

The second pair of gnathopoda has the terminal joint about three times the length of the penultimate, it is spatuliform and has the distal margin fringed with small spines.

The first pair of pereopoda is short, robust and chelate; the carpos being as long as the palm of the propodos and subequal with the meros. The second pair is long and slender, minutely chelate, and has a carpos that is half as long again as the meros, and is divided into seven unequal articuli. The posterior three pairs of pereopoda are short and robust, and have the propodal extremity of the carpos projecting over the articulation; the propodos is fringed with spines on the flexor margin, and the dactylos serrate and biunguiculate.

The rhipidura has the outer plates bisected by a diæresis, and the external margin armed with a minute spine. The telson is longer than the lateral plates, and is furnished with four dorso-lateral spinules, and terminally with two spines and a few hairs.

Bell's description and figure were evidently taken from the animal which is preserved in the collection of the British Museum.

Milne-Edwards' description was probably drawn from an Arctic specimen. It differs from the figure given by Leach in certain minute details; for instance, he says that the extremity of the rostrum is truncated ("tronqué au bout"), armed on the upper surface with four or five teeth on the carapace and seven or eight very small teeth on the rostrum, and on the lower with two teeth, the anterior of which is separated from the apex by some little teeth.

The third somite of the pleon posteriorly projects as a great hooked tooth, and the telson is furnished with four pairs of little spines.

Milne-Edwards' specimens are recorded from Greenland and Iceland. Sowerby obtained his from Scotland, Leach's came from the Firth of Forth, and Bell received two that were dredged by Mr. MacAndrew off the coast of Shetland.

Professor Owen figures and describes<sup>1</sup> this species as having the carapace armed with teeth from the posterior margin to the apex of the rostrum (Pl. CVI. fig. 2), they decrease gradually in importance anteriorly, and on the under margin there are two teeth without the small series shown in Leach's figure, and he remarks that the general form of the rostrum agrees with that figured by Leach, but that many have it simply emarginate at the apex and not serrulate. The third somite of the pleon in Professor Owen's figure has the dorsal surface projecting posteriorly in the median line as a strong and elevated tooth. This peculiar feature is made a specific character in the description of this species under the name of *Hippolyte sowerbyi* by Milne-Edwards,<sup>2</sup> and also in the description and figure of *Hippolyte spinus* by Bell,<sup>3</sup> who states that it is carinated, while Owen figures it as an elevated and prominent tooth, and Milne-Edwards says that it is prolonged in the form of a great hooked tooth which resembles "un bec de seiche" advancing above the following somite.

<sup>1</sup> *Loc. cit.*

<sup>2</sup> *Loc. cit.*

<sup>3</sup> *Loc. cit.*