

genus *Leptocheilia* on account of the form of the uropoda; in *Leptocheilia* the uropoda are biramose, but the outer branch is rudimentary and one-jointed, while the inner branch is multiarticulate; in the present species they are characteristically similar to those of *Paratanais*. The antennules of the male *Leptocheilia* have a far larger flagellum (five to nine joints) than is to be found in this or other species of the genus *Paratanais*. In figs. 3, 4 of Pl. XVII. the chelipedes are shown in two different positions; the most remarkable feature about this appendage is the "hand," which is extremely large and of an unusual structure; the distal joint or "finger" is immensely elongated and reaches back as far as the second joint of the appendage when in a condition of rest; the fifth joint has as usual a long prolongation which forms the lower limb of the forceps; this region of the fifth joint is, however, not rigidly connected with the proximal portion, but is freely movable upon it by means of an articulation; when the limb is not being used for prehensile purposes this joint appears to take the position indicated in fig. 4; it lies back along the fourth joint, and is covered by it; the distal joint of the limb lies back parallel to this, so that the whole appendage comes to have a superficial similarity to the corresponding appendage in many other Isopods, such as, for example, *Serolis*. At the point of articulation with the proximal region of the fifth joint the distal portion is narrow, afterwards it is wide and uneven, and along the inner margin projects into two tooth-like processes of which the distal is the longer; the extremity of the joint is pointed and curved upwards.

The remaining *thoracic appendages* are like those of the female, and are specialized into two series; the three anterior pairs are more slender than the three posterior pairs.

All the *abdominal appendages* are present; the five anterior pairs (fig. 8) have the normal structure, consisting of a stouter basal joint and two flattened rami fringed with long hairs.

The *uropoda* (fig. 7) are longer than the terminal segment of the abdomen; they are biramose, each of the rami being distinctly two-jointed; the exopodite is, however, more slender than the endopodite. The structure of those appendages is therefore quite in accord with the systematic position assigned to the species.

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

Bathytanais, n. gen. ?

In my third preliminary notice on the Challenger Isopoda¹ I described a species from deep water in the North Pacific, under the name of *Paratanais bathybrotos*. Since then I have examined a large number of individuals from Port Jackson, which seem hardly to differ specifically. As there were a large number of individuals there were probably

¹ *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., loc. cit.*