

The first pair of antennæ is long and slender, having the peduncle long, without prosartema or stylocerite, terminating in one long, slender flagellum, and a short rudimentary one, which in the male is frequently furnished with a small tertiary branch, while the large flagellum becomes bulbous at the base, and supports a fasciculus of membranous cilia.

The second pair of antennæ is long and extremely slender, and carries a large scaphocerite. The mandibles have the incisive margin smooth, and carry a long and narrow two-jointed synnhipod; the other oral appendages correspond to those of *Gennadas* and *Benthesicymus*.

The first pair of gnathopoda is large and very robust, being generally reflexed upon itself, but not closely so, and terminates in a short blunt dactylos. The second pair is long, slender, and feeble.

The first pair of pereopoda has only six joints, the dactylos apparently being absent. The second and third pairs of pereopoda are long and slender, terminating in minute chelæ. The fourth and fifth pairs are short and feeble, and terminate in simple dactyli. The pleopoda are biramose, except the first pair, which carries a petasma attached to the basal joint in the male and which becomes rudimentary in the female. The posterior pair of pleopoda is modified to form the rhipidura, and is much longer than the telson.

This genus was first established by Professor Milne-Edwards, in November 1829, in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences upon a species taken in Mid-Atlantic. It has since been more fully elucidated by Krøyer in a monograph published in 1856,¹ in which he has modified Milne-Edwards' description by showing that the pereopoda, which Milne-Edwards says are "filiformes et monodactyles," are not so. The second and third pairs, when examined with a lens of low magnifying power, are seen to be minutely chelate, and the others appear to be wanting in a joint; and the gnathopoda have an increased resemblance to a pediform character, the first pair being the most powerful of all the appendages.

The general appearance is that of a depauperised Penæiform Crustacean, and the condition of the branchial organs supports this idea. These consist of a single row of branchial plumes, which, in accordance with the nomenclature that I have used, are all pleurobranchiæ, but the posterior plume, instead of being attached to the somite that carries the posterior pereopod, is attached to the penultimate somite, which consequently carries two plumes.

Thus there are seven plumes connected with six somites, which are arranged as follows. The first pair of gnathopoda carries a small, circular, discoid mastigobranchial plate, which calls to remembrance the form of the branchial appendage in the Amphipod

¹ Forsøg til en monographisk Fremstilling af Kræbedyrslægten *Sergestes*. *K. dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skriv.*, Bd. iv. p. 217, Copenhagen, 1855; *Zeitschr. d. gesammt. Naturwiss.*, vol. viii. p. 413, Halle, 1856.