

preceding joints, and at the inner edge with three smaller bristles. The penultimate joint is oval in form and unarmed, with two bristles on the inner edge. The terminal joint, finally, is rather small and narrow, with four curved, claw-like spines at the tip. The exopodite is about as long as the basal joint, and has the proximal part simple and cylindrical, the distal is of about the same length, and composed of but three joints, the two last being exceedingly small; each of the joints is provided with two natatory setæ, one of which, however, arising from the first joint, is very small.

The first pair of legs (fig. 17) are only very slightly larger than the second pair of gnathopoda, and of a very similar structure, though comparatively a little more slender. The basal joint is armed at the end externally with a small dentiform projection and a ciliated seta, and internally with two rather strong denticles. Two similar denticles are also found at the inner edge of the very small ischial joint. The succeeding joints, on the other hand, are quite unarmed, the two first bearing each at the outer edge a single ciliated seta, the two last only simple bristles. They successively decrease in size, the terminal joint being rather small and linear. The exopodite exhibits a structure similar to that of the second pair of gnathopoda, with this exception, however, that its terminal part has an additional joint.

The second pair of legs (fig. 18) are scarcely smaller than the first and comparatively of stronger structure. The basal joint is somewhat dilated at the middle and comparatively shorter than that of the first pair. It has at the end on the inner side a small dentiform projection, and on both edges a simple bristle. The ischial joint is exceedingly small and unarmed. The meral joint is obliquely truncate at the end, and provided on the inner side with a bidentate angular projection. The carpal joint is a little longer and armed at the end internally with two strong denticles. The propodal joint is very small and unarmed, whereas the terminal joint is rather elongate, sublinear, and provided with a number of stiff bristles, two of which issue from the outer edge, and three from the tip. This joint, together with the preceding, is generally directed outwardly, forming a geniculate bend with the carpal joint. The exopodite is exactly of the same appearance as that of the first pair of legs.

The two succeeding pairs of legs (figs. 19, 20) are quite simple and rather slender, with the terminal part more or less curved exteriorly. Of the joints the basal is, as usual, the largest, though considerably shorter in the posterior pair (fig. 20) than in the anterior (fig. 19). The two succeeding joints are rather short and nearly equal in size, whereas the carpal joint is much more elongate. The two outer joints rapidly decrease in size, and the last joint has the form of a small biarticulate claw. Each of the two preceding joints bears a strong curved seta at the end exteriorly. Elsewhere these legs are only very sparingly supplied with simple bristles.

The last pair of legs, as has been stated above, were quite wanting in all the specimens.