

Pleopods.—The peduncles long and slender; coupling-spines not perceived; cleft spine having a small subapical dilatation to the longer arm; the interlocking process on the first joint of the outer ramus much bent; the joints of the rami numbering from six to eight.

Uropods.—The first pair long and slender, prismatic in section, the peduncle longer than those of the other two pairs, much longer than the rami and also longer than the double segment, the outer and inner margins pectinate, the teeth on the inner margin being shorter, much more numerous and less decurrent than those on the outer; both members of this pair are unfortunately broken, but the fragment of one is preserved, and shows an outer ramus probably half the length of the peduncle, with long decurrent teeth on the inner margin, some also on the under margin, and the outer margin serrate; the inner ramus about a third of the length of the outer, with short decurrent teeth on the outer margin, the series not reaching to the apex, the inner margin very closely pectinate, the apex slightly curved, with a spine-like ending; the second pair are much more slender than the first, the peduncles reaching a little beyond the double segment, near to the base of which they are attached; the upper and inner margins have slender decurrent teeth, the outer margin being sparingly serrate; the inner ramus is more than half the length of the peduncle, coalesced with it and similarly armed; the outer ramus minute, not a sixth as long as the inner, having two or three long decurrent teeth on each margin; the third pair are more slender than the first, but less slender than the second, the peduncles shorter than the double segment, with smooth outer margin and spine-like rather distant teeth on the inner; the inner ramus nearly as long as the peduncle with which it is coalesced, longer than the rami of the other pairs, having both margins armed with decurrent teeth; the inner ramus slender, minute, perhaps a tenth as long as the outer, carrying one decurrent tooth on the inner margin.

Telson coalesced with the preceding segment, but abruptly narrower, about a third as long as the peduncles of the third uropods, very little broader at the base than at the apex, which is neatly rounded and finely pectinate with little teeth which are longest at the centre of the margin.

Length.—The specimen outstretched measured four-fifths of an inch, the rostrum being broken.

Locality.—Station 352, April 13, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. $10^{\circ} 55' N.$, long. $17^{\circ} 46' W.$; surface; surface temperature, $77^{\circ} \cdot 7$. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the shortness of the telson, which is unique among the species hitherto named as belonging to this genus. It may, I think, be presumed that the specimen is a female, since not only are the lower antennæ and mandibular palps wanting, but the third joint in the peræopods has the dilatation