

flagellum was partly broken off in the specimens examined, and in none of them would appear to have had any considerable length.

The second pair of legs (see fig. 6) are relatively much shorter and stouter than in any of the three preceding species, not nearly attaining the length of the body. Of the joints, the meral is appreciably longer than the carpal. The propodal joint (fig. 8) is rather swollen, and has, as in the two preceding species, at the end, interiorly, three curved spines, one of which is very elongate. The terminal joint is conical in form, and bears five spines, three apical and two lateral.

The copulatory appendages of the two first pair of pleopoda in the male (see figs. 9, 10) are rather fully developed, more especially those of the first pair (fig. 9), and exhibit a structure somewhat resembling that in *Stylocheiron carinatum*.

Both the telson and the uropoda appear rather more elongate than in the three preceding species, the inner plate of the uropoda, in particular, being greatly produced, and reaching appreciably beyond the tip of the telson.

The remarkably developed luminous globules occurring at the bases of the penultimate pair of legs are distinctly perceptible in the male specimen (fig. 6) shining through the integument; and, moreover, a supplementary lens may be seen in front of each globule, precisely as in the male of *Stylocheiron carinatum*.

*Habitat*.—The two above mentioned specimens were taken at the surface of the sea, both in exactly the same locality, along with specimens of *Thysanoëssa gregaria* and *Nematoscelis megalops*; March 1876, South Atlantic.

41. *Stylocheiron abbreviatum*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXVII. figs. 11–13).

*Stylocheiron abbreviatum*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 39.

*Specific Characters*.—Form of body exceedingly short and thickset. Carapace remarkably shortened, with a slight rounded crest above; rostrum rather large, straight, lanceolate, tip very acute and somewhat deflexed. Last caudal segment longer than preceding. Eyes enormously developed, pedicle very tumid, cornea narrowed in its upper part. Antennular peduncle elongate and slender, the two outer joints subequal. Antennal scale projecting beyond second joint of antennular peduncle, sublinear, apex narrowly truncate, outer corner armed with a very small tooth. Second pair of legs shorter than body, carpal joint only half as long as meral, propodal joint rather elongate, and forming, together with the terminal, a complete chela. Inner plate of uropoda a trifle longer than outer. Length 8 mm.

*Remarks*.—This species can, at the first glance, be recognised by its very short and thickset body, its enormous eyes, and the peculiar structure of the second pair of legs, the two outer joints of which form together a complete chela.