

long and tapering lash, and from its base originates a narrow plate conformable to the margin of the preceding, and on the inner side is a short, narrow, foliaceous branch of great tenuity; on the outer side, attached to the base, is a mastigobranchial plate that is constricted near its middle, one-half of which is directed anteriorly and the other posteriorly.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform and six-jointed; the coxa carries a mastigobranchia with a small podobranchial plume; the basis supports a long and slender ephysis that is covered with a thick brush of hairs at its base; the terminal two joints are coalesced together, reflexed against the preceding joints, and furnished on the inner surface with a thick brush of hairs, and at the lower distal angle, which corresponds with the extremity of the dactylos, with two strong stout spines.

The second pair of gnathopoda is pediform and five-jointed; the coxa carries a mastigobranchia with a short and rigid base supporting a membranous continuation of rudimentary character, but there is no branchial plume connected with it, although two small arthrobranchiæ are attached to the membranous articulation; the basis carries a short slender ephysis, and the other joints are long, gradually taper to a truncated extremity, and are fringed with numerous slender hairs that gradually become spine-like at the extremity.

The first pair of pereopoda is slender, reaching nearly to the extremity of the scaphocerite; the coxa carries a short, rigid mastigobranchia, tipped with a sharp tooth and fringed with hairs; the basis in this as in the other pereopoda is destitute of an ephysis, even of a rudimentary kind; the ischium is connected with the meros by an oblique and overlapping articulation; the carpos is short, slightly increases distally, and corresponds in diameter to the propodos, the palm of which is a little longer than the pollex and dactylos that lie in opposition to each other. The second pair of pereopoda is constructed on the same plan as the first, differing only in being longer and slightly more robust. The third, fourth, and fifth pairs are simple, long and cylindrical, having the anterior distal angle of the carpos produced to overlap the propodal articulation, and terminating in a sharp-pointed serrate dactylos that articulates with the propodos in a thick brush of hairs.

The pleopoda are biramose, the two plates resembling each other, being broad, flat, and leaf-like, and nearly equal in length, the inner being the shorter, and both are fringed with long multiarticulate and ciliated hairs. The first pair differs from the others both in the male and female. In the latter the inner plate is shorter, broader, stiffer, and sparsely fringed with short hairs, and the outer is still shorter, more narrow, with a sparsely ciliated margin, and articulates at nearly a right angle with the inner, and when at rest generally lies directed outwards between the posterior extremity of the pereion and the anterior of the pleon. The second pair carries two stylamblydes, both of which are short, the outer is cylindrical, and terminates in a group of short cincinnuli, and the inner