

Orchestia selkirki, n. sp. (Pls. I., II.).

The Head is somewhat longer than the first segment of the pleon; rostrum rudimentary. Peræon moderately dilated; beyond its fourth segment the body tapers rather rapidly to the telson. Segments not greatly differing in length; first of the pleon the longest. The first three pleon-segments are postero-laterally squared, the angles very slightly outdrawn, and the margins above them serrate upwards.

Eyes roundish to oval, conspicuously black in the spirit specimens; distance between the two equal to the smaller diameter of one.

Upper Antennæ.—Three joints of peduncle small, successively decreasing much in thickness. Flagellum shorter than peduncle. In the male specimen figured the flagellum on one side had nine joints, that on the other only eight. In the female the flagellum had only six joints.

Lower Antennæ.—Last two joints of peduncle long and stout, the last thinner than the preceding. The tapering flagellum consists of about twenty-eight joints, all except the last one or two distally widened.

Upper Lip with rounded distal border minutely furred, the hairs on either side inclining towards the centre of the margin.

Mandibles.—The cutting edge of each mandible ends in a strong double tooth, preceded in the left-hand mandible by four, in the right-hand by three or four smaller teeth; the secondary plate, on the left mandible, resembles the cutting edge, except that it ends in a single tooth and is less powerful; on the right mandible it has a bidentate termination, the ridges of the double tooth being minutely denticulate, and preceded by three inconspicuous teeth. The spine-row consists of four sinuous plumose bristles, two stout and two thinner ones. The prominent molar tubercle has the oval face set with numerous rows of denticles. There is a long plumose bristle at one corner, and a sort of hairy tuft at the opposite corner. I can find no trace of any rudimentary articulated palp, such as is figured by Savigny for *Orchestia montagui* and Guérin for "*Orchestia gammarella*." There is a prominent lobe rising just above the base of the molar tubercle, obviously connected with the articulation and movement of the mandible, which has perhaps in other species suggested the presence of a palp.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes very slightly dehiscent; the mandibular processes¹ broadly rounded, not projecting far.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate narrow, tipped with two plumose bristles, its inner edge nearly straight, the other edge sinuous; the broad outer plate is distally edged with nine denticulate teeth in a double row. Just below the broadest part of the plate, within the outer rim, springs a minute palp consisting of one slender joint, at the tip of which a little pimple may be the rudiment of a second joint or of a spine.

¹ See Note on Schiødte, 1875 (p. 449).