

legs in general appearance, but consists of only five joints, or two less than the normal number, the coxa and basis being consolidated into one, and the dactylos absent. The second pair of gnathopoda is also subpediform, and consists of six joints, the coxa and basis being fused into one, and differs from the normal pereopod in the form of the dactylos only. Although these two pairs are each described as being subpediform, and differing from each other only in the absence of a single joint, yet in their general appearance they vary considerably. The first joint, or coxa and basis united, in the first pair carries a mastigobranchial plate, and a slender basephysis, consisting of a long basal joint and a terminal multiarticulate flagellum as long as the primary branch. In the second pair the first joint, or coxa and basis united, carries a basephysis not half the length of the primary branch; besides this the mastigobranchial plate is longer and more slender, and it also supports a branchial stem carrying rudimentary papillæ. In the first pair the ischium is short, in the second it is long. In the first pair the meros is long, at least four times as long as the ischium; in the second it is scarcely so long as the ischium, and armed at the inner distal extremity with two strong teeth. The carpos in both pairs bears a corresponding resemblance, but the propodos in the first pair terminates the appendage as a semicircular terminal joint thickly fringed with hairs; in the second pair the propodos is long, cylindrical, and furnished with hairs on the lower margin, and the dactylos, which is short and rounded, ends in an obtuse point, and has the inferior margin thickly fringed with strong hairs.

The first pair of pereopoda has the left hand wanting in our only specimen, but the right is well developed; the meros is long, and excavated beneath on the anterior portion, the inner side of which is armed with a sharp strong tooth. Into this hollow the inferoposterior portions of the carpos and propodos fall when folded back, and the prominent tooth acts as a guide to direct it to its position; the carpos is triangular, having the broad side directed forwards, against which the propodos articulates during its entire depth; the propodos is deep, but scarcely more so than the carpos at its approximate extremity, but it increases as it approaches the dactylos, the anterior upper angle is produced to a sharp-pointed tooth, the inferior angle into a long polliciform process pointed at the extremity, and curved upwards; the dactylos is about as long as the propodos is wide, it is arched on its upper margin, and terminates in a point; the lower incisive margin is nearly straight, except for a small cusp or tubercle near the middle.

The second pair of pereopoda is much smaller than the first; it is chelate, having the hand, when the dactylos is closed against the propodos, of a long ovate form.

The third and fourth pairs of pereopoda are longer than the second, but scarcely as robust; they have the propodos long, and the dactylos short and pointed.

The fifth pair is more feeble than either of the preceding, and appears to be reversed in its articulation with the body. It is long and slender, and terminates in a long propodos, distally tipped on the inner side with long hairs and a sharp dactylos.