

Four specimens were also procured from the same locality, associated with the others, and having a close specific resemblance in all parts, excepting the left arm of the second pair of pereiopoda, the hand of which, instead of being small with the fingers parallel and impinging, has them twice the length of the palm, curved and gaping from base to apex, and thickly covered with long hairs. In every case the right arm is broken off, and I could not discover among the detached arms any that appeared to belong to this variety. The length of the arm is proportionate to the animal and is also much longer than in the typical specimen.

The large chelate pereiopoda in this specimen has the right and left very unequal, the left being more slender and shorter than the right.

In some specimens the left hand, which is generally the smaller, has the fingers gaping and only meeting at the apex, while in others, which Dana considers to be the younger, the fingers meet in their entire length. In both they are somewhat hirsute but more especially in those in which the fingers are convex.

*Brachycarpus*, n. gen.

Resembles *Palæmon*. The outer cañthus of the orbit is defined, the first antennal tooth being distinct from it; there is no second antennal tooth, but there is one on the hepatic region, which instead of being in the same horizontal line with the first antennal tooth, as in *Palæmonella* and *Bithynis*, is situated obliquely below and posterior to it.

The second pair of gnathopoda is unguiculate.

The first pair of pereiopoda has the carpos long and cylindrical, and the propodos short. The second pair has the carpos shorter than the meros and triangulate, and the propodos long and cylindrical.

The branchial arrangement is the same as in *Palæmon*.

*Geographical Distribution*.—Specimens of this genus have been found in the North Atlantic and South Pacific.

*Brachycarpus savignyi*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXIX. fig. 4).

Rostrum horizontal, dorsally crested with seven strong teeth, of which three are posterior to the orbital margin, and four anterior to it, and having three on the lower margin; one large tooth is situated outside the orbital angle, and one of less importance on the hepatic region. The rest of the carapace is smooth, as are also all the somites of the pleon.

The ophthalmopoda are short and the ophthalmus hemispherical.

The first pair of antennæ has a short stylocerite.

The second pair of pereiopoda is long and stout, and the inner margin of the pollex and dactylos is thickly fringed with stout hairs.