

each gradually becoming less prominent until in the fifth it exists as a thin, pointless plate.

The ophthalmopoda are rather small and round, and rest in a concave depression in the upper surface of the first pair of antennæ, where they are protected by a thin stylocerite.

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 2*b*) is short, the extremity of the peduncle reaching scarcely beyond the level of the fronto-lateral angle of the carapace. The first or coxal joint is furnished on the outer side with a sharply pointed stylocerite, the inner margin of which is fringed with fine cilia, while a fasciculus of a few long hairs springs from the surface, and surrounds the eye; the second joint is longer than the first and is produced to a point at the outer distal angle; the third is shorter than the second, and is armed with a short tooth on the outer margin. The flagella are unequal; the outer or primary, which is scarcely twice as long as the peduncle, is very robust, flattened, rapidly tapers to a fine extremity, and is abundantly furnished with membranous cilia. The inner or secondary flagellum is more slender and longer than the primary, and fringed with numerous simple hairs.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 2*c*) has the last joint of the peduncle long and the other joints short; the scaphocerite, which is almost circular, being as broad as long, is furnished with a small tooth on the distal extremity of the outer margin; the inner margin is fringed with long hairs, and the distal surface minutely pilose. The flagellum is about half the length of the animal and is thickly studded with minute, short, stiff, curved spinules.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 2*i*) is long, slender and four-jointed, reaching beyond the extremity of the first pair of antennæ, and carries a short biarticulate base-physis.

The first pair of pereopoda (figs. 2*k*, 2*k''*) is long and robust and approximates in form to that of *Crangon vulgaris*. The anterior margin of the propodos (fig. 2*k''*) is more oblique than in *Crangon*, the incisive margin being thin, smooth, and fringed with hairs at its base; the dactylos is sickle-shaped. The second pair of pereopoda (fig. 3, *l*) is shorter, being about two-thirds the length of the first; it is chelate and the fingers of the chela impinge only at their apices. The third pair of pereopoda (fig. 3, *m*) is styliiform, slender, and twice the length of the second, reaching beyond the extremity of the first.

The first pair of pleopoda (fig. 2*p*) has the rami unequal and foliaceous, and the margins fringed with hairs; the others (fig. 2*q*) have the rami equal and foliaceous, and carry a single stylamblys on the inner margin.

The posterior pair of pleopoda, forming the outer plates of the rhipidura, is long and narrow, but scarcely so long as the telson; the outer branch is armed with a small tooth on the outer distal extremity but has no diæresis; and the inner margin is fringed with hairs.