

similar size and structure; the fifth joint is more elongated and slender, but similar in other respects; the distal joint forms a long claw, which is no thicker than the hairs which fringe the margins of the preceding joints; it is slightly swollen at its base and then serrate.

The two following pairs of appendages are perfectly similar, save for the fact that the basal joint becomes progressively longer; it is armed with a stout spine as in the preceding limbs.

The three distal thoracic appendages are in every case longer than the anterior pairs. The elongation of the thoracic limbs and the stalked eyes give this species a certain superficial resemblance to *Munna*. These appendages agree with each other and differ from the anterior thoracic limbs in the great elongation of the proximal joint; in the first two pairs of these appendages the proximal joint has a stout spine about halfway along its length.

The second joint is very much shorter, the third a trifle longer, the two together nearly equalling in length the first joint; the fourth and fifth joints are about equal respectively to the second and third, they show at any rate the same proportions; the sixth joint is short and is armed with a single terminal claw; the fourth and fifth joints are armed along the inner margin with stout sharp spines.

The *uropoda* are fringed along the inner margins, where they come into contact with each other, with about four spines which are equidistant, but do not commence until the latter half of the appendage. I did not observe any trace in these appendages of the minute distal joints which occur in other species and represent the endopodite and exopodite of the limb.

Station 161, April 1, 1874, off entrance to Port Philip; lat. $38^{\circ} 22' 30''$ S., long. $144^{\circ} 36' 30''$ E.; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand.

Arcturus americanus, n. sp. (Pl. XXIII. figs. 5-8).

A single *Arcturus* dredged to the east of the Strait of Magellan, and the only species of the genus obtained by the Challenger from this locality, appears to be the type of a new species.

It presents certain resemblances to *Arcturus coppingeri* of Miers,¹ from the same region, but unless this form, like *Arcturus baffini*, has two varieties, one with dorsal spines and one where they are absent, there can, to my mind, be no doubt as to their distinctness.

The length of the single specimen, a female, is 21 mm.

The body, as in *Arcturus coppingeri*, is everywhere very densely covered with tubercles, more so than in any other species described in the present Report. The tubercles are, however, not so even as in the former species, a double row along the back being prolonged into stout blunt spines.

¹ Account of the Geological Collection made during the survey of H.M.S. "Alert" in the Strait of Magellan and on the coast of Patagonia, Crustacea, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, pt. i. p. 75.