

moderately long cilia; the terminal joint is short and reaches to the extremity of the scaphocerite, and nearly as far as the distal extremity of the rostrum; the flagellum is slender and free from hairs, and is four or five times as long as the peduncle.

The metope is smooth, and terminates in a deep ante-oral ridge or epistoma. The mandibles (Pl. XXII. *d*) are large and powerful, have a serrate margin on the psaliform blade, and support a triarticulate synnhipod, of which the terminal joint is broad and hirsute.

The first siagnopod (*e*) is three-branched, the two inner branches being foliaceous and of extreme tenuity, the first being fringed with soft cilia on the inner margin, and the second with short, stiff, tooth-like spines; the third branch is biarticulate, narrow, and cylindrical, fringed with hairs on each side, and supports a second joint, which is flexed and turned outwards. The whole is in close contact with the mandibles.

The second siagnopod (*f*) is large, broad, and foliaceous, consisting of three branches, two of which are longitudinally divided, and a broad mastigobranchial plate that reaches forwards as far as the other branches, and only a little behind the basal articulation.

The third siagnopod (*g*) is three-branched, and supports a long mastigobranchial plate. The first branch is broad, of great tenuity, foliaceous, and thickly fringed with cilia; the second is biarticulate, cylindrical, and fringed with cilia; the third branch consists of a long basal joint, fringed with many cilia on the outer margin only, and supports a multiarticulate flagellum. The mastigobranchial plate is long and tapering, the distal margin serrate, and the surface having numerous long fine hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is six-jointed, the dactylos being absent or represented by several short, stout, tooth-like spines; the propodos is short and obtuse, the carpos broad, much more so than the propodos or meros; the ischium is long and broad, straight on the outer, and arched on the inner side, which is fringed with marginal hairs, and submarginal tufts of hairs; the basis carries an ephysis, of which the extremity for more than half its length is multiarticulate; the mastigobranchial plate is long, tapering, and sparsely covered with long delicate hairs, and the podobranchia is short and small, less than one-third the length of the mastigobranchia.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*) is long and slender, more especially the three distal joints; the meros and ischium are broad, subequal in length, and armed on the inner side with a row of short obtuse teeth, mingled with numerous fine hairs; the basis supports a slender uni-articulate ephysis, and the coxa carries a mastigobranchia with a long podobranchial plume.

The first pair of perciopoda (Pl. XXI. *k*) is long, cylindrical, and chelate. The ischium is short, and articulates freely with the meros; the meros is long, and articulates freely with the carpos; the carpos is short, continuous, but with a slight articular movement with the propodos, which is cylindrical at the base, and becomes horizontally flattened