

The pleopoda are biramose, but those of the first pair have the inner branch developed into a large membranous petasma, of considerably tenuity, to the inner margin of which is attached a short stylamblys fringed with cincinnuli on the inner side. All the other pleopoda are subequally biramose, and carry a long and slender stylamblys tipped with cincinnuli, except the posterior pair, which is not perfect enough for description.

*Hymenodora*, G. O. Sars.

*Hymenodora*, G. O. Sars, Archiv Mathem. Nat. Christiania, vii. p. 345, 1877.

*Meningodora*, Sidney Smith, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. x. p. 73, 1882.

Integument soft and membranous. Carapace dorsally elevated and anteriorly produced to an imperfectly formed rostrum that does not project beyond the distal extremity of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ, and is formed by the meeting of the frontal margin on each side with the dorsal carina in the median line, which is generally furnished with a few small spinules.

Pleon laterally compressed and more or less carinated posteriorly.

Ophthalmopoda short, the ophthalmus imperfectly developed, and carrying both an ocellus and a tubercle.

First pair of antennæ having the peduncle short, robust, terminating in two short and unequal flagella.

Second pair supporting a foliaceous scaphocerite and a long slender flagellum.

Mandible supporting a three-jointed synnhipod.

Second pair of gnathopoda pediform and carrying a long basephysis.

First two pairs of pereopoda slender, subequal, and chelate, and both supporting a basephysis. Posterior three pairs simple and terminating in a sharp-pointed dactylos, of which the posterior is the shortest.

Pleopoda biramose, the first pair in the males having the inner branch developed in the form of a petasma, and the outer branch of the rhipidura being long, and the telson tapering.

The animal is soft, and the integument very thin; the carapace is dorsally subcarinate or compressed to an angle which increases anteriorly and projects above the metope to a point that never extends beyond the first joint of the first pair of antennæ; the dorsal crest is generally surmounted by a row of minute denticles. The frontal margin slopes from the apex of the rostrum continuously to the orbit, which is clearly defined at the outer canthus by being lobed rather than pointed. The first antennal tooth is absent or rudimentary; the second is not largely projecting but is supported by a continuous ridge more or less distinct from the hepatic region.

The pleon has the first somite rather shorter than the others and dorsally rounded, as is also the second, but the third, fourth, and fifth are carinated in the median line, the