

broader than long, both margins strongly convex, with long apical spines; there is a long spine also on the inner surface near the hind margin, and a longitudinal groove in front of the middle of the outer surface; the fourth joint shorter and narrower than the third, with long feathered spines at each apex; the fifth joint shorter than the second, longer than the third or fourth, with a row of four setiform spines on the slightly concave hind margin, three or four on the rounded apex of the front, with a spinule higher up; the finger more than half as long as the fifth joint, tapering at first abruptly, then gently, with an opening on the tip.

*Second Peræopods.*—Side-plates very broad and very shallow, with a little front lobe carrying a couple of feathered spines at the lower front corner. The branchial vesicles long oval, broader than the preceding pair, and not much apically narrowed. Marsupial plates like the preceding pairs. The first joint of the same character and size as in the first peræopods, but of different outline, broader below than above, the front margin evenly convex, unangled; the second joint twice as long as broad; the third joint longer than the second, longer than the fourth and fifth united, with some marginal spinules besides the apical spines; the remaining joints much as in the first peræopods.

*Third Peræopods.*—The side-plates attached to the lower border of the long segment for almost its whole length, forming a small lobe in the rear, but for the most part of considerable and nearly uniform depth, the slightly crenulate margins armed with setæ of moderate length, twenty-four in number, the series beginning about the middle of the front margin and continued nearly to the hinder lobe. From the appearance of this pair of side-plates it may be supposed that they fulfil the function of marsupial plates, dispensing with the necessity for a separate pair of those appendages, and, if this be so, it will help to explain the peculiarity which Professor S. I. Smith has already noticed in regard to the kindred species, *Cerapus tubularis*, in which he says the ovigerous lamellæ are "only three pairs, and these are borne upon the coxæ of the second pair of gnathopods and of the first and second peræopods." In the figure *prp.3* it is not the proper side-plate of this limb, but the torn and dislocated side-plate of the next segment that appears. The branchial vesicles similar to those of the preceding pair, or a little shorter. The first joint of the limb squared, a little wider above than below, with one or two spines near the apex of the slightly convex front margin and some spinules on the lower curve of the hind margin, which projects beyond the short broad second joint; the third joint is longer than any of the others except the first, and distally nearly as broad as long, the front margin convex, with two little setules near the produced rounded apex, the hind margin sinuous, forming with its rounded apex a narrow lobe produced more than the front, tipped with four very long plumose setæ, and a spinule; the fourth joint is almost embedded in the third, none of the short front margin free, the hind margin convex, thickly furred with adpressed cilia and tiny spines, the rounded decurrent apex carrying a single feathered spine; the fifth joint