

The plumes attached to the third pair of pereiopoda are affixed somewhat within the basal extremity, and have the branchial processes somewhat longer at the base, beyond which they rapidly and gradually decrease to the distal extremity, where they lose their lateral compression and appear as cylindrical papillæ. The plumes attached to the second pair of gnathopoda have the processes very long and foliaceous at the base; and after three or four such processes rapidly decrease in size, and become cylindrical, the extremity of the stem of the plume terminating obtusely.

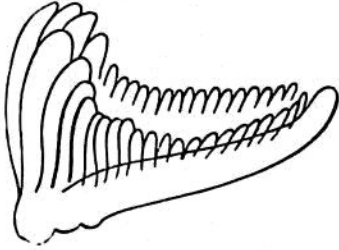


FIG. 1.—Branchial plume of *Cheramus orientalis*.

The second pair of pleopoda is biramose, one branch extending from the terminal extremity of the basal joint, the other, a long and slender one, from the side. The third and following are formed as in *Callianassa*, but support a small stylamblys tipped with minute cincinnuli, and both plates are fringed with hairs that are ciliated and multiarticulate.

There is no doubt that this and the following specimens might have been considered as one species had they been found in the same locality; as it is they may probably be a form common to species before they have attained their mature condition.

This species was taken in comparatively shallow water at the entrance of Torres Strait, off the south coast of New Guinea.

*Cheramus occidentalis*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 1).

Carapace smooth, with a sharp rostrum, reaching nearly to the extremity of the ophthalmopoda. Branchial region defined from the gastric. Telson long, quadrate; posterior margin rather narrower than the anterior, fringed with long ciliated hairs, and having in the median line a strong sharp tooth, and two short sharp spines on the posterior half of the lateral margins.

*Habitat*.—Station 23, March 15, 1873; lat. 18° 24' N., long. 63° 28' W.; off Sombrero Island, West Indies; depth, 450 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze.

Length, 18 mm. (three-fourths of an inch).

The carapace is laterally deep and generally smooth. The rostrum, laterally compressed, projects anteriorly to a sharp point until it reaches nearly as far as the extremity of the ophthalmopoda, which are pointed and rather longer than broad, laterally compressed, and have the eye at the centre of the outer surface. The flagella of the anterior antennæ are nearly of the same size and length. The second joint of the second pair of antennæ is extremely long, and the last is short; the rest of the appendage is wanting. The pereiopoda are all broken off at the basal joint, the two anterior pairs of pleopoda are slender, the three succeeding are small and fringed with cilia. The