

with a very fine but obvious pectination; in the male specimen this ramus was smaller, and on one side of the animal little more than a tubercle, though on the other side it was more than half the length of the outer ramus and apically acute.

Telson wider than deep, the curved distal margin scarcely projecting between the bases of the third uropods, the texture so thin as to make its outline difficult to observe. Guérin says that the telson is triangular, but this may refer to the profile view, as in the dorsal view he makes it curved; in both views he draws the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon as separate, and he treats them as distinct in the description; there can be little doubt that this is an error of observation.

Length of the female specimen half an inch, of the male seven-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 245; June 30, 1876; between Japan and Honolulu; lat. $36^{\circ} 23'$ N., long. $174^{\circ} 31'$ E.; surface temperature, 69° . Two specimens, female and young male.

Remarks.—From the same locality there are two other specimens of *Phronima*, very small, one, by more swollen upper and the budding lower antennæ, shown to be a young male, this scarcely a quarter of an inch long, and the other about one-fifth; in each, the fourth joint of the third peræopods is distally wide, with a narrowly produced incurved apex to the front margin, and two little subequal teeth on the distal margin; the fifth joint bulges a good deal where its inner or front margin meets the cavity of the fourth joint's distal margin.

In Guérin's figure of this species the gnathopods are represented as linear, without any prolongation of the wrist. Milne-Edwards, probably judging only by the figure, says, "pates des deux premières paires grêles et sans élargissement vers le bout." There can be little doubt, however, that Guérin represents them as seen edgewise, and that he left them undescribed because he had not made out the details. In the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pl. 51, Guérin's figure is reproduced, and close to it is placed a figure marked 4i, as if to represent the second gnathopods; but this figure has not really anything to do with *Phronima atlantica*, having been accidentally transferred from Guérin's *Oxycephalus oceanicus*. In regard to specimens from the "Atlantic, latitude 7° or 8° north, and longitude about 24° west," Dana only says, "the figure of Guérin represents our specimens correctly in most respects. The moveable finger of the large hand has a low tooth on its inner side, one-third of the distance from its base to its apex; and the immoveable finger is longer, with a prominent angle near the articulation with the moveable finger." A species named *Phronima spinosa* by Bovallius in 1887, found in "tropical parts of the Atlantic," does not seem to differ much from Guérin's except that it is said to have the first joint of the fifth peræopods nearly twice as long as that of the fourth pair.