

shows indications of being divided into three joints of which the two distal are very short; the third joint of the peduncle is extremely short, the fourth and fifth elongated and subequal. The flagellum is shorter than the peduncle and consists of six joints.

The *chelipedes* are very stout and strong; the first joint is the stoutest and longer than the two following joints; the third joint is as usual very inconspicuous, the fourth joint is as long as the basal joint of the limb but rather more slender, the chelæ are very powerful; the upper margin of the penultimate joint is furnished with a stout spine; distal to this is a prominent convex area beset with short tubercles from the side of each of which arises a short stiff hair; the distal region of the joint is short and pointed, and overlaps the corresponding extremity of the sixth joint.

The *fossorial limbs* are furnished with a slender short three-jointed exopodite, which is probably also represented in the chelipedes though I did not find it.

The first joint is stouter than the corresponding joint in the following appendages, and longer than any of the succeeding joints; the three following joints are comparatively short and subequal, together equalling in length the basal joint; the distal extremity of the last of these joints has a few stout spines; the penultimate joint of the limb is rather slender and much shorter than the preceding joint; it has four or five stout spines along the inner margin; the distal joint of the appendage is a long curved claw, one-third longer than the penultimate joint.

The remaining thoracic appendages (fig. 3) do not differ materially in structure, but they are in every case more slender than the fossorial limbs.

The abdominal appendages are all present and similar to those of other species.

The *uropoda* are as long as the whole abdomen together with the two last segments of the thorax; that is to say, when measured from the attachment of the appendage to the extremity of the endopodite. The basal joint is stout and extends a little way beyond the end of the caudal shield.

The exopodite consists of six joints, the distal ones being much more elongated than the proximal. The endopodite is of very great length and has twenty or twenty-one joints.

Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; lat. 48° 45' S., long. 69° 14' E.; depth, 127 fathoms; volcanic mud.

### *Typhlapseudes*, F. E. Beddard.

*Typhlapseudes*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 115.

*Definition*.—Body depressed, wider anteriorly, gradually narrowing towards the posterior extremity; head segment broad, about as long as the two following taken