than the third; it has the carpos single-jointed, which is also the case in the Dendrobranchiata, the only difference being that in this division the second resembles the first, but is slightly larger and a little longer, corresponding in size between the first and second pairs.

We find that this is continued, but to a less degree, in the Sergestidæ, in which family the second pair corresponds more nearly with the third than with the first.

In the Phyllobranchiata the several variations of form are more marked and in stronger contrast. In the genera belonging to the families of the Nikidæ, Alpheidæ, Hippolytidæ, and Pandalidæ it is long, slender, minutely chelate, and has the carpos multiarticulate, the articuli varying in number and length in various species or genera.

In the Crangonidæ it is short, slender, and feeble, and the carpos is not multiarticulate, and this is also the case in all the genera belonging to the Palæmonidæ, only here it is larger and often very much longer than the first pair; so it is in *Typton*, *Pontonia*, and *Oodeopus*, while it differs in *Nematocarcinus* in being small and having the carpos long and slender, and not multiarticulate.

The differences between the multiarticulate condition of the carpos and those in which it is uniarticulate is so marked that I have separated them into two tribes, under the names of the Polycarpidea and Monocarpidea. In the Haplopodea all the legs are uniform.

The Third Pereiopoda.—The third pair of pereiopoda is chelate in all the genera of the Trichobranchiata, except in the group Synaxidea, in which none of them are chelate except the posterior in the females, the first being only subchelate in some genera. This part is generally small and subequal to, or smaller than, the second pair.

This chelate condition also exists in some of the aberrant forms, but in others, as in *Thalassina*, *Eiconaxius*, &c., it is simple. In the family Stenopidæ the third pair is large and chelate, having the hand long and slender in *Stenopus*, broad and thick in *Spongicola*, and in each longer than the preceding, thus acquiring the character and appearance of the Dendrobranchiata, whilst in the compressed rostrum it much resembles in external appearance the Phyllobranchiata.

In the Dendrobranchiata this pair is the largest and the longest of the chelate feet, and is universally formed on the same type as the two preceding. In the Sergestidæ it is chelate, but only minutely, as it is also in *Lucifer*, and in both cases it is buried in a brush of hairs. I have not had an opportunity of examining it in *Acetes*.

In the Phyllobranchiate forms the third pair of pereiopoda is universally simple.

In the Crangonidæ it is long, slender, and styliform; in the Nikidæ it resembles the succeeding and is less styliform than in the Crangonidæ. It is also styliform in the Pasiphæidæ but comparatively less so than in the Crangonidæ. In several genera