

The basis does not carry a branch, or ecpysis; but the coxa supports a short mastigobranhia that is broad for a short distance from the base, and then suddenly narrows to a slender lash. At the base, near the articulation, is a well-developed podobranhial plume.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*) is pediform and seven-jointed. The basal joint carries a long and slender ecpysis, and reaches nearly to the extremity of the sixth joint or propodos. There is no mastigobranhia attached to the coxa, but two arthrobranchiæ arise from the membranous articulation.

The first pair of pereopoda is short, slender, and chelate, and carries a pedunculated, forked mastigobranhia without any podobranhial plume. The second and third pairs increase respectively in length, a circumstance that is chiefly due to the increased length of the carpos. They each carry a pedunculated and forked mastigobranhia similar to that of the first pair. The fourth and fifth pairs are long, slender, and terminate in a styliform dactylos, the posterior pair being much the longer of the two. Both of these are without either mastigobranhia or podobranhial plume; whereas the penultimate has two arthrobranchiæ, one of which, the anterior, is in a rudimentary condition. The general arrangement may best be understood by the table given under the description of the genus.

The ventral surface of the female, in all the specimens in the collection, shows the third pair of pereopoda with a protuberance directed obliquely backwards, on the inner side of which the oviducts open and come into contact with each other in the median line: behind these is a deep depression, which is chiefly caused by an elevated process that supports the coxal articulation of the penultimate pair of pereopoda. Posterior to this, approaching each other and slightly raised anteriorly in the median line, and posteriorly diverging outwards, are two long, slightly curved protuberances, the posterior extremities of which correspond with the articulation of the ultimate pair of pereopoda.

In the male the anterior pair of pleopoda carries a petasma that is longitudinally folded into a cylindrical form, with the posterior surface open; the terminal extremity is lobed and supplied with four hook-like processes, two on each side. In the female this pair of pleopoda has only one branch, and a rudimentary process attached to the inner side of the peduncle. In the male the second pair has two unequal branches, and at the base of the inner or smaller is a small button-shaped process. The succeeding pleopoda correspond in both sexes, and gradually diminish in size. The posterior pair, that forms the lateral plates of the rhipidura, are long and narrow, both reaching beyond the extremity of the telson. The diæresis of the outer branch is reduced to an obsolete condition, being represented only by the muscular attachments which are situated near the body of the animal, and the small tooth on the outer margin which generally corresponds with its outer limit.