

The mandibles are like those of *Palæmon*, and appear not to differ specifically from those of *Palæmon serratus*; the psalistoma is broader at the base than at the extremity, the molar process is angular and well developed, and the synnhipod is very slender, three-jointed, and not longer than the psalistoma.

The oral appendages closely resemble those of *Palæmon*, exhibiting no conspicuous variation.

The gnathopoda also correspond with those of *Palæmon serratus*, excepting that the second pair has the extremity terminating in a long and sharp-pointed unguis, and the appendage is more thickly fringed with hairs in numerous fasciculi.

The first pair of pereopoda is long, slender, and chelate, and formed on the same type as that of *Palæmon serratus*; the coxa is produced on the inner side and supports a brush of hairs; the basis and ischium are both short, the latter being narrower at the basal articulation than at the meral; the meros and carpos are long and subequal; the propodos is shorter than the carpos, the palm being subequal with the dactylos; the dactylos and pollex are parallel, impinging throughout their entire length, and having their extremities rounded on the outer margins. This pair of appendages corresponds with that of the typical *Palæmon*. The second pair of pereopoda is very long and very large; it has the carpos short, the propodos long and cylindrical, the palm about twice the length of the pollex, and the pollex slightly curved and furnished on the inner margin with two strong, obtusely pointed teeth or tubercles; the dactylos is also curved, and a trifle longer than the pollex, and each of these joints terminates in a sharp, strong, opposing unguis, and has the inner margin broad and fringed with a closely packed row of strong but short hairs, so that when the chela is closed the intervening space is filled with a brush of hairs. The three posterior pairs of pereopoda are robust and not very long; the meros is longer than the ischium, and the carpos is one-third shorter than the meros and overlaps the propodal articulation on the anterior surface; the propodos is a third longer than the carpos, and furnished with two or three solitary spinules on the posterior margin; the dactylos is short, curved, and terminates in a curved, bifid unguis, both points being sharp.

The pleopoda are foliaceous, biramose, and have the basal joint broad and flat.

The rhipidura has the outer plate furnished with a short tooth, and a longer spine at the outer extremity of the diæresis, the inner plate is subequal with the outer, and both longer than the telson.

The telson is broad at the base, narrow and pointed at the extremity, and has the dorsal surface flattened; the dorso-lateral angle on each side is armed with two solitary, short, stout spines, one behind the other, and the posterior angle on each side with a short spine, immediately to the inner side of which is a second spine about one-eighth the length of the telson; between these spines on the under surface the margin is fringed with hairs subequal with the larger spines.