

calcified process (ancecerite) that is lodged in a depression on the under surface of the first antennæ; the fifth joint of the peduncle coalesces rather than articulates with the fourth, and supports a long and slender flagellum.

The epistoma is anteriorly produced to a rostriform point, and the cheiloglossa has the labial portion short and divided into two lobular processes that do not cover the mandibles; the glossal division is reduced in size and unimportant.

The mandibles are large, powerful, and carry a two-jointed foliaceous synnaphipod, the first joint being broad, and the second narrow and pointed; the right mandible has a more obtuse cutting edge than the left, and they overlap each other instead of impinging at their margins. The metastoma consists of two membranous, subfoliaceous, rounded plates.

The rest of the oral appendages correspond in form with those of *Aristeus* rather than with those of *Penæus*.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform and carries a long basecephysis, the three terminal joints being permanently flexed upon the preceding one, and the ultimate terminates in two or three apical teeth.

The second pair of gnathopoda is pediform, carries a long basecephysis, and terminates in a sharp-pointed dactylos. Both gnathopoda support well-formed mastigobranchial plates, which are furnished with large podobranchial plumes.

The three anterior pairs of pereopoda are chelate, slender, and increase in length posteriorly; the two succeeding ones are still longer, more slender, and terminate in simple dactyli. Each pereopod carries a small basecephysis that becomes gradually less important posteriorly until it becomes rudimentary. The coxa, from the first gnathopod to the penultimate pair of pereopoda, supports a large and well-formed mastigobranchial plate that increases in length and size, and each, except the posterior, supports a well-developed podobranchial plume that also increases posteriorly. The general arrangement of the branchiæ is shown in the following table:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	2	2	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 pleopoda are extremely long, and all, except the first pair, are biramose in both sexes. In the male the basal joint of the first pair carries a membranous leaf-like petasma, which in the female is reduced to a rudimentary condition, and the sixth pair is modified to form the outer plates of the rhipidura, which are long, ovate, and lanceolate at the extremity. The outer plate is strengthened by a double marginal rib, terminating in a sub-apical tooth, that coincides with the traces of an obsolete diæresis.