

The form of the first pair of pereiopoda exactly corresponds with the dermal tissue, excepting that the chelate hand appears to be formed within a case in which the fingers are enclosed within one sac. The second pair is still more evidently undergoing a change, for not only is the hand with its two fingers confined in one and the same sac, but the five articuli of the carpos are enclosed within one continuous envelope, which is minutely corrugated, as if it had the capacity of being stretched by the growth of the included organ.

The third and fourth pairs of pereiopoda are also visible within the outer sac, through the extremity of which the point of the dactylos appears to force its way.

The outer plates of the rhipidura and telson are also seen to be undergoing a change within the exuvium; the outer branch appears to be dividing to form the diæresis, and the hairs at the extremity are all telescoped in their length, as if on being liberated they were capable of shooting out to their full extent.

*Parathanas immaturus*, n. sp.

A damaged specimen of what appears to be another species was taken in the same region, in Zebu Harbour, in January 1875, at the surface of the sea.

The only distinguishable difference is that the rostrum is longer in proportion to the animal, which has a length of scarcely 5 mm. (0.19 in.).

Unfortunately all the pereiopoda are broken off short, and there is little to determine the true character of the specimen.

*Cheirothrix*, n. gen.

Carapace anteriorly produced to a sharp rostrum that is separated by a groove from the orbital lobes, which are anteriorly produced to a sharp point. Fronto-lateral angle produced to a point. Anterior somites of the pleon as deep as the carapace.

Ophthalmopoda reduced to a minimum and concealed beneath the frontal margin of the carapace.

First pair of antennæ biramose and furnished with a well-developed stylocerite.

Second pair furnished with a short and broad foliaceous scaphocerite, which is strengthened on the outer side by a rigid margin and a small tooth.

First pair of gnathopoda having the terminal joints reflexed, the basis carrying a long and slender ecphysis.

The second pair is slender, four-jointed, and pediform.

The first pair of pereiopoda has large chelæ. The second pair is shorter than the third, slender, having a carpos with five articuli, and terminating in an extremely minute