

The telson (see fig. 12), as in the other forms belonging to this family, is distinctly developed, and defined from the last caudal segment by a well-marked transverse suture. It is about twice as long as the last caudal segment and very narrow, almost linear, with the base very slightly dilated to receive the terminal part of the intestine. Its distal part is armed on each edge with a regular series of about ten denticles, the last of which (see fig. 13) is much longer and stronger than the rest, and precisely of the same appearance as the three apical spines, which are quite uniform in size.

The uropoda (see fig. 12) are extremely slender and more than half as long as the tail. The scape is considerably longer than the telson, narrow and cylindrical, with the inner edge in the greater part of its length armed with a dense row of somewhat unequal-sized spines. Of the terminal branches the inner one is the longer, nearly equalling in length the scape, and composed of three distinctly defined joints, which are spinulose at their inner edges. The first joint of this branch is by far the largest, being almost twice as long as the two others taken together; of the latter, the terminal is the smaller one. The outer branch about equals in length the two first joints of the inner taken together, and is only biarticulate, the first joint being very short, and the last slender, and gradually tapering towards the tip, with a series of very delicate bristles on both edges, those of the inner edge being more elongate. From the tip of this branch, moreover, a somewhat stronger seta arises.

Habitat.—Numerous specimens of this form were collected on January 29, 1874, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Islands, from a depth of 127 fathoms (Station 149H). A sample of sifted mud from the same locality, kindly sent me by Mr. John Murray, also contained, besides numerous small Amphipoda and Isopoda, several specimens of this Cumacean, which thus seems to have occurred in great profusion at this place.

Family IV. LEUCONIDÆ.

This family exhibits some very marked anatomical characters, distinguishing it from all other known Cumacea. Thus the mandibles are quite peculiar in structure, and the other masticatory parts also present certain well-marked differences from the usual structure. Of the legs, the three anterior pairs in the female are provided with fully-developed natatory exopodites, as in the Vaunthompsoniidæ, but only two pairs of pleopoda are present in the male. The tail in all the forms is very slender and highly movable, but completely wants the telson, whereas the uropoda are powerfully developed. None of the forms show any trace of an eye, and their habits would seem to be chiefly fossorial, the second pair of legs having, in accordance therewith, an unusually strong development.