

and sixth are the longest, the fifth being shorter than the fourth; the sixth, which is 1.3 mm. long, is nearly equal to the fourth and fifth together. The telson is long, narrow and pointed.

The ophthalmopoda are short and orbicular, reaching but slightly beyond the apex of the rostrum.

The first pair of antennæ consists of a peduncle of three joints, of which the first or basal joint reaches considerably beyond the extremity of the eye, the second and third joints are short and subequal, and terminate in two slender flagella, the outer of which consists of four short articuli that taper to a point, and the inner is slender and broken off at a short distance from the base. The second pair of antennæ carries a long and narrow scaphocerite, that is armed with a small tooth at the outer distal extremity. The flagellum is broken off close to the peduncle.

The oral appendages have not been examined, as they could not be dissected out without risk to the specimen.

The first pair of pereopoda (fig. 3*k*) is tolerably robust, and terminates in an ovate chela, of which the fingers are about one-third the length of the palm; the carpos is short, and, like the meros, which is tolerably long, increases in size towards the distal extremity. The second pair of pereopoda (fig. 3*l*) is subequal in length with the first, but is much more slender, and also terminates in an ovate chela of which the fingers are about one-fourth the length of the palm; the carpos is longer than the propodos and quinque-articulate, the distal articulus being the longest. The third and fourth pairs of pereopoda (figs. 3*m*, 3*n*) are alike in size and form, and are subequal to the second pair, but terminate in a short, sharp pointed, and simple dactylos. The fifth pair is broken off beyond the meros, but the portion that remains indicates a much longer appendage; like the preceding, the basis and meros are short and stout, whereas the meros is long, slender, and straight, almost equalling the entire length of the preceding perfect limb.

The first pair of pleopoda is single-branched, and the four succeeding pairs are biramose. The terminal pair, which forms the outer plates of the rhipidura, is biramose.

*Observations.*—The specimen from which this description is taken is evidently an immature animal, and it is not improbable that in a more fully developed condition some parts may vary in their proportions.

It cannot be the young of *Athanas*, on account of the form of the first pair of antennæ, and of the length of the posterior pair of pereopoda.

The animal, when it was captured, was just about to cast its exuvium, which hangs about it as a thin transparent membrane, and the form which I have just described is rather that of the future appearance than of the loose external skin.

The scaphocerite is visible within the external exuvium, and its form is more perfectly defined than in the latter; the hairs, which are absent from the envelope, are distinctly visible in their connection with the new structure.