

still shorter than the second, and carries two subequal flagella, neither of which is quite as long as the peduncle. In the male the outer branch is more robust and stronger than the inner, while in the female they closely correspond in size and appearance.

The second pair of antennæ has the scaphocerite broad and short, with the margins subparallel, and reaching but very little beyond the extremity of the ultimate joint of the peduncle of the first pair; the external margin terminates in a sharp tooth, beyond the extremity of which the internal or foliaceous portion extends a little, and is fringed with long cilia. The flagellum is slender and about half the length of the animal.

The mandible (*d*) is slightly curved, cylindrical, and terminates at the molar process (*d'*, *d''*) in two sharp, fork-like points, supplemented with a cutting tooth. The organ is not implanted deeply in the surrounding structure by an apophysis, but attached to muscle tendons at the extremity.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is short and subpediform; it is five-jointed and scarcely as long as the secondary ramus or basephysis; the whole organ is richly adorned with long cilia.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*) is four-jointed. The first joint or coxa is short; the second, which probably consists of the basis, ischium and meros united, is long, slightly excavate on the inner side near the base, corresponding with the oral aperture, and on the outer side supports an ephysis scarcely half the length of the joint to which it is attached; the third joint is more slender than the preceding, and about one-third its length; the fifth is more slender than the third, and slightly longer.

The first pair of pereiopoda (*k*) has the anterior margin of the palm (*k'*) oblique, waved, and separated from the short pollex by a deep notch, in which the extremity of the dactylos rests when closed. The second pair of pereiopoda (*l*) scarcely reaches beyond the carpos of the first, it is slender and terminates in a small chela, the fingers of which are gaping and nearly as long as the propodos; the carpos is uniarticulate, longer and more slender than the propodos, while the meros is about the same length. The third pair of pereiopoda (*m*) is long and slender, reaching considerably beyond the distal extremity of the first, and beyond that of the second pair of gnathopoda or either flagellum of the first antennæ; the dactylos is styliform, long, slender, straight, cylindrical and pointed; the propodos is cylindrical, very little if at all longer than the dactylos, and scarcely more robust; the carpos is subequal in length to the propodos and slightly stouter; the meros and ischium are subequal in length, the latter being the more robust; the basis is short, and the coxa is long and tolerably large. There is no tooth nor rudiment of one on the ventral surface of the somite between this pair of appendages. The fourth and fifth pairs of pereiopoda are similar to each other. They are shorter and more robust than either of the preceding, and terminate in a long, slightly curved, flattened and pointed dactylos. Posterior to the coxa on the ventral surface of the last somite of the pereion is a strong calcified plate.