

distinguished by its lamellar structure and peculiar expanded form, the outer edge bulging out as a strong curve, whereas the inner is quite straight. The latter bears a row of short setæ, whereas the outer edge is armed with numerous small denticles, arranged pretty regularly in a single series. The inner branch is considerably longer than the outer, but much narrower and lanceolate in form. It is composed of two distinctly defined joints, as in the other genera, the first quite short and bearing inside the usual linguiform lobe, the second evenly tapering to the apex, and all around the edges fringed with ciliated setæ. The first pair of pleopoda only differ from the other three by the outer branch being somewhat less expanded. The last pair, as in the other genera, are somewhat shorter than the preceding pairs, but otherwise of the very same structure.

The two pairs of rudimentary caudal limbs succeeding the pleopoda (see fig. 1) are very small, and quite alike, forming simple narrow plates, setose at the edges and pointing directly backwards.

The caudal rami were broken off in the specimen examined, and are only conjecturally indicated in fig. 1 by dotted lines. When, however, recently preparing the specimen for retransmission, I detected at the bottom of the tube in which it was originally preserved, a part, which, in spite of its anomalous appearance, I cannot but believe to be one of the caudal rami, detached from the specimen. In the accompanying cut I give a figure of this part, drawn to the same scale as figs. 3 and 4 on Pl. III., which represent limbs from the same specimen. In its general appearance it somewhat resembles the outer branch of the pleopoda, but is very much larger, measuring nearly 5 mm. in length and thus about equalling that of the posterior division of the body, or tail. It has the form of a rather broad lamella, somewhat expanded in the middle and drawn out to a slightly incurved extremity, which is narrowly truncate. The edge, which I regard as the outer, is sharpened and evenly curved, with seven angular notches, to which as many spines may have been affixed, one of which, the most proximal, still remains. The latter is very small, but in all probability the others successively increased in size posteriorly. The inner edge is evenly convex in its proximal part, but becomes slightly sinuous towards the end. It is considerably thickened and exhibits two distinct lips, limiting a narrow

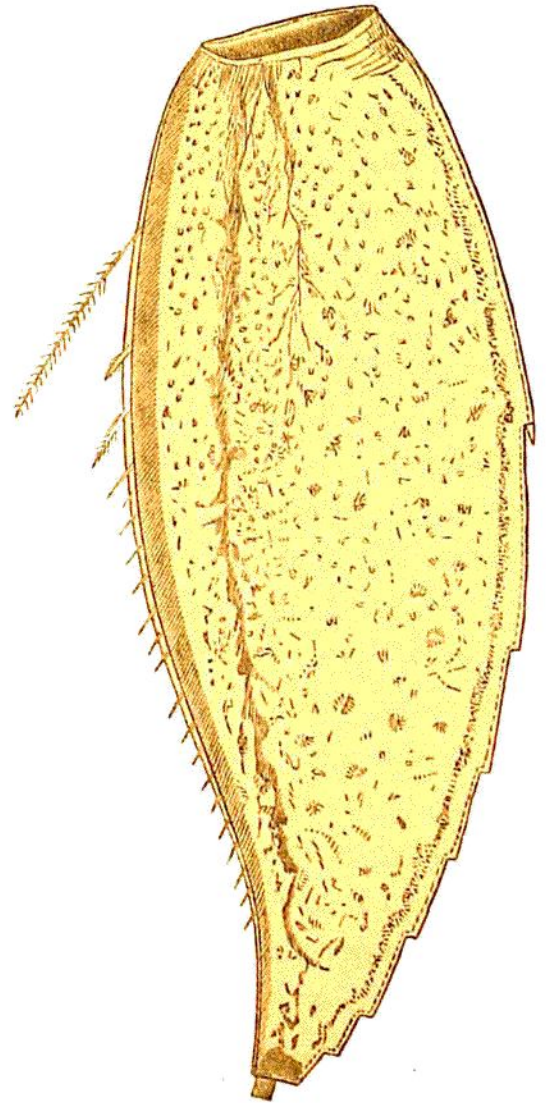


FIG. 1.—Caudal ramus of *Nebialopsis typica*.