

on the surface nearer the front, the finger has its inner margin cut into eleven denticles, and the long sharp nail curves across the palmar spine beyond the obliquely convex finely pectinate palm, so as to become parallel with the hind margin. In the second and smaller gnathopods, the long spines of the third joint cross the surface at an angle with the distal margin; the spines along the serrate hind margin of the wrist and hand are more numerous and closely set than in the first gnathopods, the hand is oblong, rather longer than the wrist, the palm is only slightly oblique, and the short finger fits it, its tip when closed only just appearing beyond the spine which defines the palm; the inner margin of the finger is cut into small teeth; the spines on the surface and front margin of both wrist and hand are nearly as in the first gnathopods.

The peræopods seem to agree in shape and proportion with those of the males above described, and in particular the fifth joint of the second peræopod showed the same armature as that figured for the male, *prp.*1. A., differing from that of *prp.*1. C. the female, as I suppose, of the other species. The great size of the finger in the fifth peræopods may also be noticed as a distinguishing characteristic.

Locality.—The specimen came from Kerguelen Island, the depth not specified. The figure of the upper antenna and part of the lower in the Plate, *a.s. D.*, was drawn from a female specimen which seems to belong to this species, a specimen also taken at Kerguelen, and labelled as coming from a depth of 120 fathoms.

Aora trichobostrychus, n. sp. (Pl. CIX. figs. B. ♂, C. ♀).

The resemblances between the species of the genus *Aora* as yet described are so great as to suggest the possibility of their in fact constituting but a single true species, widely distributed, and subject to local variation.¹ The difference between male and female in this genus is sufficiently well known, and it is easily understood that there will be variations in the form of the male according to its age, while there is the further possibility that even the adult male may show some variety of form. The probability that the different specimens of *Aora* from Kerguelen Island all belonged to a single species, induced me to figure on a single Plate parts of different specimens which showed variation, and it was not till I had written most of the description, including all the specimens under one species, that the complication of the narrative brought me to a halt. Upon carefully reviewing the different characteristics, I at length came to the conclusion that less confusion was likely to arise from giving two names to one species, if so it should eventually prove, than by describing two distinct species under one and the same name. The following description is intended chiefly to bring out the points of distinction, real or supposed, between this species and *Aora kergueleni*.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint long, slightly curved, moderately thick, with some slender spines at the apex; the second joint longer and much thinner, also slightly

¹ See especially Mr. Chilton's paper, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 369.