

des pates-mâchoires très-renflé, et premier article du thorax extrêmement allongé. Pates environ cinq fois aussi longues que le corps, sans crochets accessoires au bout. Pates accessoires de la femelle de dix articles." However, as in this description the very distinct spines on the legs have not been mentioned, which, if present, would certainly have been seen by Milne-Edwards, I think it probable that his *Pallene chiragra* is a nearly allied but distinct species. Jarvis Bay, New Holland, where Milne-Edwards's species was collected, is not far from Station 163.

Pallene lævis, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 8-12).

Diagnosis.—Body robust, lateral processes scarcely separated. Body and legs smooth. Proboscis short, conical; inserted about the front of the cephalothoracic segment. Oviparous legs with denticulate spines and a long claw. Legs without auxiliary claws.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	1 mm.
Length of the trunk,	2.66 „
Length of the abdomen,	5.0 „
Total length of the body,	4 „
Length of the oviparous leg,	6 „
Length of the leg of the third pair,	21.5 „

The body of this species is robust. The cephalothoracic segment is of a curious shape: it is considerably swollen at the front, where it bears the proboscis and the mandibles; it is constricted in the middle, thus forming a sort of short neck, and it is much wider again at the back, where it bears dorsally the oculiferous tubercle, and ventrally the short lateral processes for the insertion of the oviparous legs. The oculiferous tubercle, with two larger eyes directed forwards and two smaller ones backwards, is situated almost exactly above the insertion of the oviparous legs. The lateral processes for the insertion of the legs are comparatively long; the abdomen is short and stout.

The proboscis is short and conical, and has a very small mouth at the extremity. The mandibles are rather stout. The basal joint is constricted at the base, and indistinctly divided into two joints, it is nearly as long as the proboscis; the second joint is placed at right angles with the basal joint, and is considerably swollen and stout. At the extremity it is furnished with two claws, one straight, pointed and immovable, the other curved and movable, but also pointed. The inner surface of these claws is smooth, but there is a blunt point in the middle of the movable claw.

The oviparous legs of the female specimen (the only one dredged) are not very strong. The first three joints are small, the fourth and the fifth are the longest, nearly of the same length and a little curved. The sixth joint is not quite half as long as the fifth. The four last joints are but little shorter than the sixth. This claw is compar-