

other on the dactylos, come into contact, and acquire a prehensile power; it likewise carries a basal branch, which is very short, being about half the length of the meros or third joint; the first joint of the branch is almost rudimentarily short, and the second is multiarticulate and free from conspicuous hairs.

The first pair of pereopoda is chelate and armed with long stiff hairs, and differs from the second and third in being shorter and more hirsute, and in having, as in the second pair of gnathopoda, two fasciculi of spinous or serrate hairs near the carpal articulation, one bunch being in a depression on the anterior extremity of the flexor side of the carpos, while the other corresponds with it on the posterior extremity of the propodos. This arrangement appears to give prehensile power by the bending of the propodos against the carpos.

The posterior two pairs of pereopoda are long and slender; the posterior most so.

The ventral surface of the pereion (1") is much hidden by the long hairs attached to the coxæ of the legs; the oviducts on the third pair nearly meet in the median line, posterior to which there is a small thelycum and ventral plate much like those of *Hemipenæus tomentosus*.

The first pair of pleopoda is long and single-branched, the inner branch being rudimentary. The others gradually decrease in length; they are biramose, and the smaller branch increases posteriorly, until in the fifth pair the two branches are subequal.

The telson differs from that in the other species of the genus in being fringed with a thick and closely packed row of hairs, intermingled with four small spines on each side. The dorsal surface is flat and slightly grooved, and the sides, deflecting, become suddenly depressed, making on each side an angular longitudinal ridge from the base to the distal extremity.

The branchial arrangement is the same as in the typical species. The oral appendages, and those that belong to the anterior portion of the pereion, are remarkable for the length and rigid character of the hairs that fringe them, whereas the posterior pairs of pereopoda, as well as the pleopoda, are as remarkable for being free from hairs.

Hepomadus, Spence Bate.

Hepomadus, Sp. B., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 189, 1881.

Supra-frontal margin of the carapace produced to a rostrum. Latero-frontal margin produced to a tooth that corresponds with the outer margin of the first pair of antennæ, another that corresponds with the second pair of antennæ, and a third over the hepatic region. The pleon is laterally compressed.

The ophthalmopoda stand on a movable somite; they are compressed and carry a small tubercle near the base on the inner margin, and the ophthalmus is scarcely of larger diameter than the peduncle.