

spines, the inner surface with a distinct front margin almost parallel with the hinder, and therefore to some extent concave; the second joint with one or two little spines on the front lobe; the third joint widened distally, as long as the fourth and rather wider, with very slight spines at two points of the straight hind margin, and stronger spines at three or four points of the convex front; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with three groups of spines on the convex front, three on the straight hinder margin, and some spinules on the hinder slope of the distal margin; the fifth joint with four groups of spines on each margin; the finger more than half the length of the fifth joint, broad at the base, much curved, distally acute.

*Second Peræopods* similar to the first, but with the first joint rather shorter and broader, and having spines at five points on the hind margin of the fifth joint.

*Third Peræopods*.—The side-plates less deep than the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles similar to the preceding pair, and like them directed forwards. The limb resembling in form the two preceding pairs of peræopods, but with the third, fourth, and fifth joints longer. The first not longer than in the preceding pair, with a few small spines within the margin at the upper part in front, four spines on the hind margin of the wing, one near the apex of the inner hind margin; the second joint with two or three small spines on the hind lobe; the third joint widening distally, not quite so long as the fourth, with small spines at three points of the front margin, and five points of the convex hind margin; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with spines at three points in front and four behind; the fifth joint with four groups in front and five behind; the finger not half the length of the fifth joint, broad at the base, distally strongly curved and acute, with two slender setules near the base of the nail, and another a little further off.

*Fourth Peræopods*.—The side-plates smaller than the preceding pair, very shallow. The limb like the preceding pair, but with all the joints longer, and the spines stronger; the first joint with its hind margin less convex and with only two spines.

*Fifth Peræopods* similar to the fourth but longer; the first joint narrowed below.

*Pleopods*.—Instead of the usual pair of coupling spines on each peduncle, there is here a row of nine, each with an apical pair of hooks, and a second rather larger pair just below it; whether any of the spines on the inner margin of the first joint of the inner ramus are cleft, I have not been able to determine; the interlocking apparatus of the coupling spines is so strong that the assistance of cleft spines may be unnecessary; the joints of the rami number from thirteen to fifteen. In *Cyrtophium minutum*, Haswell, I find a row of six coupling spines.

*Uropods*.—The first pair reach beyond the second; the peduncles equal in length to the inner ramus, which is considerably longer than the outer; the peduncles and rami have many lateral spines, and the blunt apices of the rami have each a group in which one of the spines is long; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than the inner, a little longer than the outer, ramus; the rami armed as in the first pair; the third