

*Tanais hirsutus*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XVI. fig. 9).

*Tanais hirsutus*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 116.

This species is represented by a considerable number of specimens dredged off Prince Edward Island, in 50 to 150 fathoms.

The length of the largest specimen is about 9 mm.

The body is elongated, the anterior region is wide, the posterior thoracic segments narrower; the last thoracic segment and the first three abdominal segments are again wider, after which the body narrows towards the termination.

The head and first segment of the thorax form a quadrangularly shaped piece; the anterior margin is notched on either side of the short obtuse rostrum for the articulation of the antennæ; external to the articulation of the latter are the ocular lobes, which are somewhat projecting and rounded; eyes are present and well developed; the antero-lateral angle of the cephalothorax is formed by a rounded projection to the outside of the ocular lobes; behind this the lateral margins of the cephalothorax are almost straight, only slightly divergent, the posterior region of the head being wider posteriorly than anteriorly; the dorsal surface of the cephalothorax is convex and swollen. The two first free segments of the thorax are short and subequal, and about as wide as the cephalothorax; the third segment is narrower but longer, about as long as the first two taken together; the two following segments increase progressively in length; the first of these is about twice the length of the preceding segment, their diameter is a trifle less than that of the preceding segment. The last thoracic segment is wider than the preceding but a little shorter; the first three segments of the abdomen are wider as well as longer than the following; they are subequal to each other in length and only a little shorter than the last segment of the thorax; the first abdominal segment is rather wider than the last segment of the thorax, the second wider still, the third shorter again; the two following segments are very short as well as narrow; the terminal segment of the body ends in a blunt rounded extremity.

The *first pair of antennæ* consist of three principal joints; the basal joint is the longest and stoutest, the second is shorter and more slender; the third joint is longer than the second but more slender; the palp is represented by two or three minute joints; the distal extremities of the joints of the peduncle are surrounded by a dense circle of fine hairs, plumose, and of great length.

The *second pair of antennæ* resemble the first almost entirely in structure but are rather shorter; the rudimentary flagellum appears to be absent; they are densely beset with fine hairs. The cutting edge of the *mandibles* is furnished with two teeth, the molar processes are strongly developed and stouter than the extremity of the mandible; the palp is absent.

The *chelæ* are stout and strong; the next three thoracic limbs are subsimilar, and