

coupling-spines at the distal end on the inner side of each peduncle are two in number, and something like those of *Talitrus locusta*; the shafts are a little bent and exceedingly short, while the heads by comparison are very broad, showing a retroverted tooth on either side.

Uropods.—The first have the peduncle longer than the subequal rami; both peduncle and rami spined on the edges, a group of spines at the tip of each ramus, one of predominant size. In one of the specimens examined the rami on one side were much shorter than those on the other. The second uropods similar to the first in armature, but shorter, the peduncle subequal in length to the rami. The third uropods with short peduncle and short ramus spined on the outer edges; the peduncle tapering distally, broad below, from above looking as if cylindrically folded over.

Telson.—Broad at origin, tapering to two small distal lobes, these and the lateral margins set with spines; a median suture runs from the base some way towards the meeting point of the distal lobes. The sixth segment of the pleon scarcely visible from above folds beneath the whole length of the telson.

Length about half an inch, sometimes reaching seven-tenths, without counting the antennæ.

Locality.—Fifty-two specimens were taken on the shore at Juan Fernandez. The species is named after Alexander Selkirk, whose romantic story is connected with that island.

Remarks.—*Orchestia serrulata*, Dana, from New Zealand, seems to be its nearest ally, but the two species are separated by numerous differences in detail, among which may be noticed the first gnathopods in the female, the palm of the second gnathopods in the male, the relative lengths of the peræopods.

Family LYSIANASSIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

For the original definition of the subfamily Lysianassinæ, Dana, see Note on Dana, 1849 (p. 229).¹ The subfamily Lysianassinæ, Boeck, 1870, is changed by Sars into the family Lysianassidæ, without further definition. Boeck's definition of it in 1872 is as follows:—

“ *Upper Lip* and *Epistome* more or less prominent.

“ *Mandibles* elongate; cutting edge broad, not dentate or only furnished with very few teeth on the inner margin; an inner plate on the left mandible; molar tubercle small, more or less prominent; spine-row furnished with few blunt and often very small teeth; palp elongate, triarticulate.

“ *Lower Lip* elongate; inner plates little, near the apex [? generally absent].

“ *First Maxillæ* with two-jointed palp; rarely without palp.

“ *Second Maxillæ* more or less elongate.

¹ For Schiødte's *Trochalognatha*, see Note on Schiødte, 1875 (p. 449).