

oblongo-quadrangular in form, and in the three posterior pairs having the outer edge regularly serrate. Of the branches the outer one is the shorter, and uniarticulate with the outer edge, and the apex strongly spinose, the inner edge being bordered by a regular row of ciliated setæ, two or three of which issue from the apex inside the terminal spines. The inner branch is somewhat more slender and distinctly biarticulate, the proximal joint very short, the distal elongate and slightly tapering to the apex, which juts out as a short dentiform projection and, inside the latter, bears a strong spine. Along both edges of this joint a dense series of ciliated setæ increasing successively in length toward the tip is affixed, and from the inner side of the proximal joint a linguiform lateral lobe (fig. 6*a*) arises, armed at the tip with three strongly chitinised hooks (fig. 6*b*). This lobe meets the one on the other side, and by the aid of the above-mentioned hooks both pleopods become thus, as it were, clasped together, so as only to admit of a quite simultaneous movement. In comparing the four pairs of pleopoda with each other, we find some slight differences in their armature and in the relative length of the branches. Thus, in the first pair (fig. 5) the outer edge of the basal part is quite smooth, without any trace of the regular serrations occurring in the other three pairs. Moreover, the outer branch in this pair is considerably shorter as compared with the inner, and the spines of the outer edge are much more numerous and also arranged in a different manner, being only in the distal part disposed in fascicles, whereas those of the proximal part form a dense comb-like series. In all the other pairs (figs. 6, 7) the spines of the outer branch are arranged in five distinct fascicles, two in each fascicle, besides a small seta, and to the obliquely truncate apex three somewhat stronger spines increasing successively in size are affixed. The last pair of pleopoda (fig. 7) are somewhat smaller than the preceding pairs, and have the inner branch only very slightly longer than the outer, and the spines of the latter branch are also considerably smaller.

The two pairs of rudimentary caudal limbs (Pl. I. fig. 1, *cp*<sup>1</sup>, *cp*<sup>2</sup>; Pl. II. figs. 8, 9) succeeding the true pleopoda are both of a very simple structure, forming narrow uniarticulate plates, scarcely at all movable. They are setose at the inner edge and armed at the obliquely truncate apex with three spines. Those of the first pair (fig. 8) are somewhat larger and more densely beset with bristles than the posterior pair (fig. 9), with the apical spines successively increasing in length, whereas on the latter pair the middle spine is the longest.

The caudal rami (Pl. I. fig. 1, *ur*; Pl. II. fig. 10) have the form of two more or less diverging narrow plates, movably articulated to the end of the last segment, and about as long as the two posterior caudal segments taken together. They are minutely spinous along the outer edge, and along the inner they are provided with a row of short ciliated bristles, besides a series of minute spines. From the obliquely truncate apex a dense fascicle of very long and slender setæ arises, which, however, were mostly broken in the specimens examined.