

doing the same; the third joint not dilated, armed in front with four or five pairs of spines, behind with one at the apex, and another a little way from the apex. The rest of the limb missing on one side, on the other side represented by a somewhat tapering stump as long as the third joint and destitute of armature.

Pleopods.—In the third pair the two blunt-headed coupling spines on the peduncle were observed to have two or more retroverted teeth, and the rami to consist of twenty-one joints, the large first joint of the outer ramus having a fringe of thirteen plumose setæ.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair considerably longer than the rami, carrying numerous spines on both the upper edges, those on the outer edge being smaller than those on the inner; the outer ramus slightly longer than the inner; on its upper edge the outer has eight spines, the three approaching the tip being much stouter than the earlier five; on the inner edge is a row of three very fine spines; the inner ramus also has spines on both edges, and proximally has a little pocket on the under side into which the projecting edge of the other ramus can insert itself. Peduncles of the second pair equal in length to the rami, spined on both the upper edges, the outer edge having twenty-seven nearly uniform spines, the smallest not far from the base, the largest close to the apex, the intermediate not regularly graduated; the outer ramus is bordered with nine spines increasing gradually towards the apex, but stopping far short of it; the last is inserted in a sort of little pocket, as is the case with the last three on the outer ramus of the first uropods. The inner branch is subequal in length to the outer; it has six or seven small spines on the border, followed by a long one inserted in the curved margin which abruptly terminates the broadest part of the branch, the remainder forming a finger-like termination without spines and apparently without any cilium in the angle. The lower border of this branch is much bent. The peduncles of the third pair are shorter than the rami; the rami are subequal, lanceolate, with spines on both borders. That which I take to be the outer ramus is represented in the lateral view of the pleon (fig. *Pl. L.*), without its companion; it terminates in a nail; the other ramus has on its margin a row of setæ. In the other member of the pair, as the figure shows, the ramus with a nail seemed to be the inner one.

Telson.—Its upper lateral margins much overlapped by the folds of the sixth pleon-segment; the sides straight, only in a very slight degree convergent; cleft for three-quarters of its length, the plates becoming gradually dehiscent by the curving away of the inner sides towards the distal end; each outer apical corner a little produced, with a small spine between the angle and the adjoining inner curve.

Length from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, in the bent position represented, about nine-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 236, off Japan, June 5, 1875; lat. $34^{\circ} 58' N.$, long. $139^{\circ} 29' E.$; depth, 775 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} 6$. One specimen, female. Trawled.