

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint short, broad and conical, the second and third slender, the terminal joint reaching beyond the extremity of the second pair.

The second pair of antennæ have five cusps on the anterior margin and two on the inner, and is nearly free from cilia. The second or first free joint is armed on the outer margin with three points or teeth and three on the anterior margin, while the longitudinally-oblique ridge is slightly dentate.

The first pair of pereopoda is larger than the others, and the posterior has a large sharp, curved tooth (fig. 3'') projecting backwards from the posterior angle of the coxal ridge of the podal socket of the ventral plate.

The three anterior somites of the pleon are without pleopoda, those of the second and third being either accidentally absent, or not yet developed. Those of the fourth and fifth somites consist of two long sub-foliaceous branches on a tolerably long stalk. The inner ramus carries a single stylamblys.

Length, 19 mm. (0.75 in.).

*Habitat.*—The specimen from which this description is taken was dredged off Cape Verde, but neither station nor depth are recorded.

*Observations.*—Two other specimens were taken off Gomera, one of the Canary Islands, in 75 fathoms of water, associated with *Arctus pygmæus*, with which they have several points in common, that suggest from their association that they might be the males of that small species. They agree in the general form of the second pair of antennæ, the absence of hairs being attributable to sexual variation or to having been worn away by friction and use. Both have minute specks of pigment, more especially on the plates of the second pair of antennæ, but they are considerably more conspicuous on *Arctus pygmæus* than on *Arctus immaturus*. The absence of dorsal ornamentation might also be attributed to sexual difference, but I am not aware of such variation to any great degree in the genus, though in *Ibaccus* the separation is quite as apparent and important.

The reason why I came to the opinion that *Arctus immaturus* is the young of some other form rather than the male of *Arctus pygmæus*, with which it almost corresponds in size, being but a little smaller, depends upon the structure and form of the pleopoda. In *Arctus pygmæus* these appendages agree in structure with those of the adult females of other known species; but in *Arctus immaturus* they agree more with the pleopoda of the males of other types than with those of any species of the genera.

The two sub-foliaceous plates, thickly fringed with long ciliated hairs, the inner of which carries a stylamblys, vary in the three specimens, and in one, apparently the most mature, it is half the length of the branch to which it is attached, and the extremity is covered with small cincinnuli, perhaps the rudimentary condition of hairs which in the females become the important points for the attachment of the ova.