

its outer margin, and having the three outer setæ dilated and spathulate at the bases. The setæ are all nearly equal in length; those of the left segment are not spathulate, nor are any of those of the *male* animal. The upper eyes are closely approximated, larger in the *male* than in the *female*.

*Habitat*.—Off Port Jackson, Australia; abundantly between Api and Cape York; Philippine Islands (February 6, 1875); abundantly in the Pacific, north of the Sandwich Islands; in several gatherings from the North Atlantic near the Cape de Verde Islands, and near the Ki Islands, Australasia. This appears to be one of the commonest and most widely-distributed of the *Pontellæ*, and there can be no doubt, I think, of the identity of the species described separately by Prof. Dana and Sir John Lubbock.

4. *Pontella plumata*, Dana (Pl. XXXVII. figs. 1–11).

*Pontellina plumata*, Dana, Crustacea, U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1135, pl. lxxix. fig. 10, *a.–d.*

„ *turgida*, ♂, idem, ibidem, p. 1136, pl. lxxix. fig. 11, *a.b.*, fig. 12, *a.b.*

Length, 1-12th of an inch (2.1 mm.). Cephalothorax of the *female*, seen from above, very broadly ovate, scarcely twice as long as broad, rounded off in front, posterior lateral angles rounded or scarcely angulated, rostrum slender, adpressed; figure of the *male* rather less tumid. Anterior antennæ (fig. 2) about as long as the body of the animal, twenty-one-jointed (?), slender, sparingly setose, most of the joints bearing one or two small apical and marginal setæ, and several of them—notably the fourth, fifth, sixth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, eighteenth, and twentieth, having also single long ciliated setæ, the last joint having four long terminal setæ of the same character; the central joints of the right antenna in the *male* (fig. 3) are very much and abruptly swollen, the first of the swollen joints bearing a rigid, geniculated seta, the last a strong tooth and a series of fine marginal setæ; the limb beyond this point—being at least half its length—is divided into three very long and slender joints, the first of which is finely setiferous or denticulated throughout its entire length, while the next joint bears a short, sub-crescentic series of about twelve similar setæ on its upper half; between these two joints the antenna is hinged. The setæ of the posterior antennæ in the *female* (fig. 4) are profusely plumose, remarkably long, and reaching, in the natural position of the limb, nearly, if not quite to the extremity of the body of the animal (fig. 1); the secondary antennal branch is about half as long as the primary. The two branches of the mandible-palp are respectively two- and three-jointed (fig. 5), and their setæ are also extremely long. Posterior foot-jaw very small. The first pair of swimming feet (fig. 6) has its inner branches three-jointed, the outer marginal spines very slender; the terminal spines of the following pairs of feet (fig. 7) are straight and narrow, with finely pectinated margins. In the *male*, the fifth foot (fig. 9) of the right side has the third joint broadly quadrate, with a strong, falcate, lateral process, the terminal claw