

of the slightly convex front margin, and some setæ at its apex; the fourth joint a very little longer than broad, with long feathered spines or setæ at the apices; the fifth joint as long as the third, resembling the fifth joint in the preceding pair, but longer, and its finger having a longer nail.

*Fifth Peræopods.*—The side-plates apparently smaller than in the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles perhaps not present. The first joint a little longer and more pyriform than in the fourth peræopods, the front margin nearly straight; the second joint longer than broad; the third, fourth, and fifth all longer than in the preceding pair, the fifth having the hind margin convex and the front straight, instead of reversed as in the two preceding pairs, the two margins, however, being nearly parallel; the finger with the upturned point in front.

*Pleopods.*—The coupling spines small and slender, the apical and a second pair of retroverted hooks being close together and sharp; there do not appear to be any cleft spines; in the first pair the joints of the inner ramus are seven or eight in number, of the outer nine, the first of the outer being much more expanded than that of the companion ramus and fringed on the outer margin with many long feathered setæ; the other two pairs were not observed with precision, but were successively smaller, as in the next species.

*Uropods.*—The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with a few slender spines along the distal half of the upper outer margin, the distal margin pectinate; the outer ramus longer than the inner, with eight or nine setiform spines within the slightly curved outer margin, which is also bordered with rows of little tooth-like spines; there is a strong spine at the rounded pectinate apex; the shorter inner ramus appears to have both lateral margins smooth, the apex as in the outer ramus; the peduncles of the second pair do not reach so far as those of the first, but are longer than the single ramus, of which the inner margin is smooth, nearly straight, the outer convex, fringed to some extent like the outer ramus of the first pair, the apex blunt, not pectinate, carrying a setiform spine; the short broad peduncles of the third pair begin about on a level with the apices of those of the other pairs and extend beyond the telson; they have the inner margin convex, carrying a setule, the outer tending to concave, armed with two setules; the ramus is minute, only just projecting beyond the peduncle, with two upturned sharp spine-teeth and a little tooth behind each.

*The Telson* is very short, broader than long, bilobed, with a girdle round the middle of about fifty little spine-teeth.

*Length.*—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the rostrum to the back of the seventh peræon-segment, a little over one-tenth of an inch.

*Locality.*—The specimen, evidently a male, was obtained at Kerguelen Island, Station 149 H, off Cumberland Bay, Jan. 29, 1874; depth, 120 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. There are two other specimens in little cylindrical tubes of sand, one with the head and