

series of close upon eight spiniform ciliated setæ, those on the inner edge being the longer. The terminal joint is very small, and armed with about five strong curved spines.

The four succeeding pairs of legs (figs. 11–15) rapidly diminish in length, and are likewise strongly geniculate, but, unlike what is observed in the first pair, exhibit a uniform fringe of delicate bristles along their edges. The terminal joint (see fig. 12) is comparatively short in all of them and of a conical form, whereas the two preceding joints are nearly equal in size.

The penultimate pair of legs (figs. 16, 18) are exceedingly small, and, as a rule, completely hidden between the gills, but nevertheless have both the endopod and exopod well defined; the former, however, consists only of two joints, both of which are fringed with strong ciliate bristles.

The last pair of legs (figs. 17, 19) are quite rudimentary, constituting merely a very small linguiform, setiferous lamella, originating from a thickened basal part, and apparently representing the exopod.

The gills, although approximating in appearance to those in the genus *Nyctiphanes*, nevertheless exhibit certain well-marked differences. The three anterior pairs (see figs. 10, 11, 13, 20) merely constitute, as in that genus, simple stems expanded at the extremity as two short branches, curving in opposite directions and provided along the posterior edge with a regular series of gill-lobules. In the three succeeding pairs (see figs. 14–16, 21–23), however, besides this outer stem, another projects inward, also with gill-lobules, which, however, are somewhat spirally disposed. The last pair of gills (see figs. 17, 24) are, as usual, the largest of all, and exhibit in every respect a normal appearance, the outer division having along its outer edge four curved secondary stems, besides two somewhat smaller ones at the apex.

The spermatophores (fig. 25) are distinctly peduncular, the distal part being expanded into a rounded oval vesicle, whereas the proximal part forms a very narrow flexuose stem or neck.

The pleopoda of the female are of the usual structure, and in the male the two anterior pairs have well developed copulatory appendages. Those of the first pair (see figs. 27, 29) are very strong, consisting of two lamellar portions folded one upon the other, the outer of which projects as two highly chitinised processes, slightly dilated at the apex, and exhibiting a sharpened and finely serrate edge; moreover, from a rounded prominence of this portion springs exteriorly a short, curved spine. The inner portion, too, is drawn out to a linguiform projection, with a small unguiform process at the tip, and has too, on the outer side, a strong spiniform process, whereas on the inner is affixed the cincinnigerous lobe. The appendages of the second pair of pleopoda (see figs. 28, 30) constitute an irregularly folded lamellar process, extending beyond the tip of the principal plate.