

of the armature of the large pair of chelate pereiopoda, which exhibits a large hollow space between the impinging margins of the pollex and the closed dactylos. Even here the male and female differ somewhat. In both sexes the left propodos is larger than the right. The right hand in both is similar; it is narrower, less serrate, and has the dactylos and the pollex correspondingly impinging throughout their entire length, being quite half as long as the propodos, whereas on the left side the propodos is two-thirds longer than the dactylos, and so broad that it impinges against the antagonising process of the propodos in an oblique direction at the apex, leaving a large open space between it and the base, the propodal margin of which is serrate with several large teeth, whereas that of the dactylos is smooth.

The second pair of pereiopoda has the propodos long and narrow, not very unlike but more slender than that of the previous species.

The fifth or posterior pair is quite as robust as that of the fourth, but has the infra-terminal angle of the propodos fringed with a brush of rather long cilia.

The females were carrying ova, which were very large, and numbered about twenty, but were not sufficiently advanced to enable me to determine the character of the embryo.

*Eiconaxius parvus*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 4, 5).

Like *Eiconaxius acutifrons*, except in having the impinging surfaces of the dactylos and dactyloid process of the propodos, of the first pair of pereiopoda, smooth.

Length, 12 mm. (0.5 inch).

*Habitat*.—Station 170, off the Kermadec Islands, July 14, 1874; lat. 29° 55' S., long. 178° 14' W.; depth, 520 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 43°.

This species is distinguishable from the preceding by having the left or larger hand without any teeth on the impinging margins of the dactylos, and pollex or projecting process of the propodos. By the rather long and less lanceolate form of the dactylos on the three posterior pairs of pereiopoda, and by the less pointed and tooth-like appearance of the infero-posterior angle of the coxal plates of the pleon.

There was but one specimen of this species taken, and that a female, which is rather smaller than those of the females of the preceding species.

*Observations*.—There were seven ova attached to our specimen. These, when compared with the size of the animal, were extremely large. They were oval rather than round in shape, and measured about 1 mm. in length. Fortunately they were approaching the period when the embryo is ready to leave the ovum; but having been preserved in spirits, the vitelline substance had been unfortunately rendered so opaque that without the assistance of reagents there was little to be determined with accuracy. But with their assistance, and careful manipulation, I was enabled to take out of the ovum a