

propodos; the sides are curved, gradually converging to a point, and covered plentifully with long hairs.

The first pair of pereopoda is asymmetrical both in size and form. That on the right side has a short ischium, convex on the outer side, and flat or concave on the inner. The upper ridge is produced into a backwardly-directed process that overlaps and plays round the neck of an anteriorly directed nodule on the basis (Pl. VI. *k'''*). The meros is flattened vertically, and has but two margins, except near the carpal joint, where it is thickened and has three; the carpos is short and nodular, and articulates on the infero-exterior angle of the meros; the propodos articulates on the infero-anterior angle of the carpos; it consists of a double ovate mass, placed side by side, one division of which only (the upper or anterior) articulates with the carpos, the other is rounded posteriorly; a deep constriction on either side anteriorly separates this body of the propodos from the digital extremity, which is prolonged into a very long, slender pollex, flattened vertically to the plane or surface of the propodos; it is curved at the distal extremity into a long and slender sharp tooth, and armed in its entire length with a series of long, slender teeth, intermingled with shorter ones of the same character. These are regularly planted, some directed obliquely inwards, the others outwards, on the entire length of the pollex. The dactylos closely resembles the pollex both in form and size, and when the two are compressed together, the long, slender teeth are interlocked together very regularly. On the left side the carpos is short, but less bulbous than on the right. The propodos is narrow and long, having the margins parallel, the under side smooth, and the upper surface minutely spinous as far as the base of the pollex, which is but a little longer than the palm; the dactylos resembles the pollex closely, and is a modified type of the right appendage; it is smooth on the outer side, and fringed with a series of delicate teeth, that interlock with similar ones on the inner margin of the pollex.

The second pair of pereopoda is nearly as long as the first, not including the dactylos, but is much more slender and chelate. The propodos and carpos are subequal, and the dactylos and pollex are short, not being half the length of the propodos, which latter is not wider than the carpos, and has the inferior and superior margins parallel.

The third pair of pereopoda very closely resembles the second, but is smaller as a whole.

The fourth pair is still shorter, and differs chiefly in being mono-dactyle, the pollex being absent, or existing only as an unimportant angle of the propodos, much imbedded in fur.

The fifth pair equals the preceding in size and length, but terminates in a minute and perfect chela buried in a thick brush of fur.

The first pair of pleopoda is small, slender, and terminates in a single hairless branch.

The second and three succeeding pairs are short and robust, and carry two narrow