

considerably more slender than the three posterior pairs, which are stout. This difference between the anterior and posterior thoracic appendages is extremely well marked.

As is usual in the genus *Tanais* the fourth and fifth appendages of the abdomen are aborted; the three first pairs are well developed; they consist of a triangular basal joint, and two rami which are broad and crescentic in form and fringed with numerous long hairs.

The *uropoda* are of unusual length; they are longer than the abdomen; each consists of about twelve joints, the basal joint being much the longest and stoutest; the distal joints gradually decrease in diameter but increase slightly in length.

This species appears to be a true *Tanais* by reason of the abortive fourth and fifth pairs of abdominal appendages; it differs, however, from the typical species in the specialization, as regards size, of the thoracic limbs, and in the great length of the *uropoda*; this last character is found in *Tanais willemoesii* though hardly to so marked a degree.

Off Prince Edward Island; depth, 50 to 150 fathoms.

Typhlotanais, G. O. Sars.

Typhlotanais, G. O. Sars, Revision, &c., Archiv f. Math. og Nat., vol. vii. p. 33.

This genus comes nearest to *Paratanais*, and is chiefly to be distinguished from it by the complete absence of eyes.

It contains a large number of species, most of which have been at present but briefly described. I am not, therefore, perfectly satisfied as to the distinctness of the two following species, which I describe as new with a certain reservation.

The occurrence of the genus at Kerguelen is interesting, as it has hitherto been only known from the North Sea and the Mediterranean. The depth at which *Typhlotanais brachyurus* (see p. 123) was dredged far exceeds the range of the genus as hitherto known.

Typhlotanais kerguelenensis, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XVI. figs. 1-3).

Typhlotanais kerguelenensis, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 117.

The individuals of this species measure up to 3 mm. in length.

The cephalothorax is short and wide; it is prolonged between the antennæ into a short pointed triangular process; on either side of the cephalothorax, external to the articulation of the antennules, the cephalothorax ends in an acutely pointed process, which is, however, not segmented off and shows no trace of any ocular structures.

The first segment of the thorax is rather shorter than the rest, which are subequal, diminishing slightly towards the posterior end of the body; the lateral margins of those