

Length, four-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—April 26, 1876; off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. $16^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $25^{\circ} 14' W.$; surface, night; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 2$. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name is derived from the Greek word *μεγαλόδους*, meaning with a large tooth, and refers to the unusually large tooth on the centre of the palm in the third peræopods.

Akin to the present species, and perhaps identical with it, are two specimens labelled "Pacific, Api to Cape York, surface."

In the female specimen the marsupial plates are only slightly developed, and as compared with the Atlantic specimen just described, the fourth joint in the third peræopods is more elongate, the front tooth much larger than that at the centre of the palm, the fifth joint more stumpy, very much shorter than the fourth. The length more than half an inch.

The male specimen accompanying this female is only a quarter of an inch long, and far less than a quarter of the bulk of the female, so that it might have been regarded as a young one, but on examination the antennæ proved to be those of an adult, the upper with a long thick first joint to the flagellum, having a large bush of filaments, and the following joints slender, the lower with numerous filiform joints; in this specimen the fourth joint of the third peræopods is distally as broad as its length, the front apical tooth not very long, the palmar margin having no very deep cavity and at about the centre two separate nearly equal teeth, not very large, inclined towards the hinge of the following joint; the fifth joint has a very slight bulge of its inner margin between the two teeth just mentioned, and with the finger only just reaches the tip of the front tooth of the fourth joint.

A specimen, female, from Station 227, March 27, 1875; between Papua and Japan; lat. $17^{\circ} 29' N.$, long. $141^{\circ} 21' E.$; surface temperature, $79^{\circ} \cdot 2$, appears also to belong to this form or species.

In the Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., pl. 51, fig. 2, a form is represented which shows much resemblance to the present species, and which is there named *Phronima custos*, Risso, although, as Mr. Spence Bate had not seen the typical specimens of that species, he gives the name with some reserve. His figure does not in fact agree with Risso's, which is here copied in the Note on Risso, 1816 (p. 97), and which is also copied in Desmarest's *Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crust.*, pl. 45, fig. 1, in Lucas' *Hist. Nat. des Crust.*, pl. 18, fig. 6, and in White's *Popular Hist. of Brit. Crust.*, pl. xi. fig. 4, but by all these authors named *Phronima sedentaria*, without reference to Risso.

Phronima tenella, n. sp. (Pl. CLXI., A.).

Last segment of the peræon not very elongate, longer than the first of the pleon; postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon scarcely produced, those of the third segment forming an acute point.