

The pleopoda are biramose, and foliaceous. The first pair has the branches unequal, but in the following pairs they are nearly equal and carry a long, cylindrical stylamblys attached to the inner and posterior branch. The posterior pair forming the lateral plates of the rhipidura, is subequal in length with the telson and fringed with ciliated hairs.

*Male*.—The male corresponds with the female in form, but is smaller and more slender, to judge from a single specimen of each, in which there is no evidence of age to assist in a comparison. The pleon is more compressed in the male than in the egg-bearing female, and all the parts are relatively similar, excepting that in the male the smaller branch of the first pair of pleopoda is developed into a large petasma, approaching somewhat to that which exists in the Penæidæ. The other pleopoda resemble those of the female, but support two stylamblydes.

*Nothocaris geniculatus* (A. Milne-Edwards) (Pl. CXVI. fig. 4).

*Pandalus geniculatus*, A. Milne-Edwards, Recueil d. Fig. Crust., 1883.

The carapace is smooth, the frontal region is slightly compressed and crested with five or six small articulating spines; the rostrum is upwardly curved, not quite so long as the carapace, and armed, for more than half its length on the upper margin, with eleven fixed and rigid teeth, directed almost horizontally forwards and closely pressed against each other; the distal extremity is smooth and free from armature; on the lower margin there are seven or more teeth, those at the extremity becoming feeble and diminishing in size.

The pleon is dorsally smooth and has the third somite elevated and posteriorly produced in the median line to a blunt point, which lies closely pressed against the surface of the fourth.

The telson is long, narrow and tapering.

		Female.	Male.
Length, entire, . . .	69	mm. (2·7 in.).	59 mm. (2·3 in.).
„ of carapace, . . .	19	„	16 „
„ of rostrum, . . .	13·16	„	13 „
„ of pleon, . . .	50	„	43 „
„ of third somite of pleon, .	11	„	8 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon, .	12	„	10 „
„ of telson, . . .	14	„	11 „

*Habitat*.—Station 122, September 10, 1873; lat. 9° 5' N., long. 34° 50' W.; off Barra Grande, Brazil; depth, 350 fathoms; bottom, red mud. Seventeen specimens; six males and eleven females. Trawled.

The ophthalmopoda are short, and the ocellus is in immediate contact with the pigment of the ophthalmus.