

number of segments. These segments are, however, very imperfectly defined, and hence can only be exactly counted with great difficulty, except on the posterior pairs (fig. 4), where they appear more distinct, amounting to six in all. The inner edge of the stem does not show any trace of lateral lobes or endites, but is bordered by a regular series of rather elongate and slender ciliated setæ. Besides, at a short distance from the edge along the posterior surface, another similar series of slender setæ occurs, and this series on the last pair (fig. 4) successively passes over from the posterior surface to the outer edge, whereby the terminal part of the endopodite becomes densely setiferous on both edges. Finally, a third series of very minute hair-like bristles is found close inside the latter series along the posterior surface of the legs. The setæ of the basal part in all the legs are considerably shorter than those affixed to the endopodite, though arranged in a similar manner. The apical setæ in most of the legs (figs. 2, 3) differ somewhat from the rest, at least in the female, one of them being densely plumose, whereas the others are quite unciliated, very slender and strongly curved at the tip. On the last pair (fig. 4), however, the apical setæ do not differ materially from the lateral, but on close examination a very small spine, somewhat reminding one of the terminal claw in higher Crustacea, is found at the tip between the setæ. The exopodite, issuing from the base of the endopodite on the outer side, exhibits an appearance very different from that in *Nebalia*, having the form of a slender plate, somewhat shorter than the endopodite, and produced at the end into a very narrow flap. It is fringed along its whole outer edge with a single regular series of slender ciliated bristles, one of which issues from the tip. In the middle pairs (fig. 3) the exopodite is very elongate, and beyond the middle more or less distinctly geniculate, with an approach to a division into two parts, a basal and a very narrow terminal part, thus acquiring a certain resemblance to the natatory branch in higher Crustacea. In the posterior pairs (fig. 4) the exopodite becomes considerably shortened, and of a more simple form. The epipodite, which in *Nebalia* is exceedingly large and expanded both superiorly and inferiorly, is in the present form reduced to a very small appendage affixed externally to the end of the basal part. It has the form of a narrow recurved plate, very delicate in structure and finely ciliated along the outer edge. In the anterior pair (fig. 2) this plate is slightly bilobed, the inferior lobe being, however, very short and rounded; in the succeeding pairs (fig. 3) it is more simple and oblong in form, and in the last pair (fig. 4) the plate is considerably more produced above than in the other pairs, forming a narrow, slightly flexuous flap, which projects upwards beyond the base of the leg (see Pl. I. fig. 1).

The four succeeding pairs of limbs (Pl. I. fig. 1, *pl*; Pl. II. figs. 5-7), affixed to the pleon, constitute very powerful natatory organs or pleopoda, which admit of being moved with great force from before backwards, acting in much the same manner as the swimming legs in the Copepoda. They consist each of a broad and somewhat flattened basal part, to the end of which two diverging linear branches are affixed. The basal part is strongly muscular, and composed of two unequal segments, the proximal quite short, the distal