Zoology Part LII: Report on the CRUSTACEA MACRURA. By C. Spence Bate. Bound in Volume 24,1888.

behind which, in advance of the posterior margin, there is in the median line a small circumscribed tubercle. The frontal margin of the carapace has the outer canthus of the orbit defined by an obtuse point within the first antennal tooth, which is small, as is also that of the second.

The ophthalmus is small and round, being smaller in diameter than the ophthalmopod on which it stands (fig. 3*a*).

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle subequal in length with the rostrum; the first joint, which equals the length of the other two, is depressed to a greater extent than is necessary to receive the eye and has no blepharos or fringe of reversely directed cilia on the anterior upper surface, but carries a long stylocerite, sharp at the apex but horizontally dilated within the extremity. The flagella are slender and about twice the length of the carapace, the outer and upper in the male being a little more robust than the inner.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long and narrow scaphocerite that reaches considerably beyond the rostrum, and the flagellum is longer than the animal.

The branch attached to the basisal joint of the first pair of gnathopoda is long, and that attached to the second is slender, single-jointed and flexile.

The first pair of pereiopoda is less robust and shorter than the second pair of gnathopoda, and terminates in a lanceolate dactylos. The second pair carries a tolerably robust chela and the articulations of the carpos are rather distant. The three posterior pairs have the posterior margin of the ischium and meros sparsely armed with strong spine-like teeth. The coxal joint of the last three, as shown most distinctly in the posterior pair, has a broad and flat posterior plate that checks the backward movement of the legs. This joint in all the pereiopoda except the posterior carries a small rudimentary mastigobranchia, which terminates in a small hook. The mastigobranchia belonging to the second pair of gnathopoda exhibits a peculiarity that exists in most of its congeners, but is very pronounced in this species. Instead of springing directly from the coxa as in all the pereiopoda it arises vertically from the centre of a rigid and scarcely articulating basal plate which springs perpendicularly from the coxa and penetrates between the branchial plumes, separating that of the first pair of gnathopoda from those of the second.

The pleopoda are biramose and subfoliaceous; the anterior branch carries on the inner side a long stylamblys, subapically furnished with a corona of cincinnuli, except in the first pair, which has the inner and anterior branch shorter and more membranous, and terminates in a point which carries the stylamblys, the margins being furnished with thickly set plumose cilia. The outer branch of the posterior pair, which helps to form the rhipidura, has two longitudinal ribs: the outer runs diagonally from the base to the outer angle of the diæresis and terminates in two small teeth, the second is central and contains the muscles that act upon the terminal plate.

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