articulus, projects beyond the base of the next and supports a few simple hairs, while two fasciculi of membranous cilia stand on each. The lower and inner flagellum is longer and much more slender than the outer, and is divided into twelve or fifteen articuli, fringed at each articulation with minute hairs.

The second pair of antennæ is about the length of the animal and carries a scaphocerite that reaches beyond the extremity of the rostrum, the squamiform portion is square at the extremity and fringed with ciliated hairs, the outer margin is smooth, rigid, and armed with a tooth near the distal extremity.

The mandibles (fig. 1*d*) correspond with those of *Hippolyte varians*, and consist of a stout molar projection, obliquely truncate, and covered with minute teeth, hairs and spinules, and a psalistoma that is slightly curved, pointed, and serrate at the inner distal extremity.

The first pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1*e*) is three-lobed, the outer lobe being styliform, the style consisting of a long and nearly straight, sharp pointed spine. The second pair was not examined. The third pair (fig. 1*g*) consists of three foliaceous plates of great tenuity, fringed on the inner margin with ciliated hairs, the third plate supports a long, slender, two-jointed appendage; at the base of the first joint a membranous mastigobranchial lobe is attached.

The first pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*h*) is six-jointed. The joints are broad and flat, and fringed on the inner and distal margins with stout hairs delicately ciliated, the terminal two joints are reflexed against the preceding; the second joint carries a stout and long basecphysis, terminating in a few obscure articuli and long and ciliated hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*i*) is of moderate length and tolerably robust. It consists of five joints and is pediform. The coxa is broad and short, and supports a double foliaceous appendage, as if it were the rudiment of a branchial plume; the basis supports a short and stout ecphysis that is about half the length of the next joint, which is long and robust, and probably represents the ischium and meros combined; the fourth joint is short and broader at the distal extremity than at the base, and supports a long, slightly tapering and curved joint that terminates in three or four short stout spines.

The first pair of pereiopoda (fig. 1*k*) is short and robust; the meros is armed with a sharp projecting process on the upper distal angle, which receives and supports the carpos when thrown back; the carpos is short, broader at the propodal extremity than at the meral, the upper margin projecting beyond the articulation and forming a hollow cup, in which the basal portion of the propodos falls when the limb is extended. The propodos articulates with the carpos at the lower angle, it is dilated on the upper surface, and is lodged in the hollow formed in the frontal wall of the carpos; the pollex is pointed and curved, and corresponds in form with the dactylos,