

and backwards. First joint with the front margin very straight, carrying two setæ or cilia above and a few spines along its course, behind much expanded, serrate, narrowing below and not overlapping the next joint; the third joint a little shorter than in the preceding pair, the rest similar. Owing to the comparative narrowness of the first joints in the third and fourth peræopods, and the breadth of the side-plates to which they are attached, the third, fourth, and fifth peræopods stand well apart, instead of overlapping above, as they so commonly do.

*Pleopods*.—The peduncles powerful, with some setæ, and four very slender coupling spines in which the retroverted teeth are small, seemingly three or four in number; the cleft spines are three in number, placed high up on the long first joint of the inner ramus; the joints of the inner ramus number thirteen, those of the outer fifteen.

*Uropods*.—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, the rami unequal, the lower with more spines and longer than the upper; the peduncles of the second pair equal to the shorter ramus in length; peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami, which are short and broad, armed with a few cilia-like spines, pectinate on the edges like those of the other two pairs, the lower longer ramus with a nail.

*Telson* extending a little beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, not much longer than its breadth at the base, cleft rather beyond the centre, not dehiscent, with one or two cilia on each rather broad rounded apex, and one or two on the lateral margins lower down than the top of the cleft.

*Length* of the outstretched specimen, without the antennæ, half an inch.

*Locality*.—Station 156, Antarctic Ocean, February 26, 1874; lat. 62° 26' S., long. 95° 44' E.; depth, 1975 fathoms; bottom, Diatom ooze. One specimen. Trawled.

*Remarks*.—It seems not inconsistent with the great depth from which this species is reported to have been obtained that it should exhibit some striking peculiarities. The specific name, *coheres*, intimates that it has gone shares with various groups in the inheritance of its characters, as already explained in the note upon the generic description. The outer plates of the maxillipeds are very remarkable, and so also is the absence of the accessory plate on the right mandible in combination with the character of a strongly dentate cutting edge. As the observations are based upon a single specimen, however, it is necessary to allow for the possibility of the plate being accidentally absent, though there is no appearance in the specimen of any such loss.

#### Family STEGOCEPHALIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

Dana in 1852 makes the Stegocephalinæ a subfamily of the family Gammaridæ; Boeck in 1876 makes them a subfamily of the Leucothoidæ; Sars in 1882 makes them an independent family. Boeck gives the following definition:—