

or twenty-four-jointed, longer than the cephalothorax, the basal joints very indistinctly separated, rather sparingly setiferous; right antenna of the *male* (fig. 3) having two denticulated joints, the proximal end of the first plate forming a free sub-crescentic or club-shaped process, which bears a series of broad recurved teeth, following which is a row of six or seven still larger spines, graduated in size from the middle, where they are longest; the teeth of the main portion of the plate, as also those of the following joint, are very fine and close-set; the antepenultimate joint is produced externally into a dagger-shaped, adpressed spine, equal in length to the penultimate joint. The joints of the right fifth foot in the *male* (fig. 11) are all broad and subquadrate, the third bearing a long curved terminal claw, and a similar immovable finger at its upper angle; the third joint of the left side has two apical spine-like setæ, and two small roughened or tuberculated finger-like papillæ (figs. 12 and 13). The fifth foot in the *female* (fig. 10) has a broad quadrate basal joint, to which are attached two simple, curved, one-jointed branches, the inner only half as long as the outer. The abdomen of the *male* (figs. 18, 19) is five-jointed, and sometimes has the ventral angle prominently spined; the *female* abdomen is two-jointed (figs. 14–17), and usually has the lower margins of the segments irregularly fimbriated or spinous; the first segment has also on the ventral aspect three or four slender curved processes of variable size. The second tail seta, counting from the inside, is usually longer than the rest.

*Habitat*.—Arafura Sea, lat. 8° S., long. 136° E.; off Sibago Island and at other places amongst the Philippine Islands.

This species—unless two or three are here mixed up under one specific name—is subject to a good deal of variation, especially in the peculiar distortions or outgrowths of the abdominal somites, some of which are figured in our plate; the fifth pair of feet, also, in both sexes, presents minor variations of form.

Several species very nearly allied to this have been described by different authors, but none of them seem to admit of complete identification with it. Among its very near relatives may be mentioned *Pontella strenua* and *Pontella valida*, Dana; *Pontella helgolandica* and *Pontella gigantea*, Claus, and *Labidocera darwini*, Lubbock.

\*\*\* Head with lateral spines; apex of posterior foot-jaw six-jointed.

#### 7. *Pontella elephas*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 7–14).

Length, 1-8th of an inch (3 mm.). Cephalothorax pointed in front, with recurved spines on each side of the head, posterior angles rounded off. Anterior antennæ shorter than the cephalothorax, twenty-three-jointed (fig. 8), densely setiferous towards the base, more sparingly beyond. Right anterior antenna of the *male* (fig. 9) thick and short; the teeth of the one denticulated plate (figs. 10, 11) are short and stout, and blunt at the