

produced to a sharp point; the antero-lateral angle of the carapace also terminates in a pointed process, curved upwards and forwards, the posterior margin of which is perfectly smooth. The anterior angle or tooth of the lateral branchial margin is large, and extends to a level with the antero-lateral angle of the carapace. Those posterior to it decrease in size gradually, until they become at the eighth reduced to a rudimentary condition.

The pleon, with the exception of the first somite, which is the narrowest, gradually diminishes in width posteriorly. This is due chiefly to the relative size of the coxal plate which is appended to each somite. Each is produced laterally to a point; in each succeeding somite the postero-lateral margin becomes more prominent, and in the fifth bears a second angle or point. There is a small central tooth on the posterior margin in the median line of the fifth somite, and a crenated edge along the posterior margin of the sixth.

The animal is extensively covered with a thick fur, longest on the second pair of antennæ and along the anterior edge of the several teeth on the lateral margin of the carapace. On the dorsal surface of the carapace, as well as on the pleon, the surface is smooth, the hairs apparently having been rubbed off by friction. Examination of the surface that has been protected shows that the fur partakes more of a pilose than of a hairy nature. The posterior pair of pereopoda has the dactylos in the male flat, lanceolate, and fringed with small hairs; and it articulates at a right angle with the narrowest axis of the propodos. In the female the dactylos is shorter and more robust than in the male, and carries on the middle of the inner side near the base an elevated oval ridge fringed with a regular series of fine spines corresponding with a stout pollex, about two-thirds of the length of the dactylos, and similarly armed with minute hair-like spines.

The ova were numerous, of a yellow colour, but none of them sufficiently developed to show the character of the brephalos.

*Observations.*—The general aspect of the animal agrees with that of *Ibaccus incisus*, (Péron) (*Ibaccus peronii*), as given by Leach,<sup>1</sup> which differs slightly from the figure given by Desmarest,<sup>2</sup> and in the description of the armature as given by Milne-Edwards.<sup>3</sup> In Leach's figure there are six teeth represented on the lateral branchial margin of the carapace, posterior to the antibranchial cleft. Desmarest says there are five, and his figure shows that the number includes the anterior branchial angle, but not the anterior angle of the carapace in advance of the branchial cleft. Milne-Edwards agrees with Leach in his description:—"Bords lateraux de la carapace très obliques et armés de sept dents, dont une seule située au devant de la grande, échancrure latérale, et formant l'angle antérieure." We might be inclined to consider our species as being only a variety of *Ibaccus incisus*, but for one or two differences of importance. The chief of these is found in the formation of the second (homologically the third) joint of the second pair of antennæ,

<sup>1</sup> Zool. Miscell., vol. ii. p. 152, pl. cxix.

<sup>2</sup> Consid. des Crust., p. 183, pl. xxi. fig. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Nat. Hist. des Crustacés, t. ii. p. 287.