

characteristic of the genus, the terminal part being subdivided into three articulations, the first by far the longest, and having besides a distinct, though rather small terminal claw. The exopods are very strongly developed, with exceedingly broad and muscular basal parts.

The caudal limbs are also very powerful, natatory, and agreeing in structure with those in the male of *Amblyops abbreviata*.

The telson (fig. 16) is rather short, attaining scarcely the length of the preceding segment, and differs conspicuously from that in the typical species by the apex being abruptly and broadly truncate, and even slightly emarginate in the middle, not as in that species narrowly rounded. It tapers very slightly, and has the outer part fringed with numerous small denticles, those springing from the apical edge, about fourteen, being somewhat more elongate. Moreover, in the middle of the apical edge is seen a small tubercle, from which issue two slender and diverging setæ.

The uropoda exhibit the usual structure, and have the outer plate rather large, almost twice the length of the inner. The latter is lanceolate, and projects considerably beyond the tip of the telson. The auditory apparatus at the base of this plate would seem to be quite rudimentary, whereas in the typical species it is well developed.

Habitat.—The above described specimen was taken in the Southern Ocean off the Crozet Islands, at a rather considerable depth. The locality is as follows:—

Station 147.—December 30, 1873; lat. $46^{\circ} 16'$ S., long. $48^{\circ} 27'$ E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; Diatom ooze; bottom temperature, $34^{\circ} \cdot 2$.

Genus 4. *Pseudomma*, G. O. Sars, 1869.

Pseudomma, G. O. Sars, Nye Dybvands—Crustaceer fra Lofoten; Christiania Vid. Selsk. Forhandl., 1869.

Generic Characters.—Form of body slender, almost cylindrical throughout. Carapace small, not covering by far the whole trunk, frontal margin evenly arched, without any rostral projection. Eyes quite rudimentary, forming merely broad petaloid expansions of the ocular segment, partly connate in the middle, and not exhibiting the slightest trace of pigment or visual elements. Antennular peduncle very short; male appendage large, conical. Antennal scale more or less obliquely truncate, with inner corner projecting, outer jutting forth as a strong dentiform process. Gnathopoda having endopod powerfully developed, with terminal joint densely hirsute. Legs exceedingly slender and fragile, filiform, increasing in length posteriorly; propodal joint subdivided into three articulations, terminal joint obtuse and densely hirsute, not unguiform. Sexual appendages of male very narrow, with a single apical bristle. Caudal limbs in male all natatory. Telson linguiform, with apex entire, apical spines elongate. Inner plate of uropoda shorter than outer, with auditory apparatus distinctly developed.

Remarks.—Of this genus, chiefly distinguished by the peculiar rudimentary condition