

of small denticles arranged along its outer part in three rows. The whole inner edge of this joint, as also the greater part of the outer, is moreover provided with numerous slender ciliated setæ. The terminal part of the leg is considerably longer than the basal, and has the two first joints comparatively short, and the three outer joints very slender. Of the latter the two first are about equal in length, whereas the last joint is considerably more elongate, and provided along the inner edge with numerous short bristles, and at the tip with a number of curved claw-like spines. The exopodite exhibits the usual structure and has the basal part armed on the outer edge with a row of about eight spines, besides a few slender setæ.

The second pair of legs (fig. 5) are scarcely more than half as long as the first, and have the basal joint rather large, and armed on the lower side with numerous spines, five of which form a regular row along the outer edge. The ischial and meral joints have each two strong spines at the end. The carpal joint exhibits the usual slender form and is devoid of spines, whereas a row of simple bristles occur along its inner edge. The terminal joint is conical, and considerably longer than the propodal joint; both taken together are about as long as the carpal joint.

The three posterior pairs of legs (figs. 6, 7) are rather slender, and more or less spinous in their proximal part. Of the joints composing the terminal part, the meral and carpal are the longest and about equal in length.

The telson (see fig. 8) is not very elongate, scarcely more than twice as long as the last caudal segment. The basal part is regularly cylindrical, and in some specimens armed along the dorsal surface with a median row of spines. The terminal part does not exceed the basal in length, and tapers gradually to the tip, which is armed with two very elongate spines; the edges are also densely spinous, but the spines are much smaller than those springing from the tip.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) are about half as long as the tail, with the scape rather slender, and armed along the inner edge with about ten small denticles. The branches are comparatively short, and somewhat unequal in length, the inner being considerably shorter than the outer, and consisting of but two joints of nearly equal length. Both joints are spinulose along the inner edge, the number of spines in the specimen dissected being seven, besides the strong spine issuing from the tip of the branch. The outer branch is more slender than the inner, and exhibits at the tip three equal-sized spiniform setæ, besides a row of very small bristles along the outer edge.

*Habitat.*—Of the present form several specimens were collected on January 29, 1874, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Islands, from a depth of 127 fathoms, Station 129H.