

densely crowded together, and arranged most regularly side by side in a row, forming a double spiral along the membranous lamella, doubled over the concavity of the epipodite-plate, so as anteriorly almost completely to fill up the concavity. As in the female, they increase in size from behind forwards, but much more gradually (see fig. 6).

Of the legs, all but the last pair are provided with strongly developed natatory exopodites, the basal part of which (see figs. 8–11) is remarkably broad and lamellar. In regard also to the structure of the endopodal part of the legs some differences from that in the female may be found. Thus, in the two anterior pairs (figs. 8, 9) the basal joint is comparatively larger and more dilated in the proximal part, to receive the strong muscles moving the exopodite. In the second pair (fig. 9) this joint is twisted in a peculiar manner, the ridge running along the lower side being more elevated and strongly flexuous. Moreover, the penultimate joint of this pair of legs is markedly distinguished by its inner edge being strongly denticulate or exhibiting a serrate crest, a condition quite absent in the female. In the third and fourth pairs of legs (figs. 10, 11) the basal joint exhibits a form quite dissimilar to that in the female, not being simple and cylindrical, but considerably dilated in the proximal part, and at the base of the exopodite provided with a number of very strong hairy setæ. The last pair of legs (fig. 12) nearly agree in the form and relation of the joints with those in the female, but are distinguished by two unusually strong and densely hairy setæ, arising from the outer edge of the basal joint.

There are two pairs of well-developed pleopoda affixed to the two anterior caudal segments (see Pl. VI. fig. 3). They consist (Pl. VIII. figs. 13, 14) each of a narrow basal part divided into two unequal segments, and of two very short branches provided with long natatory setæ. Of these branches (fig. 13, *a*) the outer one is distinctly biarticulate, and bears at the tip four setæ, whereas the inner is uniaarticulate and provided with six setæ, two of which are affixed to the inner edge; moreover, this branch exhibits at the outer edge, close to the apex, a small projection bearing two minute auditory bristles. Both pairs of pleopoda are essentially of the same structure, with this difference, however, that the basal part of the first pair (fig. 13) is more richly supplied with bristles. At each side of the pleopoda there are on the two anterior segments a number of strong ciliated setæ (see figs. 13, 14), and on the ventral surface of the two succeeding segments four strong setæ likewise occur (see Pl. VI. fig. 3), as it were, in place of pleopoda.

The telson (see Pl. VIII. fig. 15) is considerably more elongate than in the female, and, moreover, readily distinguished by the strong geniculate flexure occurring anterior to the middle (see also Pl. VI. fig. 3), whereby the basal part appears sharply marked off from the terminal part. The latter is armed on each side with about fifteen ciliated denticles, whereas in the female, as above stated, the number of denticles is only nine on each side.