

foliaceous at the base, and separated into two divisions; the inner, which consists of a small, narrow branch of great tenuity, projects a little beyond the preceding lobes, while the outer is broader, of extreme tenuity, and has the outer margin fringed with delicate ciliate hairs, and the inner traversed by a thicker margin that is prolonged into a fine subcylindrical process, sparsely fringed with hairs, which become more important towards the outer distal extremity; the third or outer branch is membranous and separated into an anterior and a posterior division; the anterior is flexible, long, narrow, and tapers to a small tooth-like point, while the posterior is broad, flat, ovate, and flexible.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform; the coxa supports a rudimentary mastigobranchia, which terminates in two small rami; attached to the base there is a short and thick but well-developed podobranchial plume, and attached to the membranous articulation a small arthrobranchial plume; the basis carries a slender branch twice the length of the appendage; next to the basis follow two broad stout joints, which I take to represent the ischium and meros, the carpos, so far as I am able to decide, being fused with the propodos. The propodos is long, ovate, squamous, and concave, and has the outer lateral margin reflexed against that of the preceding joints, the inner or median margin approximating to the corresponding margin on the opposite appendage, and is thickly fringed with hairs and long, smooth spines; the dactylos is represented by a narrow joint that articulates in its entire width with the propodos, at its distal extremity it is short, broad, and thicker than the propodos, the inner surface being fringed with a thick brush of long, stiff hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, slender and pediform; the coxa carries no branchial plume and only the rudiment of a mastigobranchia, above the base of which is a large, projecting, disc-like plate, the significance of which I have not been able to determine; the basis is short and carries an ephysis less than half the length of the next succeeding joint, which probably represents the ischium and meros combined. The next joint is more slender than the preceding and about half its length, and I presume represents the carpos; that which represents the propodos is shorter than the preceding, and gradually tapers to a point, which is armed with one or two small spines; the margins are fringed with hairs.

The first pair of pereopoda resembles the second pair of gnathopoda in form, but is more slender owing to the meros and carpos being much longer; the dactylos is reduced to a mere point. The second pair of pereopoda has the carpos on the left side nearly twice as long as that on the right. The third pair of pereopoda is long; the meros reaching to a level with the distal extremity of the scaphocerite; the carpos is nearly as long as the meros; the propodos is a little more than half the length of the carpos; the dactylos is short and sharp-pointed, terminating in a distinct unguis. The fourth and fifth pairs resemble the third in form, but each is successively shorter.