

“The second pair of gnathopoda¹ at least two-thirds the length of the entire animal.

“Sixth somite of the pleon nearly one-fifth of the length of the animal, equal to the fourth and fifth somites combined, and nearly as long as the three anterior somites united; it is twice as long as broad and not much longer than the telson.

“Pleopoda very long and slender.

“Rhipidura having the external margin of the outer branch armed about midway with a sharp tooth, but rather nearer the base than the apex.”

Habitat.—Cape York; north of New Guinea; North-West Pacific; Greenland (Kröyer).

Carapace about one-third the length of the animal. Rostrum horizontal, slender, but not very long, reaching to about one-third the length of the ophthalmopod.

Pleon having the five anterior somites subequal, and the sixth nearly equal to the united length of the three preceding; dorsal surface unarmed, excepting that the posterior margin of the ultimate somite projects posteriorly as a small point. The sixth somite is about half as deep as long, and has the inferior margins fringed with ciliated hairs, which gradually increase in length and thickness posteriorly.

The telson is long, narrow, and tapers slightly to the extremity, which terminates in a small fork; the margins are thickly fringed with long ciliated hairs that are continuous to the extremity.

The ophthalmopoda are about one-half the length of the carapace, reaching as far as the extremity of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ. The ophthalmus is about twice the greatest breadth of the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle about as long as the carapace, and terminates in a slender flagellum that makes the entire organ equal in length to the animal; the first joint is the longest, and about equal to the second and third together; the second is only slightly shorter than the third; the third supports a long and slender flagellum that is enlarged at the base into a strong bulb, which supports a series of membranous cilia, and a small secondary feeble and immature branch.

The second pair of antennæ has the ultimate joint of the peduncle very long, equalling that of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair, and supports a long and slender flagellum, a large portion of which is broken off, so that its length in the Challenger specimens cannot be determined. The scaphocerite is long and broad, reaching quite to the extremity of the second joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ; the outer margin has a small tooth near the extremity, and the inner margin is fringed with strong ciliated hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda is rather smaller than usual.

¹ *Pes maxillaris tertius bessem longitudinis totius animalis minimis æquans*, in Kröyer's description, is undoubtedly homologous with the second pair of gnathopoda, and not with the third pair of maxillæ (or maxillipedes).