articulate; the propodos is very short and scarcely broader than the carpos, the inferior distal angle is produced to a sharp polliciform process, against which the small sharp dactylos impinges obliquely.

The three posterior pairs of pereiopoda are strong, slender, well-formed, simple appendages. The coxa is short and large, the basis short and narrow and with the outer side oblique, and it articulates with the ischium, which is moderately long and slender, and has the distal extremity oblique and articulating with a long slender meros, the extremity of which slightly increases in size and articulates with the carpos, which just beyond the joint suddenly curves at nearly a right angle; it is about half the length of the meros and cylindrical; the propodos is cylindrical, one-third longer than the meros, and distally furnished with hairs, amidst which a cylindrical dactylos articulates and terminates in a narrow, sharp pointed unguis.

The first pair of pleopoda ($\mathcal{F} p ?$) articulates with the coxal plate on the inner side, nearly at the extremity, opposite to an external boss or large tubercle; the basis is long, pedicular, and supports two foliaceous plates, of which the inner and posterior is the smaller and carries attached to the inner margin a small stylamblys, furnished towards the extremity with small, obtusely pointed cincinnuli. The four following pairs of pleopoda ($\mathcal{F} q ?$) are formed upon the same type as the first, but the foliaceous branches are larger and the inner one in the male supports two of the small stylamblydes, one of which is fringed with hairs.

The posterior pair of pleopoda, which helps to form the rhipidura, has the basal joint short and the foliaceous plates long. The inner plate is pointed and fringed with hairs, the outer rounded, having a diæresis near the external marginal tooth, from which point it is fringed with hairs along the distal and inner margins.

The telson is long, narrow, and tapering; it is rudely quadrate in transverse section at the anterior extremity, and cylindrical at the apex; the angles are longitudinally ridged, those on the upper margin being slightly serrate, and the dorsal surface is depressed or grooved but furnished in front with a strong pointed cusp in the median line, which represents the terminal continuation of the dorsal carina of the pleon, with which, when the animal is extended, it is in close apposition.

The animal during life has the power of locking the telson in a fixed position, when undoubtedly it becomes a very powerful weapon of offence, and again unlocking it at its own will. The male and female closely resemble one another, but the female is larger than the male; all the parts in the two sexes have a similar proportional relation except such as may be supposed to be sexually variable.

The first pair of antennæ in the male has the external or primary flagellum broader and more thickly studded with membranous cilia; like the ophthalmopoda these antennæ stand upon a rudimentary ventral arc of the first somite. The acoustic organs appear to be internally well developed and occupy a chamber in the first joint. The upper surface