

The second pair is long and well developed, being nearly three-fourths the length of the animal, but not especially robust; the terminal two joints are slender and fringed with hairs.

The first pair of pereopoda is two-thirds the length of the second pair of gnathopoda. The upper margin of the ischium is armed with a small tooth, and a fasciculus of small hairs or spines is implanted at the propodal articulation of the carpos; it is fringed with hairs, those on the lower or posterior surface being very long, especially towards the base. The propodos is also ciliated on both sides, but the hairs are not so long. The second and third pairs of pereopoda are long, quite as long as the second pair of gnathopoda, and have the carpos and propodos fringed with long hairs, which are elevated on small prominences that give these appendages a multiarticulate appearance; each terminates in a small rudimentary chela. The posterior two pairs are feeble, the penultimate reaching nearly as far as the extremity of the meros, while the ultimate is small and rudimentary.

The pleopoda are robust and tolerably long, gradually decreasing in length posteriorly, but not increasing in diameter, as they frequently do in various species.

The rhipidura is quite as long as the sixth somite of the pleon; the outer margin near the middle is armed with a very minute tooth, posterior to which it is fringed with strong, ciliated hairs, similar to those on the inner branch.

Length, 12 mm. (0.5 in.).

*Observations.*—The specimen from which I have taken the preceding description corresponds so closely with that of Kröyer, that I do not hesitate to identify them as being the same, even though the localities are so widely separated; yet under a moderate magnifying power there is a difference that must not be passed over. In Kröyer's figure the rostrum is shown to be horizontal, in the same line as the dorsal surface of the carapace; in that which I have described the rostrum is horizontal but it is elevated slightly on a crest above the dorsal surface, on which, above the orbital margin, a minute point exists which is only observable under 60 diameters magnifying power. So similar are all the other features that I am induced to believe that these details were probably not appreciable under a low magnifying power, and therefore not described as being present in Kröyer's typical specimen.

A specimen taken in the North Atlantic (April 29, 1876) has the rostrum more than half the length of the ophthalmopod, and the chelæ at the extremity of the second and third pairs of pereopoda are not developed, as if the animal were still in an immature condition, which appears to be the state of Kröyer's specimen, if we may judge from his figure. In that which I have figured the chelæ are so minute as only to be determined by a considerable magnifying power, which may be the case with Kröyer's specimens also.