

apices; the two joints on the proximal, and one on the distal side of the prehensile plate, are armed with curiously flexuous, blunt, spine-like processes, and some of the ordinary setæ are ringed. The fifth pair of feet in the *male* (fig. 13) are small, the last joint of the right side quadrilateral, and bearing two long falcate claws; that of the left side has a few short blunt apical claws. In the *female*, the fifth foot (fig. 12) has two terminal branches, the inner minute, awl-shaped, and sometimes bearing a slender hair at the apex, the outer much longer and having four marginal spines. The abdomen of the *female* is two-jointed, the first joint very large (fig. 14), and having two lateral protuberances; the caudal setæ are subequal, about as long as the abdomen; in the *male* one of the setæ of each side is much longer than the rest.

*Habitat.*—Only very few specimens of this species were observed in gatherings from off Sibago Island, and other localities in the neighbourhood of the Philippine Islands. I cannot identify these with any described species. It may be noted that the jointing of the basal part of the anterior antennæ is often very indistinct, as in other species of *Pontella*; in some specimens I cannot count more than eighteen or nineteen joints, nor does this seem to depend upon immaturity.

8. *Pontella strenua*, Dana (Pl. XLV. figs. 16–19).

*Pontellina strenua*, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1158, pl. lxxxii. fig. 4, a–d.

*Male.*—Posterior thoracic angles acutely produced, that of one side much longer than the other; abdomen five-jointed; superior eye large, and situated in the base of the rostrum, inferior two in number, small, remote, and a little behind the base of the rostrum. The joints immediately above and below the geniculation of the right anterior antenna are provided with strongly pectinated marginal plates, which do not form excurrent projections; near the extremity of the distal pectinated plate there is, however, a simple slightly curved spine (fig. 16). The terminal spines of the swimming feet are long and slender, and not so finely pectinated as usual in the genus.

Specimens which I refer to this species were taken between Sydney and Wellington, and at night in the South Atlantic, October 5, 1873, near lat. 28° S., long. 30° W. The animals were not perfect, and differed slightly in some particulars, probably dependent on age, as for instance in the shape of the abdomen, two forms of which are shown in figs. 18 and 19.

9. *Pontella inermis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLV. figs. 10–15).

Length, 1-5th of an inch (5 mm.). Head separate and acutely pointed in front, produced behind into two small backward-pointing lateral spines; eyes two, not very widely separated; posterior thoracic angles acute, but not greatly produced (fig. 10).