The maxillipeds (fig. 12) are more pediform than in most other Mysidans, the basal section being comparatively short, whereas the terminal part, or endopodite, is rather produced. The epipodite is comparatively small, and exhibits the usual lanceolate form and membranous structure.

The gnathopoda (fig. 13) are still more pediform, but rather smaller than the true legs, from which they moreover differ in the terminal joint being not unguiform but lamellar, and armed with numerous slender spines.

The true legs (figs. 14, 16) are comparatively less feeble in structure than in most other Mysidans, and more decidedly ambulatory in their character, the propodal joint being not multiarticulate and flexible, but quite rigid, and in the present species apparently undivided, whereas in the other species a short proximal articulation may be distinguished. From the tip of the propodal joint a double row of densely crowded and very delicate, finely serrate bristles are seen to spring, forming a dense fascicle, between which the terminal joint projects (see fig. 15). The latter has the form of a strong falciform claw, resembling that in the higher forms of Macrurans. The posterior pair of legs (fig. 16) are somewhat smaller and more slender than the rest, especially in the male, but do not differ in structure. In all the legs, and likewise in the maxillipeds and gnathopoda, the exopods are powerfully developed, with the basal part expanded and muscular, the terminal part consisting of about ten short setiferous articulations.

The marsupial pouch in the female is, as in the other species of the genus, composed of three pairs of incubatory lamellæ, of which, however, the anterior pair are very small.

The sexual appendages of the male (fig. 17) are comparatively small, and anteriorly have three strong ciliate setæ, the tip, moreover, being provided with a transverse row of short curved bristles.

The caudal limbs in the female (fig. 2) exhibit the rudimentary structure characteristic of the family. In the male (fig. 1), however, they are all strongly developed and natatory, with a broad muscular part, and multiarticulate setiferous branches, being moreover highly distinguished by the peculiar gill-like appendage originating at the base of the inner branch. This appendage, which undoubtedly corresponds to the simple lamellar expansion met with here in other male Mysidans, is divided into two cylindrical stems of a quite gill-like structure, and in the middle pairs (see figs. 19, 21) these stems are coiled up spirally, whereas in the first (figs. 18, 20) and last pair they are well-nigh straight. In the first pair, as usual, the terminal part of the inner branch is wholly wanting, this branch being exclusively represented by the above-mentioned appendage (see fig. 18). The fourth pair, which in male Mysidans generally exhibit some modification of the outer branch, would not seem to differ in any respect from the preceding pair.

The telson (fig. 22) is about as long as the two preceding segments taken together, and remarkably narrow, being considerably constricted in front of the middle, with the outer part almost linear and distinctly channelled along the dorsal face. The lateral