

pollex longer, and the apices pass more conspicuously beyond each other when closed. The carpos is armed above and below with a long, slightly bent tooth; so also is the meros, which has also two smaller ones on the upper margin.

The second pair of pereopoda is long, slender, and feeble, and terminates in a small chelate extremity, of which the carpos and propodos are subequally long and wide, having the upper and lower margins parallel throughout; the dactylos is short, bends upon, and when closed impinges against the pollex, or digital prolongation of the propodos, throughout their entire length.

The two posterior pairs of pereopoda are subequally long, and terminate in long styliform dactyli.

The branchial arrangement appears to be similar to that of *Nephropsis rosea*, and may be thus tabulated:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

The first pair of pleopoda is short and rudimentary, but I am not sure whether this be the permanent state, or only an immature sexual condition, as I have failed to determine whether the specimen be a male or a female. I closely examined the coxæ of the third and fifth pairs of pereopoda, but failed to find a foramen in either. The central position of the rudimentary first pair of pleopoda, together with the occurrence of cincinnuli or small hooklets attached to the long stylus of the second and succeeding pairs of pleopoda, the narrowness of the ventral surface of the pereion, and the large diameter of the primary branch of the flagella of the first antennæ, without being conclusive, suggest its being a male.

The sixth or posterior pair of pleopoda (Pl. XXIV. fig. 2z) are broad and foliaceous plates, the outer being armed with a short strong tooth at about half the distance between the base and the distal extremity of the terminal margin, but having no distinct diæresis or joint dividing the plate. The inner plate is likewise armed with a sharp tooth, longer than that on the outer plate, and nearer the extremity of the terminal margin, which in both plates is furnished with a fringe of long simple hairs.

The telson is long and quadrate, the sides slightly waved and reversely conformable; the posterior margin is rounded and fringed with long, simple hairs, and is separated from the lateral margins by a strong, sharp tooth.