

third segment, is evanescent; these two segments have also one or two lateral teeth or tubercles behind the place of attachment of the branchial vesicles; the fifth segment is longer than the fourth, with some very inconspicuous raised points on the back; the sixth and seventh segments are subequal, about as broad as long, together shorter than any one of the preceding segments, inconspicuously tubercled on the back.

*Eyes* small, round, situated on the advanced lateral lobes of the head.

*Upper Antennæ* in the largest specimen about seven-tenths of an inch in length; the first joint of the peduncle thicker than the second, more than half its length; the second joint with the distal part rather abruptly thicker than the proximal; the third joint thinner than the second, in the longest specimen subequal to it in length, in others intermediate in length between that and the first, widened at the distal end; there are setules and cilia scattered over the whole peduncle; the flagellum a little shorter or a little longer than the third joint of the peduncle, with twelve joints in a dissected specimen, of which the first was the stoutest, nearly equal in length to the remaining eleven together; of these the first nine are widened distally, each carrying an apical filament and setules, the serrate lower margin of the first joint being similarly furnished at nine points.

*Lower Antennæ* not reaching the end of the second joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ; in structure as in the female.

*Mouth Organs* as in the female.

*First Gnathopods* as in the female.

*Second Gnathopods* attached almost at the distal end of the narrow second segment, which is there a little widened; the first joint of great length, sometimes longer than the segment as well as longer than the hand, though these proportions, like others, vary in different specimens; there is a little widening of the joint at the distal end, and as in the female a small apical prolongation of the front margin; the second joint is not broader than long; the third joint is a little longer than the second, with scarcely any free front margin, the hind margin almost semicircular, with a setule here and there; the very small wrist is scarcely distinct from the very narrow base of the hand; the hand very long, nowhere very broad, widening gradually for about half its length, that is, from the base to the beginning of the palm, which is defined by a small projecting tooth carrying a palmar spine and setules; thence the palm margin, fringed with a spine or two and some spinules and setules, but otherwise smooth, runs a little obliquely so as to narrow the hand till it projects in a prominent narrow tooth, followed by a small cavity beyond which a broad tooth or process leads up to the hinge of the finger; the finger is greatly curved, of a length to match the palm, broad, especially where the inner margin swells out with a prominence that bites against the large tooth-process of the palm.

*The Branchial Vesicles* of the third and fourth segments are very long and narrow, subequal in length to their respective segments.