

like ecpchysis arises, which gradually tapers to the extremity; it is hirsute, more especially near the base; the ischium is also short and broad; the meros is longer and tapers slightly towards the distal extremity, where it articulates with the carpos, which is short, narrow at the base, and broad at its distal margin, where it articulates with the propodos; the latter is long and ovate, to receive the dactylos, which is short and broad and fills up the deficiency in the ovate form of the propodos. The distal margin of the dactylos and the outer margin of the propodos are thickly fringed with stiff hairs interspersed with strong spines.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*) is long, robust, and pediform, it consists of only four distinct joints, the homologues of which are difficult to determine, but naming those that remain according to their relative position in the limb, the coxa and the basis are short, the latter, the ischium and meros are united into one long joint, which is concave below and excavate on the upper surface to allow space for the several preceding appendages that surround the mouth, and supports a slender and lash-like ecpchysis, which articulates immediately beyond the coxal articulation. The next joint, which may be the carpos, articulates at a considerably oblique angle with the preceding; it increases in size slightly towards the distal extremity. The upper surface is transversely rounded, the lower excavate, and the internal perpendicular, the two latter being thickly matted with short hairs; the outer margin is fringed with few hairs and some large strong spines. The terminal joint resembles the dactylos of a true pediform appendage, and is probably the propodos and dactylos united and compressed; it gradually tapers to the unguiculated sharp pointed extremity. The inner, under, and outer sides are studded with strong spines that articulate in thick marginal sockets.

The first pair of pereopoda (*k*) is robust but not very long, being only subequal to the second pair of gnathopoda. The coxa is short and broad; the basis is short and firmly fused with the ischium, which is anteriorly produced on the inner side to a strong sharp process or tooth, the outer side is oblique and articulates for nearly its entire length with the base of the meros, with which it has but little free movement and that only in one direction; the meros is long and slightly tapering to the distal extremity; the carpos articulates at the extremity of the meros, and bends suddenly at a right angle; the propodos is ovate, gradually narrowing to the distal extremity, where it articulates with a sharp pointed, curved, cylindrical dactylos, which, when closed, impinges against the under, slightly flattened, surface of the propodos. The under and upper margins of the palm of the propodos are defined by several fasciculi of short hairs.

The second pair of pereopoda (*l*) is long, slender and feeble. The coxa and basis are short; the ischium is long and traversed on the lower and inner side by a deep thin ridge, thus providing on the upper surface a concave space in which the distal extremity of the reflexed carpos lies protected when folded and at rest; the meros is as long as the ischium, and cylindrical; the carpos is as long as the ischium and meros together and multi-