differ from each other, as also from the typical genus, by the different development of the phyllopodous or branchial legs. While in the one form, *Paranebalia*, both the endopodal and exopodal parts of these limbs are very elongate, so as somewhat to approach the form of the legs met with in the Euphausiidæ, these parts are in the other form *Nebaliopsis*, so very much reduced as to cause these limbs to appear as merely simple, slightly lobular plates. We have thus, as regards these limbs in the recent Phyllocarida, a series of modifications tending in the one case to render them apparently more adapted for the prehension of food, in the other case to restrict their function to solely respiratory purposes; the genus *Nebalia* occupying in this respect an intermediate position.

According to this difference in the structure of the branchial legs, the three recent genera of Phyllocarida may be characterised as follows:—

Branchial legs	well developed,	scarcely projecting beyond the edges of the carapace, endopodite narrow, indistinctly jointed, exopodite forming a broad rounded plate, epipodite very large, expanded at both extremities, ...	*Nebalia*, Leach.
		projecting far beyond the edges of the carapace, endopodite very elongate and slender, almost pediform, exopodite also rather produced and ending in a narrow point, epipodite exceedingly small, nearly obsolete, . .	*Paranebalia*, Claus.
	imperfectly developed, lamelliform, endopodal and exopodal parts only slightly indicated as small triangular lobes, epipodite well defined, .		*Nebaliopsis*, n. gen.