

the exception of the fourth, which is subequal to it; the second joint is extremely short, the fingers of the hand are stout and not greatly elongated, their extremities cross.

The *ambulatory limbs* appeared to me to fall into two distinct series as in *Paratanais*, the anterior three pairs being more slender than the posterior; also the posterior appendages are rather more spiny than the anterior, as is stated by Sars to be the case in *Leptognathia* generally.

The *abdominal appendages* are quite normal in structure and are all fully developed.

The *uropoda* are about twice the length of the terminal segment of the abdomen; they are biramose, both rami being biarticulate; the outer branch is two-jointed but very slender, not being longer than the basal joint of the limb, its extremity is furnished with a single long hair; the inner branch is quite three times as long as the outer, as well as being considerably thicker, the proximal joint is rather stouter as well as longer than the distal.

Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; lat. 48° 45' S., long. 69° 14' E.; depth, 127 fathoms; volcanic mud.

### *Paratanais*, Dana.

*Paratanais*, Dana, U.S. Expl. Exped., Crust., vol. ii. p. 779.

This genus differs from *Tanais* in the following particulars: (1) in the antennules which differ in the two sexes, being better developed in the males than in the females; (2) in the greater size of the three posterior thoracic appendages as compared with the three anterior; (3) in the full development of all the abdominal limbs; (4) in the short biramose uropoda, each ramus being two-jointed.

In his Revision of the Tanaisids<sup>1</sup> Sars only allows two species, one of which (*Paratanais forcipatus*, Spence Bate and Westwood) is a European form, while *Paratanais elongatus*, Dana, is a native of the Sooloo Islands.

During the voyage of the Challenger a considerable number of small Tanaisids which appear to me to belong to this genus, were dredged at Kerguelen, in shallow water. They agree with it in every particular except in the extremely marked sexual dimorphism; not merely are the antennæ different in the two sexes but the chelæ are extraordinarily divergent in structure. This great discrepancy makes me hesitate before including all the individuals in the same species; the reasons, however, which appear to me to necessitate this step are, firstly, that the chelæ do frequently exhibit sexual differences in this as well as in other genera; and, secondly, that all the individuals with peculiarly modified chelæ are, judging from the antennules, males, while those specimens with chelæ of the normal form are invariably females. I believe, therefore, that I am right in simply regarding this species as exhibiting in a very marked degree a dimorphism in the form of the chelæ.

<sup>1</sup> *Archiv f. Math. og Nat.*, Bd. vii. (1882), p. 32.