

extremity; the outer margin is fringed with denticles that become more conspicuous towards the dactyloid extremity of the propodos, where they exist in two rows; the dactylos resembles the pollex reversed, the lateral or palmate margins approximating, and having the extremities curved to overlap each other, and there is no tooth on its inner margin. The inner margins of the dactylos and pollex are throughout fringed with a narrow row or series of upright plates of extreme tenuity, the sides of which overlap each other and form a delicate cutting edge.

The mastigobranchiæ attached to this pair of appendages (*k*) are short and of extreme tenuity from the base. Each is slightly longer than the coxa is wide; it widens increasingly and terminates in an obtuse point covered with hairs that are subspinose. The podobranchial plume (*k'''*) attached is a small and feeble structure, shorter than the mastigobranchia. One of the arthrobranchiæ is also rudimentary, consisting only of a few small branchial processes. The other is moderately developed.

The second pair of pereopoda is very much shorter than the first, and has the several joints comparatively robust and flattened on the surface nearest the body, against which the ischium and meros lie arched beneath the lower margin of the carapace. The pollex and dactylos impinge against each other throughout their length, except the apices, which cross one another. The inner surfaces of the pollex and dactylos are fringed with a row of thin plates somewhat similar to those in the first pair, except that each plate is produced to a sharp point, which gives a serrate character to the structure. Most of the joints are fringed with rows of long hairs. This pair carries a mastigobranchia that supports a podobranchial plume, above which are two arthrobranchiæ and a pleurobranchia.

The third (Pl. XX. *m*) and fourth pairs of pereopoda are smaller than the second, which they generally resemble, particularly in the form of their chelæ, except that the curved unguis at the extremities of the antagonising pollex and dactylos are longer, so that the apices meet or cross one another. These two pairs support branchial arrangements similar to the preceding.

The fifth pair of pereopoda is shorter than either of the others, and lies directed posteriorly. It terminates in a small chela that is similar in both sexes, and does not support any branchial lash or plume, except a moderately developed pleurobranchia situated high up beneath the carapace. The general arrangement of the branchiæ may be tabulated as follows:—

Pleurobranchiæ, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ, posterior, . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Arthrobranchiæ, anterior, . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Podobranchiæ, . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Mastigobranchiæ, . . . . .	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
		<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>o</i>

The first pair of pleopoda in the female is two-jointed, uni-branched, long, slender, and flat, with parallel sides, the margins being sparsely ciliated with hairs, and the