

stout in the Apseudidæ, as well as in the Tanaidæ. The basal joint of the limb is rather the stoutest, and furnished on the outer side with a sharp spiny process placed at the commencement of the distal third of the joint; the second joint is extremely minute, the third about half the length of the basal joint, and articulated with the succeeding joint by a very oblique suture; the following joint is the longest of the whole limb, and is furnished along the inner margin with sparsely-set, long, slender hairs; the fingers of the hand are long and slender, and parallel to each other, both being curved downwards instead of crossing each other at the tip as is more usual.

The *fossorial limbs* (fig. 11) are stout and strong, very much more so than any of the succeeding appendages. The distal joint is the longest as well as the stoutest, and is curved in an S-shape; at the distal extremity on the inner side is a spiny process similar to that of the chelipedes, not an articulated spine like those which are developed along the distal joints of the limbs; close to the articulation of the joint with the body are two similar backwardly directed spiny outgrowths; in front of these arises the exopodite. The second joint of the limb is extremely small, though not so inconspicuous as in the chelipedes. The third joint is nearly as long as the first but more slender; at its distal extremity are a row of stout hairs; the two following joints are short, subequal and compressed; the inner margin of both is furnished with a row of eight or nine stout spines set in indentations of the margin of the joint; on the opposite side are a number of more slender spines similar to those upon the third joint. The distal joint of the limb is a stout curved spine. The five succeeding pairs of appendages are similar to each other, and are much more slender than the fossorial limbs. The first joint is the longest, it is curved in a somewhat S-shaped fashion, and is slightly but not markedly stouter than the succeeding joints; the second joint is extremely small, the three following joints are subequal, each rather more than one-third of the length of the basal joint; the inner margin of these joints is fringed with a row of slender spines; the distal joint of the limb is an elongated slender claw.

These appendages differ principally from the fossorial limb in the equality of the third, fourth and fifth joints, and in the length of the terminal claw; also, of course, in the slenderness and delicacy of the whole limb, as well as of the spines with which they are armed.

The *abdominal appendages* (fig. 12) are similar to those of the last species, the first five pairs are similar; the exopodite is rather narrower than the endopodite, and is distinctly two-jointed. The basal joint of the limb is longer as well as stouter than either of the rami.

The *uropoda* were incomplete in every specimen; enough was left, however, to show that they agree with those of the genus *Apseudes* in being extremely long and multi-articulate; the endopodite has many more joints than the exopodite.

Station 78, off the Azores, July 10, 1873; lat. 37° 26' N., long. 25° 13' W.; depth, 1000 fathoms; volcanic mud.