

*Remarks.*—In one of the female specimens the third peræopods approach those of the male in the comparative shortness of the fourth joint, which has only seven teeth on the combined front and palmar margin; in this specimen one of the branchial vesicles of the fourth peræopods was normal, the other dwindled; small marsupial plates were developed to the first, second, and third peræopods, not overlapping as in the adult female but hanging down like small branchial vesicles; those of the second peræopods were the largest, these and the following pair being attached to the ventral surface of the animal a little in front of the branchial vesicles. Considerable as are the differences between the male and the females, there can be little or no doubt that these specimens all belong to the same species; they were taken together; they all have the same yellowish tone of colouring in spirits, and the intermediate character of the young females corroborates what is on other grounds probable.

It is possible that some of the specimens here described ought to be assigned to new species, but it seems so extremely uncertain whether the differences observed do not belong merely to age, sex, or individual peculiarity, that the distinguishing names originally chosen have been relinquished. Streets, in changing the name of his own *Anchylonyx hamatus* into *Phronimella elongata*, Claus, says that the second uropods are well developed in the male, and figures them with two rami. In no specimen, either from the Atlantic or the Pacific, have I been able to find biramous second uropods, and am therefore unable to say whether the solitary specimen of a male examined by Streets constitutes a separate species, *Phronimella hamata*, or is only one stage of development in the life-history of a species common to the whole circumference of the globe.

*Phronimella elongata.* Specimens C, D.

*Male.*—The seventh segment of the peræon and first three segments of the pleon deeper and less elongate than in the female, the fourth segment of the pleon also shorter; the first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles produced into a tooth, the hind margin a little higher up projecting not into a tooth but a rounded angle.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The peduncle short, with only two joints, the second shorter than the first; the flagellum eleven-jointed, the first joint large and of great length, the breast unarmed, apically a little produced but not reaching to the end of the joint, which is distally narrowed and carries a row of seven filaments commencing near but not on the distal part of the breast; the remaining ten joints are together shorter than the first and successively narrower, all longer than broad, but by no means linear, the last conical with a little setule at the tip.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The boss containing the antennary gland has an obtuse-angled