

row of very slender unciliated setæ are affixed. These setæ, only found in the adult female, successively increase in length from within outwards, and, together with those on the other side, form a broad fan projecting within the marsupial pouch. The basal joint is much longer than the other joints taken together, and exhibits on the lower side a denticulate ridge similar to that on the maxillipeds. At the end this joint bears some strong ciliated setæ, and along the outer edge a regular series of bristles. The terminal part apparently consists of but four joints, the ischial joint not being distinctly defined. Of these joints the antepenultimate (carpal) is by far the longest and bears at the outer corner, like the preceding joint, a ciliated seta of moderate length, and along the inner edge a dense row of smaller setæ. The penultimate joint is also densely beset with bristles along the inner edge, and has also an unusually strong and elongated seta affixed to the outer edge close to its base. The terminal joint, finally, is quite small, conical in form, and provided with an apical claw-like spine besides some small bristles.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 6) are much larger, and possess the full number of joints. The basal joint is more than twice as long as the terminal part, and strongly curved. Along the outer half of the inner edge there is a dense series of ciliated bristles, and from the outer slightly projecting corner four very strong anteriorly directed plumose setæ arise. On the lower side this joint has a few scattered denticles, and at the inner corner a somewhat stronger dentiform spine. Of the joints composing the terminal part, the penultimate (propodal) is the longest and rather slender, whereas the terminal is quite short and armed at the tip with several curved spines. The exopodite affixed to the basal joint of these limbs scarcely exceeds half the length of this joint, and has the terminal part divided into six setiferous articulations.

The first pair of legs (fig. 7) are, when fully extended, about as long as the carapace. The basal joint is very large, slightly tapering towards the end, and strongly curved at the middle, with a dense series of ciliated bristles along the outer part of both the outer and inner edges. Moreover, this joint is armed with several strong denticles, somewhat irregularly arranged on the lower side, some of them, however, forming a regular series along an elevated ridge close to the outer edge. Of the joints composing the terminal part, the two first are rather short, whereas the three outer are very slender and almost equal in length, forming with each other strong geniculate bends. The exopodite is somewhat larger than that of the last pair of gnathopoda, and, moreover, differs by the basal part being denticulate and setiferous along the outer edge, and by the terminal part having two additional joints.

The second pair of legs (fig. 8) do not nearly attain the length of the first pair, and taper rapidly towards the end. The basal joint is scarcely more than half as long as that of the preceding pair, and only slightly curved. It exhibits along the lower side