

The second pair of antennæ is slender and rather longer than the animal, and has a scaphocerite with parallel margins, the outer being armed with a strong tooth; it reaches to half the length of the rostrum.

The mandibles (fig. 1*d*) have a stout molar process, a strongly toothed psalidoma separated from it, and a three-jointed synnhipod, of which the terminal joint is the broadest.

The first pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*h*) is subpediform and seven-jointed; the propodos is reflexed against the meros and ischium; the dactylos is broad and short; the basis carries a long ephysis, and the coxa supports a short mastigobranchia and a small podobranchial plume.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*i*) is long and straight, reaching to the middle of the rostrum, and terminates in three or four short spines; the coxa has neither mastigobranchia nor podobranchial plume, but there stands on the outer surface near the articulation a strong, stout, calcified plate, the function of which I have not been able to determine; the second joint or basis carries an ephysis that is half the length of the next succeeding joint.

The first pair of pereopoda (fig. 1*k*) is long and more slender than the second pair of gnathopoda; the coxa carries a rudimentary basecephysis that terminates in a small hook, and also a fasciculus of long, slender, flexible hairs; the basis is short and the ischium long and produced to a strong tooth-like point on the anterior distal extremity, and it articulates obliquely with the meros, which is longer, and slightly tapering to the carpal joint; the latter is longer than the meros, and twice the length of the propodos, which gradually tapers, and terminates in a small, short, style-like dactylos, immersed in a terminal brush of hairs (fig. 1*k''*). The second pair of pereopoda is minutely chelate, and unequal, the appendage on the left side being as long as the body of the animal from the orbit to the base of the telson, and having the carpos multiarticulate and as long as the ischium and meros; that on the right side is a little more robust than the left, about half the entire length of the animal, and has the carpos as long as the preceding two joints. The posterior three pairs of pereopoda are similar to one another in appearance, increasing slightly in length posteriorly, and also in the spinous character of the ischium and meros; the dactylos is short, sharp, unguiculate, and fringed with spines on the inner surface.

The pleopoda are rather stiff, subfoliaceous, narrow and pointed, and furnished on the inner ramus with a small club-shaped stylamblys that diminishes in importance on each appendage posteriorly.

*Observations.*—With this species was associated a smaller damaged specimen which I believe belongs to *Plesionika spinipes*, but the spines on the posterior pairs of pereopoda are reduced in number and size.