

a narrow plate along the inner margin of the propodos, and is studded with short, stiff hairs of equal length.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*i*) is larger than the first; the coxal joint is broad; the basal joint is short and broad, and has the inner margin fringed with fine hairs, while the outer supports a long, slender, compressed ephysis, distally fringed with small hairs; the ischium is broad at the base, slightly curved, and narrows distally, forming a long and tapering operculiform plate; the next succeeding joint is short and broad, and articulated with the preceding obliquely across its longitudinal plane, and the terminal joint is sharp pointed, and both are thickly fringed with hairs on the inner margin.

The first pair of pereopoda is wanting in our unique specimen, and so are all the others excepting the right one of the second pair. In this the carpos is triangulate; the propodos is about equal to the entire length of the animal, it is slightly curved in a longitudinal direction, broader near the base than at the distal extremity, the cross-section is ovate, being rather more distended on the outer than on the inner side; the distal extremity is produced to a pollex that has two cusps on the inner surface and is slightly curved at the apex, where it corresponds with that of the dactylos; the dactylos is short, deep, arcuate on the outer margin and unicuspidate on the inner, corresponding with the depression between the two cusps on the pollex.

This chela is therefore, in proportion to the size of the animal, a very weighty appendage, and, as in all Crustacea where the organ is so monstrously developed, it is useless in its adaptation to supply the mouth, and, therefore, is probably of value as an anchorage, by its great weight enabling the animal to hold its position more easily and with less muscular effort.

The pleopoda are short and biramose, the inner branch being furnished with a stylamblys. The rhipidura is wanting.

Observations.—The specimen does not appear to have been obtained by the Challenger at any of the recorded stations, and it might easily be taken for that described by Professor Milne-Edwards under the name of *Pontonic enflée*,¹ whose description I translate as follows:—

“No spine near the base of the external antennæ. Carapace having the lateral margins very much inflexed; rostrum reaching nearly to the extremity of the scaphocerite. Second pair of pereopoda very large and nearly cylindrical. Length, one inch.” But, since the name applied by Milne-Edwards is suggestive of an inflated or swollen appearance, I have hesitated to believe this to be the same species, the more especially because the author says² that a short carapace is characteristic of the species of this genus, and this coincides with the figure given by Dana, whereas in our species the body is by no means inflated, although the chela is a large and weighty appendage; the pleon instead of being wide gradually narrows posteriorly from the first somite.

¹ *Hist. Nat. Crust.*, tom. ii. p. 360.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 358.