

are very short; the first joint is much shorter than the second segment of the body, and much shorter than the oval hand, which is only armed on the hinder longer margin with two small teeth. The branchial vesicles are of an elongate oval form. The three hinder pairs of feet are successively longer, and are shorter, with much broader joints, than in *C. linearis*. That pair, which is attached to the fifth segment of the body, is the shortest; its first joint is only a little longer than broad, and the lower hinder angle is outdrawn into a spine; the fourth joint is about as long as broad. The hand is somewhat shorter than the preceding joints together and is somewhat more than double as long as broad. The palm is furnished with setæ. On the last legs the joints are much longer and narrower." With this should be compared the description given as follows by Stimpson:—

"The body in this species is slender. The antennæ are exceedingly variable in their proportions; the flagella of the superior ones 10–15 articulate; inferior ones subpediform. A more or less developed spine, which curves forward, and is sometimes of considerable length, is placed upon the dorsal surface at the anterior extremity of the first thoracic segment. Hand of the second pair of feet generally three-toothed on the inner surface; teeth (in full-grown specimens) about equal in size, and placed mostly toward the outer extremity of the palm. Two or three sharp tubercles along each of the sides of the branchiferous segments; and a short dorsal spine on each of the three posterior segments. Hands of posterior feet slender. Color, variable. Length, one-inch; breadth, about 0.03 inch. Found on seaweeds, etc., below low-water mark in San Francisco Bay, near its entrance."

It is probable that by "the anterior extremity of the first thoracic segment" Stimpson intends the head. Boeck did not find in his specimens the sharp tubercles on each side of the branchiferous segments, and does not consider that Stimpson's description of the hand of the second gnathopods agrees with his own.

Guérin-Méneville's *Caprella tuberculata*, 1836, and Lockington's *Caprella spinosa*, 1875, if the types are accessible, may eventually be found to belong to this species, or to be varieties of it.

As observed in the Challenger specimens, the male of this species attains a very considerable length, measuring a good deal more than one inch without the antennæ and hind peræopods. The forward-directed horn on the short head is small; the proportions of the segments vary as usual with the size of the specimen; in the longest specimen the first segment measured not less than three-tenths of an inch and was even longer than the second segment, though these proportions in other specimens were reversed; the suture between the head and the first segment seems to be almost or quite continuous; the second segment is much longer than the third; the third is subequal to the fourth, the two together longer than the second, and each having a small dorsal tooth at the extremity, though in some specimens this, especially on the