

branchial vesicle more dilated above than below; first joint spined on front margin, hinder margin not much produced downwards, but cut like that of the preceding limb, forming eleven teeth, of which the first and last are the smallest, the last not reaching so far down as the last but one; the second joint and the finger as in the preceding limb; the third, fourth and fifth joints more elongate, spined on both margins; the fifth joint less expanded near the palm.

*Fifth Peræopods.*—Side-plates less deep than the preceding, but of equal breadth; branchial vesicles less elongated; first joint much more elongate, scarcely spined on front margin, narrowing below, not produced far downwards, but overlapping the very short second joint, the hind margin cut into fourteen teeth, the last two as in the preceding peræopods; the third joint stouter but shorter than the corresponding joint of the preceding pair and than the fourth joint of its own pair; the fourth joint long, a little shorter than the fifth; the whole limb very straight, ending in a long, slender, very slightly curved finger, sharply pointed, without any trace of nail, fringed on the anterior margin with a close-set row of microscopic spines bending downwards. On the third, fourth and fifth joints there are various groups of spines on both margins and at the lower angles, the hand and wrist being sharply indented on the front margin, the hand not having a palm as in the preceding peræopods, though its distal edge is cut into teeth, apparently all round, certainly behind.

*Pleopods.*—The peduncles of the three pairs, as is usually the case, decrease a little in length successively backwards; on the inside of the peduncle near the infero-anterior angle are three spines, one small and simple, the other two (the coupling spines) stout and large, having from four to six teeth on the distal half of the front margin pointed back towards the base of the spine, and about the middle of the other margin a single tooth directed forwards; the rami have the first joints not very elongate, followed by sixteen to eighteen short joints, all with the usual long plumose setæ; the first of the outer ramus has at its origin an irregularly shaped process seeming to serve the double object of interlocking it with the peduncle and with the other ramus, on the first joint of which there is a small corresponding process. On the inner side of the first joint of this inner ramus there is also a row of five cleft spines; they are thick at the base, plumose throughout their slightly sinuous length as far as the split termination, the inner portion of which is of a pointed spoon-shape, the outer and longer spiniform, with the inner edge denticulate. The cleft spines in most species are very similar to those here described, but the details are seldom so easily observed as in this species.

*Uropods.*—Peduncle of first pair longer than rami, some spines on the upper edges; rami slender, spined on the upper edges, outer ramus shorter than inner, both curving inwards at the tips, both with microscopic pectination on the upper border, the pectination being much stronger in the outer ramus; peduncle of second pair shorter and less stout than in the preceding pair, equal in length to the inner ramus; rami similar to those of the