

The first two pairs of pereiopoda are nominally chelate, the meros and carpos being long and fringed with short spines on the anterior margin, and hairs on the posterior. The carpos is long and slender, the propodos has an extremely short palm, and supports a long and feeble pollex, and articulates with a dactylos which lies parallel with it and corresponds in its entire length. They are fringed with ciliated hairs posteriorly, and are smooth anteriorly. The posterior three pairs are robust and not long; the meros is sparsely armed with spines on the anterior surface, of which the last is produced from the distal or carpal angle, and posteriorly with strong teeth that increase in length towards the carpal joint. The carpos is armed with spines on the posterior margin, but is smooth on the anterior, the distal extremity of which overlaps the carpal extremity of the propodos, which is about three times as long as the carpos; it is smooth on the anterior margin, and fringed with spines on the posterior. At the carpal extremity of the anterior surface is a depression into which the distal process of the carpos falls, and supports the leg in its extended direction; the dactylos is short, curved, and sharply pointed.

The pleopoda are all equally biramose, excepting the first pair, and that has the inner branch reduced to a small membranous plate. The posterior pair is articulated laterally, and carries a large tooth at the outer angle of the basal joint. The inner branch is about the same length as the telson, lanceolate in form, and fringed on both sides with hairs, the outer branch is not longer than the inner, it is very broad, and is furnished with a diæresis that is armed on the outer extremity with a short tooth and a strong spine.

Stylodactylus orientalis, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVIII. fig. 2).

Rostrum as long as the carapace, armed on the upper surface with thirty spines, and on the lower with fifteen. Inferior margin of the carapace strengthened by a calcified ridge.

The general armature of the specimen is stronger, and the dermal tissue more rigid than in *Stylodactylus discissipes*, but with this exception and the proportional length of the rostrum, the closest inspection does not enable me to distinguish any character of specific value.

Length, entire,	38	mm. (1.5 in.).
„ of carapace,	11	„
„ of rostrum,	14	„
„ of pleon,	27	„
„ of third somite of pleon,	4	„
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	4.5	„
„ of telson,	5.5	„

Habitat.—Station 171, July 15, 1874; lat. 28° 33' S., long. 177° 50' W., north of the Kermadec Islands; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom, hard ground; bottom temperature, 39°.5. One specimen, female. Trawled.