

little appendages at the apex of the hand which Claus figures. But that Milne-Edwards in describing *Daira* was not thinking of a didactyle hand like this very clearly appears from his remarks on *Themisto*, in which he says, "the second gnathopods are sometimes imperfectly prehensile, the antepenultimate joint being compressed and prolonged anteriorly so as to form a sort of hand and an immovable finger, on the upper edge of which impinges the movable claw, which is conical and formed of the last two joints, an arrangement exactly like that which we have just seen in the genus *Daira*."

*Paraphronima cuivis*, n. sp. (Pl. CLVII.).

*The Head* of about equal length and depth, much deeper than the peræon, nearly equal in length to the first four of the peræon-segments together; the seventh segment of the peræon the longest, yet not so long as either of the first three segments of the pleon, which are also much deeper, with the postero-lateral angles rounded; back of the animal, except the head, obtusely ridged, peræon scarcely, pleon rather more strongly.

*The Eyes* occupy most of the surface of the head, and may be regarded as two pairs very closely united, the larger pair occupying not only the summit but most part of the sides of the head; the much smaller second pair are near the lower margin, the little ocelli of this pair radiating from a point in advance of the mouth organs.

*Upper Antennæ* straight, projecting from the triangular groove in the front of the head; the peduncle short, the first joint considerably longer than the other two together, widening distally; the flagellum stout, lanceolate in outline, far longer than the peduncle, the two together as long as the head; the inside of the flagellum carrying a brush of broad filaments and fringed with short setules which project along the lower margin and at the apex; the second joint is minute.

*Lower Antennæ* inserted close to the mouth-organs, the first and second joints coalesced with the head, but with the opening of the gland-cone distinct; the third joint nearly as long as the head, slender, directed forwards, slightly curved so that the concave upper margin, which is closely fringed with setules, fits into the gently convex channelled lower margin of the head; the next joint is short, though longer than broad, with some setules on the upper margin; this joint bends downwards, the following, scarcely longer and similarly armed, is in line with it, and so is the long straight terminal joint, which perhaps alone represents the flagellum; this is more than half the length of the third (first free) joint, with convex lower or hinder margin, the front or upper pretty closely fringed with filaments, of which the truncate yet almost acute apex also carries a group. It is a question whether the long third joint represents the third, fourth, and fifth joints of the peduncle in coalescence, leaving the three remaining joints for the flagellum, or whether the two short joints are respectively the fourth and fifth of the peduncle.