

First Peræopods.—Side-plates rather smaller than the preceding pair. First joint reaching much below the side-plates, with a few small spines on the almost straight front margin, and at the apex of the hinder; the second joint short; the third longer than the fourth, not quite so long as the fifth, with two spinules and two groups of spines on the convex front margin, and two groups of spines on the straight hind margin; the fourth joint with three groups on the hind margin, the apical containing many spines; the fifth joint with spines at five points of the hind margin, and at the apex and a point near the middle of the convex front margin; the finger curved, half the length of the fifth joint, with a long dorsal feathered cilium near the base, a smaller cilium at the base of the nail, and on the inner margin, at a little distance from the nail, a spine with a flexible tip directed towards the nail.

Second Peræopods like the first, but rather shorter, the difference being chiefly in the length of the first joint; there is an additional spinule on the front margin of the fourth joint.

Length.—After the fourth segment of the peræon the specimen was defective; the existing portion, from the rostrum to the end of the fourth segment, measured one-fifth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 170A, north of the Kermadec Islands, July 14, 1874; lat. 29° 45' S.; long. 178° 11' W.; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 39°·5. A fragment only.

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

Family PODOCERIDÆ, Leach, 1814.

In 1814 Leach instituted the Podoceridæ as the fourth family of the Gammerides, assigning to it the genera, *Corophrum*, *Podocerus*, *Jassa*. In 1870 Boeck made the Amphithoinæ the twentieth [numbered as XIX] subfamily, and the Podocerinæ the twenty-first [numbered as XX] subfamily of the Gammaridæ; in 1872 to 1876, he made these two respectively the first and second subfamilies of the Podoceridæ, a family which he defines as follows:—

“*Mandibles* strong, apically much dentate; the secondary plate also dentate; the molar tubercle prominent; the spines of the spine-row numerous, often strong, serrate on the convex margin; the palp elongate, three-jointed, often very strong.

“*Lower Lip* with the inner plate large.

“*First Maxillæ* with the inner plate little.

“*Second Maxillæ* with broad plates.

“*Maxillipeds* having the outer plates armed on the inner margin with strong teeth; the fourth joint of the palp not unguiform, but apically armed with two curved spines.