

little curved at the tip, bordered within with eleven spines; inner ramus rather like a tadpole, attached by a narrow neck to the peduncle, a broad oval portion following with a row of six spines on the inner margin, a narrow rather sinuous piece forming the termination, a minute cilium occurring where the ovate portion meets the linear. This peculiar form of ramus has been noticed in *Ichnopus*, Costa, and some other genera. Peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the lanceolate sharply pointed rami, which stretch further back than either of the other pairs; outer ramus having a nail at the tip, spines along the borders, some of them in groups on the outer margin, and plumose setæ on the inner margin; inner ramus shorter than the outer, with spines and plumose setæ on both margins, terminal nail minute.

*Telson* reaching further back than the peduncles of the third pair of uropods, narrowing a little towards the apex, outer edges straight, cleft for three-fourths of its length, the laminae not dehiscent except where each curves away from the other to form the apical margin, the outer end of which is produced into a little tooth. At this tooth commences a row of three spines, diminishing in size from the tooth inwards, and followed by two minute cilia. Along the outer edges there is a row of three spines on each side, the largest a little lower down than the top of the cleft, the middle one the smallest.

*Length*.—The pair of specimens, male and female, to which the above description and the figures of Pl. V. refer, measured each three-quarters of an inch, exclusive of the antennæ.

*Locality*.—Station 149D, Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, January 20, 1874; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Three specimens, which were especially noticeable as being of a deep brown colour in spirits. Dredged.

Station 149, Accessible Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 9, 1874; depth, 20 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Several specimens. Dredged.

Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

*Remarks*.—The specimens from Stations 149 and 149H were of various sizes, one reaching as much as nine-tenths of an inch; they showed the light creamy colour so common in spirit-specimens, and this difference in colouring, combined with other variations, made me long hesitate as to whether the species of Pl. IV. was the same as that of Pl. V. There were differences in the relative proportions of the joints of the antennæ, in the shapes of the spines on the outer plate of the first maxillæ, in the proportions of the second gnathopods, in the armature of the uropods, and especially the inner ramus of the second pair of uropods, though exhibiting the sudden contraction above described, was otherwise more regularly stiliform. I have, however, convinced myself that none of these differences are of specific value. Among the light-coloured specimens the relative proportions of the antennary joints are not constant; for example, in the upper antennæ the first joint varies much in the peduncle, the primary flagellum and the secondary