

wards; to the central piece of the apex there is attached a stump of the second joint, which completes the limb in this sex.

Pleopods.—Peduncles stout, squared or oblong, with the lower margin lobed on either side, and sending out a small hammer-headed process over the outer ramus; the two coupling spines are small, but elaborately spined, the heads being smooth domes with zigzag edges, and a set of three retroverted teeth projecting from each margin of the shaft; the single cleft spine is not very elongate, with a rather broad, strongly ciliated stem, the arms rather short and thin, the longer roughened on two margins, the shorter having the subapical dilatation; the outer ramus has eleven, the inner ten joints; the first joint in each ramus being broad, but not very long, the rami themselves broad, not tapering rapidly.

Uropods all extremely transparent, except in the upper part, where they show hexagonal cell markings, visible also in other parts of the animal; the ends of all are rounded, sometimes more flatly in the first and third pairs than in the second, and all have a marginal ciliation of extreme fineness, most easily observed at the distal ends, and perhaps absent from the upper parts; there do not appear to be any peduncles¹ distinct from the supporting segments; all the pairs have a shape in general oval, but with a constriction on the inner side near the base; the first pair reach as far as the third, and are therefore longer than the third, but a little less broad; the second pair attached at the top of the double-segment, are less broad than the first and shorter than the third; the third pair attached at the lower end of the double-segment, bend inwards, so that one plate lies upon the other for most of its length.

Telson rather broader than long, about half the length of the third uropods, in shape an inverted arch, with the apex broadly rounded.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured a quarter of an inch, in a straight line from the front of the head to the end of the third segment of the pleon.

Locality.—April 4, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 25° 33' N., long. 137° 57' E.; surface; surface temperature, 69°.

Remarks.—In the young taken out of the mother, and less than a twentieth of an inch long, the general shape and proportions of the adult are already seen, the fourth joint is distally widened in the first four pairs of peræopods, but the fifth joint is comparatively broader; the pleopods have as usual in the young two-jointed rami, the second joint much shorter than the first.

The name "*Anchylomera Blossevilii*," Milne-Edwards, afterwards written "*Anchylomera Blossevilleii*," will probably cover all the species named in the synonymy, since

¹ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 87, says that these uropods "sont réduites en un petit article basilaire à peine perceptible, auquel est attachée une grande lame ovulaire de consistance membraneuse." Bovallius regards the membranous plates as themselves the peduncles. Whether they are in fact the peduncles without rami, or the rami without peduncles, or the rami and peduncles combined, cannot at present be decided, but there is perhaps as much to be said for the third view as for either the first or the second.