

an elevated ridge, which in the anterior part is armed with four strong denticles and some ciliated bristles issuing between the denticles. Along the inner edge, moreover, a series of rather strong, ciliated setæ are present, increasing in length anteriorly. The ischial joint is distinctly defined though very short, and armed on the inner edge with a strong denticle. From the inner edge of the succeeding joint two similar denticles arise. The antepenultimate joint is very slender and elongate, considerably longer than the two outer joints taken together, and only provided with a few simple bristles. The terminal joint is a little longer than the penultimate and conical in form, with some hair-like bristles, the one issuing from the tip being the longest. The exopodite is exactly of the same structure as that of the first pair of legs.

The three posterior pairs of legs (figs. 9–11) are all simple, without any trace of exopodites, and of essentially the same structure. Of the joints the basal is by far the largest, in the two anterior pairs even longer than all the others taken together. The ischial joint is very short, scarcely longer than broad, whereas the two succeeding joints are more elongate and about equal in size. The two last joints are suddenly very much smaller, and taken together scarcely as long as the preceding joint. These legs are rather richly supplied with ciliated bristles, especially along the inner edge. But there is a number of bristles issuing from the outer part of the legs, which differ essentially from the rest in being considerably stronger, unciliated, and terminating in a finely annulated, somewhat curved point. Five such peculiarly modified bristles are present on each leg, four of which arise from the outer corner of the antepenultimate joint, and the fifth from the penultimate one. At the tip of the terminal joint is affixed a claw-like spine and a simple bristle. As to the relative size of these legs, the two anterior pairs are nearly of the same length, whereas the last pair (fig. 11) are considerably smaller, chiefly on account of the shortening of the basal joint.

The marsupial pouch, as in other Cumacea, is composed of four pairs of large plates arising from the bases of the second pair of gnathopoda and the three anterior pairs of legs. They were fully developed in only one of the specimens, which was somewhat crushed, and therefore selected for dissection. The marsupial pouch in this specimen contained a number of embryos, of which I have figured one in four different aspects (figs. 14–17), to be described below.

The telson (see fig. 12) is distinctly defined and about twice as long as the last caudal segment. It has a rather narrow, lageniform shape, the basal part, containing the terminal portion of the intestine, being somewhat dilated and cylindrical, whereas the outer part is very narrow, gradually tapering, and nearly twice as long as the basal part. At the junction between the two, on the lower side, the anal orifice occurs. The basal part is quite smooth, whereas the terminal is armed at the edges with about nine pairs of denticles, somewhat irregularly arranged, and at the tip with two denticles of a quite similar appearance.