

40. *Stylocheiron elongatum*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXVII. figs. 6-10).

*Stylocheiron elongatum*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 38.

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body very slender and elongate. Carapace somewhat gibbous in anterior part; rostral projection very short. Last caudal segment remarkably elongate, exceeding in length the two preceding taken together. Eyes rather large and compressed, cornea oblong, not contracted in upper part. Antennular peduncle nearly as long as carapace, the two outer joints subequal and but slightly dilated in male. Antennal scale rather narrow, apex obliquely tapering to a projecting corner. Second pair of legs rather shorter than body, meral joint longer than carpal, hand nearly as in the two last species. Inner plate of uropoda much longer than outer. Length of adult male 13 mm.

*Remarks.*—The present species is recognised at once by the very slender form of the body, and, more particularly, the great length of the last caudal segment. Moreover, the deviating form of the antennal scale, as also the comparatively less elongate second pair of legs, afford good specific characters.

*Description.*—Two specimens only of this distinct form were found in the collection, one an adult male, the other a young female. The length of the male specimen is 13 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXVII. fig. 6) is more slender and elongate by far than in any of the other species, the tail in particular being greatly produced.

The carapace is comparatively short, measuring in length not more than a third of the tail, and would appear to be somewhat gibbous throughout its anterior part, with a somewhat short and low crest above in the middle. The rostral projection is very short, reaching but slightly beyond the ocular segment. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are rather produced, and very acute.

The caudal segments taper gradually from before backwards, and are furnished with comparatively small, rounded epimera. The last segment is remarkably elongate and slender, exceeding even the two preceding ones taken together, and would appear to lack the preanal spine.

The eyes are rather large, and expanded toward the apex, but decidedly compressed, with the cornea narrow oblong, and of nearly uniform breadth throughout.

The antennular peduncle in the female specimen is very slender and elongate; that of the male is comparatively more thickset, with the two outer joints somewhat less narrow and about equal in length. The flagella were broken off in both specimens.

The antennal scale (fig. 7) is not very elongate, reaching but slightly (in the male) beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and exhibits a form somewhat dissimilar to that in the other species, being broadest in the middle and tapering gradually towards the apex, which is not truncate, but ends in a projecting corner. The