

The psalistoma is broad and serrate with eight teeth, of which the apical is the largest, the fifth next pronounced and the eighth short and broad; a small gap separates the series from the molar process, which is cylindrical and covered with many finely serrate points.

The first pair of gnathopoda is six-jointed; the coxa is furnished with a short disc-like mastigobranhia that supports a small podobranhia; the basis is broad and flat, and from its outer margin springs a long and slender ephysis; the ischium and meros are continuous with the basis, but the carpos is broad and reflexed against the meros and continuous with the propodos, which terminates ovately and is furnished on its inside margin with long curved spines and strong hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, pediform and six-jointed; the coxa supports a slender rudimentary mastigobranhia and the basis a short and slender ephysis; the ischium and meros are probably fused into one, they are flattened and inversely arcuate; the carpos is cylindrical, long, and continuous with the propodos, which is longer than the dactylos, which is short and tipped with short fringed spines; the last three joints are thickly studded with hairs that increase in number and strength towards the distal extremity, where they become fringed with minute hairs or tooth-like processes.

The first pair of pereopoda is a little longer than the second gnathopod; the coxa carries a small rudimentary mastigobranhia and the basis a slender ephysis; the ischium and meros are continuous; the carpos is moderately long and stouter than the meros, especially towards the distal extremity; the propodos is longer than the carpos but scarcely stouter, and terminates in a stout pollex and dactylos that form a chela that is about half the length of the palm. The second pair of pereopoda is longer and more slender than the first; it carries a similar rudimentary mastigobranhia and slender basephysis; the carpos is as long as the propodos, which terminates in a small chela. The third and fourth pairs of pereopoda are longer than the second, quite as slender, and have the posterior margin of the meros and carpos fringed with distantly placed, slender, but strong, tooth-like spines; the dactylos is broken off both. The fifth pair resembles the preceding two excepting that the propodos increases in diameter distally and terminates in a short, robust, serrate dactylos (fig. 40) enclosed within a bush of long hairs which are attached to the distal extremity of the propodos, the anterior margin of which for half its length is fringed with short curved serrate spines.

The first pair of pleopoda is long and slender; the anterior or outer ramus is long and tapering, and the inner is reduced to a foliaceous oval plate furnished on the outer side with a long stylamblys tipped with cincinnuli. The succeeding pairs of pleopoda are subequally biramose; the posterior, which forms the outer plates of the rhipidura, is longer than the telson and has the outer distal angle of the outer branch armed with a small tooth, the inner margin being fringed with hairs.