

The second pair of gnathopoda has the antepenultimate joint, which I take to be the ischium and meros united, deeply arched downwards; the basis is furnished with an ephysis that reaches to the distal extremity of the meros, and connected with the appendage is a small branchial plume that appears to be attached to the coxal articulation, and is, therefore, arthrobranchial in character.

The first pair of pereopoda is slender, chelate, and extends to a point subequal with the apex of the rostrum; the fingers are longer than the palm, and the carpos is as long as the propodos, including the palm and dactyloid process. The second pair is longer and more robust than the first; it is chelate and has the fingers longer than the palm, which is subcylindrical, and subequal in length with the carpos. The three succeeding pairs are uniform in size and character; the meros is longer than the ischium, the carpos is a little more than half the length of the meros and projects at the anterior distal angle over the propodal articulation; the propodos is twice the length of the carpos, and is furnished with several solitary spines on the anterior and posterior margins; the dactylos is curved, smooth, and uniunguiculate.

The branchiæ correspond in arrangement with those of *Palæmon serratus*.

Female.—Differs from the male in being shorter and more robust generally, and in having the rostrum shorter in proportion to the length of the carapace, and deeper anteriorly, assuming more the shape "*d'un fer de lance*" mentioned by Milne-Edwards.

	Female.	Male.
Length, entire,	23 mm. (0.9 in.).	26 mm. (1 in.).
" of carapace,	6 "	7 "
" of rostrum,	7 "	8 "
" of pleon,	17 "	19 "
" of third somite of pleon,	4 "	5 "
" of sixth somite of pleon,	3 "	3.5 "
" of telson,	4 "	5 "

Habitat.—Gulf-weed, Atlantic, April 1873. One hundred and thirteen specimens, females rather preponderating.

The original specimen from which Milne-Edwards drew up his description was found in the Indian Ocean, upon some floating weed. Desmarest obtained his specimen (*Leander erraticus*) from the Atlantic, at about 100 to 150 leagues off the coast of Guadeloupe. Dr. Stimpson's specimen, which he takes to be the same as *Leander* of Desmarest, was found to be common amongst the Sargasso-weed in the Atlantic, between 30° and 35° north of the equator.

It was from this region that the specimens in the Challenger collection were also taken, and they correspond both generally and in detail with the description given by Milne-Edwards, excepting that they have nine teeth on the upper surface of the rostrum in the male, and four on the lower margin, and twelve on the upper margin in the