

part of the plate is deeply channelled and below the excavation sends back a long process on the inner side, which interlocks it with the deep channelling of the front of the following segment. First joint of the limb not reaching below the side-plate; third joint rather longer than the fourth, with spines at four or five points behind, and spinules here and there on the front margin and surface; fourth joint subequal in length to the fifth, armed like the third; fifth joint with spines at seven points of the hind margin, the spines shorter than on the two preceding joints; the finger strong, much shorter than the fifth joint, nail sharp.

*Third Peræopods.*—The lower apex of the side-plate pointing downwards and backwards, the free front margin continuing the curve of the free hind margin of the preceding plate, the hind margin slightly toothed near the centre. The first joint reaching below the side-plate, a little wider above than below, channelled behind, distally lobed on both edges, the inner lobe crenulate, the front margin carrying several groups of spines and near the top some long setæ; the short second joint distally lobed on both edges behind, carrying some short spines in front; the remaining joints similar to those of the preceding pair, but longer and stronger. The integument of the limbs and apparently of the whole structure is covered with scale-markings.

*Fourth Peræopods.*—The side-plates short and thick, channelled below, on the outer surface a vertical ridge running down to a central apex. The first joint more expanded than in the preceding pair, the inner side developing a wing with convex hind margin, crenulate at the lower end; the following joints as in the preceding pair, except that the third, fourth, and fifth are longer.

*Fifth Peræopods.*—Side-plates small, not pointed. First joint of the limb pear-shaped, a little longer than that of the preceding peræopods and much more expanded behind, except at the distal lobe, which overlaps the short second joint; the remaining joints as in the two preceding pairs, but shorter than in either.

*Pleopods.*—Coupling spines very small, the base broader than the shaft, with six retroverted teeth (including the apical) along one side in succession; cleft spines eight or nine, with long arms to the cleft, the outer little longer than the inner; joints of the rami numbering from twenty-four to twenty-seven on the first pair.

*Uropods.*—The peduncles of the first pair a little shorter than the subequal rami, which reach as far as or beyond the second, but not so far as the third pair; peduncles of the second pair shorter than the rami, the outer ramus shorter than the inner; peduncles of the third pair short, the rami long, broadly lanceolate, subequal, closely overlapping. The marginal spines throughout are small.

*Telson* little longer than broad, reaching beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, distally with a triangular emargination, which with the incurving of the lateral margins forms on either side a triangular apex.

*Length.*—The length of the largest specimen, in a straight line from the tip of the