

The second pair of antennæ carries a very long scaphocerite that has the outer margin curved outwards, the apex sharply pointed and rigid, and the inner foliaceous division reduced to a longitudinal narrow margin, fringed with long hairs. The basal joint carries a small tooth on the upper surface near the articulation of the scaphocerite.

The oral appendages have not been examined in this specimen.

The first pair of gnathopoda lies curved up against the mouth, and is seven-jointed; the terminal joint is double, and the coxa carries a small branchial plume, but I have not detected a mastigobranchial plate; the basis carries a long and slender ephysis; the ischium is long, subcylindrical, and fringed on the inner surface with numerous much ciliated strong stiff hairs; the next joint, which is analogous to the carpos, curves abruptly round, so that the more distal joints are flexed against the ischium; the next joint, which represents the propodos, is subcylindrical and increases in diameter distally, at which extremity the terminal branches stand side by side, one longer than the other, and both are flat, long-ovate, and copiously fringed with stiff, curved, and ciliated hairs; some longer hairs stand on the outer angle of the preceding joint and fringe the inner margin, all possessing stout and strong cilia, giving to the organ a powerful brush-like character, so that it has the power of sweeping an area round the mouth and collecting material for food.

The second pair of gnathopoda has been broken at the carpal-joint of the meros, but so far as preserved it generally resembles that of the preceding species.

The first two pairs of pereiopoda are free from teeth on the anterior margin and fringed with hairs on the posterior; the palm is very short, and the fingers long, straight, and parallel. The posterior three pairs are strong and smooth, being free from the dentation or the spinous condition of the preceding species.

The pleopoda are biramose; the first pair has the inner branch short and bud-like, and the others have the two branches subequal. The terminal pair helps to form the rhipidura, and is subequal in length with the telson; the outer branch is the longer, has an oblique diæresis, and is armed at the outer margin with a small tooth and spine.

Family PASIPHÆIDÆ.

This family has not been well defined. Milne-Edwards¹ says that the genus *Pasiphæa* establishes in many respects a passage between *Penæus* and *Sergestes*, but this view, I think, cannot be accepted, seeing that *Pasiphæa* belongs to the Phyllobranchiata and *Penæus* and *Sergestes* belong to the Dendrobranchiata, the different form of the branchiæ in the two divisions precluding these genera from belonging to one and the same division.

The remarkable features in the Pasiphæidæ appear to exist in the imperfect develop-

¹ Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 424.