

differs from that in the male in being imperfectly chelate instead of terminating in a simple styliform dactylos. The propodos is long, fringed with very long hairs on the internal margin, and terminates abruptly. It is only on close inspection that the dactylos is found to be present. The distal extremity of the propodos is produced to a blunt, internally hollowed pollex. The dactylos is not longer than the pollex, flat, double-pointed, blunt, and fringed with a few hairs.

The branchiæ are in accordance with others of the genus, and may be tabulated as follows :—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
							h	i	k	l	m	n	o

The first pair of pleopoda in the male is two-jointed (fig. 1 ♂, *p.p.*); the basal joint is cylindrical, the next commences as a small stalk and suddenly expands into a broad thin spoon-like plate, the convex surface of which presses against the ventrum. They meet in the median line, the inner margin of one overlying that of the other to form a hollow groove, in which, I presume, the flexile extension of the membranous organ of the male animal is supported at certain periods.

In the female this same pair of pleopoda (fig. 1 ♀, *p.*) is long, slender, compressed, and fringed with fine hairs.

The second pair of pleopoda (fig. 1 ♂, *q.*) consists of a long, straight, basal joint, that supports two flattened branches, to the inner margins of which, in the male, two rigid stylamblydes are attached. In the female (fig. 1 ♀, *q.*) it resembles that of the male except that it carries a single stylamblys, as is the case in both sexes in the several succeeding pairs of pleopoda, except the sixth, which combines with the telson to make a broad and well-formed rhipidura.

Observations.—There were six specimens of this species taken about 100 miles south-east of the Fiji group of islands, associated with *Pentacheles euthrix* and *Benthesicymus*. Two were 80 mm. and 85 mm., and three from 37 mm. to 40 mm. in length. Of the larger, one is a male, the other a female. The above description has been drawn from the male or smaller of these two specimens. Of these smaller specimens the largest one is a male, characteristically though not fully developed; the two others are females. The vulva in each is apparent; the form of the first pair of pleopoda, as characteristic of the female, is distinguishable in each, and there is but a single stylamblys on the second pair of pleopoda. In connection with the smaller females, the posterior pair of pereopoda terminates in a single styliform dactylos, a condition that is characteristic of the male. I am therefore induced to believe that the chelate structure in the female only exists in adult forms, or in those approaching maturity.