

a well-defined circular spot, or little eye, distinct from the primary organ. In *Plesionika*, *Pandalopsis* and *Pandalus* it is not conspicuous, but a process of the pigment extends beyond the margin as if it were an incipient condition of the more complete ocellus found in this genus.

In this genus, as distinguishing it from *Pandalus*, the stylocerite is sharp pointed and the flagella of the first pair of antennæ are long and slender, being as long as or longer than the rostrum or the carapace.

The mandibles are formed much like those in the genus *Heterocarpus*, in having the molar process cylindrical, and projecting at right angles to the apophysis; at the angle so formed the psalistoma and the three-jointed synhipod projects.

The oral appendages resemble generically those of *Heterocarpus*, but in *Pandalus* the mastigobranchial plate of the second siagnopod extends backwards into the branchial chamber, and by means of the long terminal hairs at its distal extremity brushes all the plumes, whereas in *Nothocaris*, as in *Plesionika*, it terminates abruptly in a rounded extremity fringed with fine cilia, and does not extend into the branchial chamber.

The first pair of gnathopoda has the propodos long, broad, and reflexed against the meros, and the dactylos broad and continuous with the propodos.

The second pair of gnathopoda is five-jointed and pediform; the first joint or coxa carries a rudimentary mastigobranchia, at the base of which a flattened calcified disc projects at right angles; the basis is short and carries an ephysis that is long, narrow, and about half the length of the ischium or succeeding joint; the ischium is long and has the margins parallel and fringed with tufts of hairs. The next joint is shorter, being not quite half the length of the preceding, and the terminal is longer but not quite so long as the ischium; it is cylindrical, and furnished at the extremity with two or three strong spines, and along the outer margin with a series of tufts of hairs, mingled with a few spines.

The first pair of pereiopoda is long, slender and pediform; the coxa carries a small mastigobranchia, and is furnished with a tuft of long hairs on a prominent tubercle; the basis is short and carries no ephysis; the ischium is long, but not so long as the meros, with which it is connected by an oblique articulation, and it becomes slightly narrower towards the distal extremity, where it articulates with a long carpos; the propodos is straight and cylindrical, about half the length of the carpos, and is furnished at the distal extremity with a lanceolate point, which appears to represent a rudimentary dactylos ankylosed with it, and carries on its under surface a tuft or two of long hairs, directed backwards. The second pair of pereiopoda is long and slender, the carpos being multiarticulate and longer on the right side than the left. The posterior three pairs of pereiopoda are longer and more slender than in *Heterocarpus*, corresponding more with those of *Plesionika*, and are, moreover, furnished with spines on the posterior margin of the meros and ischium, which, however, are less numerous and not so large.