

the cleft spines four in number on the second and third pairs; the joints of the rami numbering from sixteen to eighteen.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair subequal in length to the rami; the rami almost equal, with few marginal spines, the upper edges pectinate; the peduncles of the second pair scarcely reaching beyond those of the first pair, longer than the outer ramus, subequal in length to the inner; both rami have strongly pectinate edges, the upper and longer ramus having also five spines on one margin and one at the top of the other, the lower ramus having three spines on one margin and two near the top of the other; the peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, having two spines on the upper inner margin; the rami broad, lanceolate, the outer the narrower, not longer than the inner, but produced beyond it, with six or seven small spines along the outer margin, the inner margin serrate, pectinate, carrying nine or ten plumose setæ; the inner rami coming together like the plates of a cleft telson, the inner margin smooth, the outer serrate, furnished with spines and plumose setæ, few of which, however, were remaining in our specimen.

The Telson not twice as long as broad, widest at a little distance from the base, the convex sides then rapidly converging to the two acute apices, being notched for a spine a little before the apex is reached; cleft between four-fifths and three-quarters of the length, not dehiscent; the surface has a couple of spines not symmetrically placed, one on either side of the cleft.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the apex of the third uropods, just over a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—The single specimen was labelled as having been taken at the surface on February 18, 1875, off Samboangan, Philippine Islands.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the place of capture.

From the other species here described the present is rather remarkably distinguished by the long fifth joint of the upper antennæ, and the great palp of the mandibles, but these differences do not seem to require the institution of a new genus.

Family PHOTIDÆ.

In 1870 Boeck made the Photinæ the eighteenth subfamily of the Gammaridæ; by a misreckoning in the *Crust. amph. bor. et arct.*, p. 151, he calls it "Subfamilia xvii.," and from the account which he gives of his earlier work in his later, *De Skand. og Arkt. Amphipoder*, p. 72, he omits the Photinæ altogether, perhaps owing to the previous miscalculation. In the later work itself he makes the Photinæ the second subfamily of a new family, the Photidæ, in which he also places the Leptocheirinæ and