

slender spines, which lie alongside of the much stronger unguis spine, not in agreement with the latter part of Boeck's account, that "the fourth joint is very narrow towards the end and furnished with *two* strong spines."

First Gnathopods.—Second joint very short, broader than long; with slender spines at the hinder apex; third joint narrowing distally, longer than broad, having an acute front apex resting on the wrist, slender spines at four points of the hind margin and some small groups on the inner surface; wrist not much longer than the third joint, broader than long, distally cup-like, with spines on and near the short projecting hind margin; the hand large, longer than broad, the front margin convex, with some groups of slender spines near it, the hind margin scarcely half the length of the front, strongly serrate, with three powerful spine-teeth in the notches; the palm long, oblique, sinuous, commencing with a rounded tooth, within which is planted a small palmar spine; the finger long and broad, the narrowed apex reaching beyond the palm to the second spine-tooth of the hind margin, much of its inner margin strongly denticulate, its outer margin carrying six transverse rows of very long pectinate spines. Of these conspicuous ornaments of the finger, Say makes no mention, but it is more curious that Boeck also leaves them unnoticed, although for his own two species, *Glaucoume krøyeri* and *Glaucoume steenstrupii* he mentions spines on the hind margin of this finger. Krøyer in his description emphatically remarks that "*the finger shows the altogether unusual circumstance of being furnished on the front side with a number of long coarse close-set bristles.*"¹

Pleopods.—The peduncles (in the pair examined) much shorter than the rami, ciliated, and carrying a few slender plumose setæ; the coupling spines rather large, broad at the base, bent, with four retroverted teeth in a series below the minute one at the apex; the inner ramus longer than the outer,² the first joint not very long, much dilated on the outer side, on which distally it carries three setæ, on the inner margin armed with five graduated cleft spines, the lowest the longest, the longer arm strongly serrate on the inner margin, the shorter widened just before the apex and then sharply pointed; the joints of the inner ramus eighteen in number, the outer ramus with an interlocking process at the base of the first joint, its outer margin dilated, carrying seven or eight flattened setæ, the joints seventeen in number, the feathered setæ on both rami long and strong.

Uropods.—The angle of the fourth pleon-segment is produced with a strongly serrate margin far along the side of the peduncles of the first pair of uropods; these peduncles are much longer than the rami; the inner ramus is a little shorter than the outer; the second uropods are much smaller than the first with less difference in length between the peduncles and the rami, but the peduncles are longer than the rami, the inner ramus a little shorter than the outer; the third uropods very small, the peduncle

¹ Naturh. Tidsskr., R. 2, Bd. i. p. 497.

² Krøyer says, "the outer little longer than the inner."