

an apical group; the peduncles of the second pair reaching a little beyond those of the first, a little longer than the rami, with strong spines on the lower half of the inner margin; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, both armed as in the preceding pair, but with rather stronger spines, the rami themselves rather broader, and respectively reaching a little beyond the other two; the peduncles of the third pair much longer than the rami, reaching beyond the telson, and carrying some short stout marginal and apical spines and some lateral groups of long slender spines; the rami short and subequal, the outer narrowing distally, with two apical spines, stout and curving upwards, the outer the stronger; there is a short stout spine at the upper part of the upper margin; the lower margin is convex; the inner ramus tapers less, has four stout spines and three slender ones fringing the truncate apex, two small spines on the straight upper margin, and some small stout surface spines.

The Telson is scarcely longer than broad, widest near the base, the sides then converging with a straight course to the still wide distal margin, which forms an angle with each of the sides, but is itself convex; at each angle there is a little tooth on the surface; there are two slender spines near each margin, two pairs wide apart on the surface some way above the distal margin, one in each pair very long, and some spinules at different points.

Length.—The length of the specimen, without the antennæ, was eleven-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 233, Bay of Kobé, Japan, May 17, 1875; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, mud. Three specimens.

Remark.—The specific name is derived from the locality. The great similarity which prevails among the more or less definitely ascertained species of this genus, and the scantiness of the details which in many instances have been thought sufficient for their identification, necessarily leave new species on a very insecure footing. To review all the species of *Amphithoë* will be a task by itself for any one who is willing to undertake it.

Genus *Podocerus*, Leach, 1814.

- 1814. *Podocerus*, Leach, Crustaceology, Appendix, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. p. 433.
- 1814. *Jassa*, Leach, Crustaceology, Appendix, Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. p. 433.
- 1815. *Podocerus*, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii. p. 361.
- 1815. *Jassa*, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. pt. ii. p. 361.
- 1816. *Podocerus*, Leach, Annulosa, Encyclopædia Britannica, Supplement, p. 426.
- 1816. *Jassa*, Leach, Annulosa, Encyclopædia Britannica, Supplement, p. 426.
- 1816. *Pedocère*, Latreille, Nouveau Dict. d'hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 469.
- 1816. *Jasse*, Latreille, Nouveau Dict. d'hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 469.
- 1825. *Podocerus*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 269.
- 1825. *Jassa*, Desmarest, Consid. gén. sur la classe des Crustacés, p. 269.