

very slender form. They are nearly of the same thickness throughout, and rather abundantly furnished with bristles. The terminal joint has not the appearance of a claw, but is linear in shape, and very densely setigerous, more especially at the inner edge, the apex being obtusely rounded.

The gills (see Pl. X. fig. 2) occur at the bases of all the legs, except the last, and present alike in their arrangement and structural details a great resemblance to the same organs in *Gnathophausia*. They are divided into three principal branches, the largest bent in towards the ventral face (see Pl. IX. fig. 14), whereas the two others are wholly covered by the lateral parts of the carapace. Every branch is more or less distinctly bipinnate, and the pinnulæ are divided into numerous rather irregularly disposed, lobular projections (see Pl. X. fig. 3). In the interior of the lobules small opaque granular bodies are scattered, apparently blood-cells, similar to those observed within the several oral parts, and also to some extent within the legs. In the male, the gills (see Pl. X. figs. 14, 16) are, on the whole, precisely similar to those in the female, excepting that the inner branch (fig. 15) is somewhat larger and more decidedly arborescent, the pinnulæ being in part subdivided.

The marsupial pouch in one of the specimens obtained (Pl. IX. fig. 1) is very large, and projects considerably beneath the trunk. As in the Lophogastridæ, it is composed of seven pairs of large ovato-lanceolate lamellæ, setigerous at their edges (fig. 15), and each overlapping the other in the median line.

The caudal limbs (Pl. X. fig. 8), as in the Lophogastridæ, are developed in both sexes into powerful natatory organs, the terminal branches very slender and subdivided into numerous short setigerous joints. In the male these limbs (fig. 17) are somewhat more strongly developed than in the female, the basal part being rather more dilated, and exteriorly jutting out into a rounded lobe. In both sexes the inner branch is a trifle shorter than the outer.

The telson (see Pl. X. fig. 9) is rather elongate and slender, gradually tapering in its outer part toward the apex, which is narrowly truncate. The lateral edges of the telson are in the distal part armed with a row of rather strong but somewhat unequal spinules, and two similar but considerably longer ones occur on the apex, in addition to two small bristles in the middle.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) somewhat exceed the telson in length, and have the inner plate lanceolate, the outer rather broader and obliquely truncate at the apex, or projecting as a short terminal lobe, marked off from the plate by a distinctly defined transverse suture. The outer edge of this plate is perfectly straight and bare, terminating in an obtuse angle, from which issue three short denticles (see fig. 11).

The caudal fan of the male agrees precisely in all its details with that of the female.

*Nervous System.*—In extracting the ventral cord from the specimen selected for anatomical examination, I failed to discover more than seven ganglia belonging to the