denticles, every third one of which is larger than the intermediate ones; the outer margin is wavy and smooth; the carpos is long and slender, very nearly as long as the meros, the margins are parallel from one extremity to the other, the inner is smooth but the outer is fringed with a few denticles and has its distal angle, where it widens for the purpose of articulation, furnished with a moderately strong tooth. There is a slight curve near the meros, which must prevent the appendage from being extended in a straight line; the propodos is long, and including the pollex, longer than the carpos; its sides are parallel, and the pollex is continuous with the inner margin of the palm, and armed with one straight, perpendicular tooth (*k'*) on the inner surface one-fourth from the