

series of ciliated hairs that are generally worn off, excepting where the projecting tooth protects it. The lower margin is furnished with two teeth which are situated near the middle, between the orbit and the apex of the rostrum, and the whole edge is fringed with small hairs. The orbit is defined at the outer canthus by a prominent rounded lobe, beyond which stands a conspicuous antennal tooth, and behind and beneath it a conspicuous hepatic tooth. The fronto-lateral angle is rounded and unarmed.

The pleon is dorsally rounded and laterally compressed. The third somite is not longer than the second and is not arcuate, and the sixth somite is but a little longer than the fifth.

The ophthalmopoda stand upon a short pedicle; the ophthalmus is hemispherical, and has a small ocellus beyond the margin.

The first pair of antennæ is nearly as long as the second, and two-thirds the length of the animal; the first joint is excavate to receive the ophthalmopod, and has the margin fringed with hairs, those on the anterior wall of the excavation being directed posteriorly; the stylocerite is short, and so closely impacted against the margin of the joint that it ceases to be an offensive weapon; the outer distal angle is armed with a strong but short tooth; the second and third joints are subcylindrical, and articulate with each other obliquely, the inner distal angle of the second joint being produced on the under surface nearly to the extremity of the third joint. The outer flagellum is stout at the base and soon sends off a secondary branch that is slender, and as long as the inner flagellum.

The second pair of antennæ is longer than the animal and supports a large scaphocerite that reaches to the extremity of the rostrum, it is armed on the outer side with a tooth that is closely impacted into the margin, and does not reach to the extremity of the appendage. The base of the peduncle is armed on the outer and lower angle with a strong tooth, above which is a lobe, and between this and the tooth there is a groove into which the scaphocerite falls when projected backwards.

The oral appendages correspond with those of *Palæmon serratus*.

The first pair of gnathopoda closely resembles that of *Palæmon*.

The second pair terminates in a sharp unguis and has the sides thickly furred with short, stiff hairs, and the coxa bears a short and broad calcified process.

The first pair of pereopoda is slender, and when extended reaches considerably beyond the apex of the rostrum; it is chelate, the pollex and dactylos being nearly as long as the palm of the propodos and impinging in their entire length, and furnished with numerous fasciculi of hair; the propodos is narrow, not broader than the carpos, and about half its length; the carpos is long, narrow, and cylindrical; the meros is three-fourths the length of the carpos, cylindrical, and slightly more robust; the ischium is short, about half the length of the meros, and on the inner side for nearly the entire length of the joint