

preceding, and rather shorter than the telson, which is dorsally rounded and gradually tapers to the extremity; on each side within the margin are three small spinules, and the distal extremity is fringed with a few hairs.

The ophthalmopoda (fig. 5*a*) are short and robust; the ophthalmus is but little broader than the stalk, and furnished beyond the margin of the ophthalmus with a minute, round ocellus. In this it differs from the European type of the genus, which has the ocellus enclosed within the margin of the ophthalmus instead of being isolated.

The first pair of antennæ has the basal joint of the peduncle so deeply excavate on the upper surface for the reception of the ophthalmopod, that the appendage is translucent in the centre; the outer margin is furnished with a sharp-pointed stylocerite that is about half the length of the joint, at the distal extremity of which, on the same side, is another sharp flat point or tooth; the second and third joints are short, cylindrical, and fringed with fine short hairs, and terminally support two flagella, the inner of which is long and slender, while the outer is stout and flat as far as a point equal to the length of the peduncle, when it divides into two slender branches, the inner being short and rigid, the outer long, slender, flexible, and subequal with the inner flagellum. It is remarkable that neither of the flagella of this pair of antennæ has attached to it any of the membranous cilia so common in the order.

The second pair of antennæ is furnished with a broad scaphocerite that reaches to the extremity of the rostrum, and a slender flagellum that is rather longer than the body of the animal.

The mandible (fig. 5*d*) consists of a stout molar process, a separate psalistoma that is serrate at the extremity with four teeth, of which the two middle ones are the smaller, and on the outer side, at the base, a slender three-jointed synhipod that does not reach to the length of the psalistoma.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 5*i*) is short, not reaching much beyond the ophthalmopoda; it is five-jointed; the coxa supports a small podobranchia, and the basis a short ephysis; the three following joints are thickly furred with hairs, the terminal ending in an obtuse point.

The first pair of pereopoda is long and slender, the carpos being twice the length of the propodos. The second pair is long and slender, the carpos being nearly as long as the palm of the propodos, and the chela about half the length of the palm. The succeeding three pairs are subequal, and fringed with small hairs; the carpos is anteriorly produced beyond the near extremity of the propodos, which is cylindrical and terminates in a slightly curved, sharp-pointed dactylos.

The pleopoda are biramose, the inner distal angle of the basal joint projecting beyond the articulation with the branches.

The ova attached to the females are small, numerous, and round, and appear to have the embryo generally well advanced in development.