

flattened and bent at an angle with the other joints, by which peculiar feature in the animal the name of the genus is suggested.

The second and third pairs of pereopoda terminate in a long and strong dactylos.

The fourth and fifth pairs are shorter than the two previous, and terminate in a small and rudimentary dactylos.

The pleopoda are slender, except those of the sixth pair, which are robust and strong, form part of the rhipidura, and terminate in points partially covered with a pavement of spiculiform spines.

The telson is divided into an anterior and a posterior portion by an articulation, the alimentary canal terminating at the posterior extremity of the anterior division.

This genus corresponds somewhat nearly with *Polycheles* of A. Milne-Edwards¹ and *Pomatocheles* of Miers,² from both of which it differs in the form of the ocular peduncle, the length of the first pair of antennæ, and the general aspect of the animal.

Cheiroplatea cenobita, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 1).

Carapace without a rostral tooth, having the lateral walls deep and membranous. Pleon half as long again as the carapace. Telson quadrate, articulated with a terminal plate.

First pair of antennæ nearly as long as the carapace, each terminating in two small flagella. Second pair scarcely longer than the first, having a scaphocerite with serrate margin; the second joint of the peduncle armed with a serrate tooth.

First pair of pereopoda chelate; anterior and upper surface of the carpos and propodos flattened; carpos fringed with a crenate transverse crest; propodos inverted downwards and backwards. Second and third pairs of pereopoda long and slender. Fourth and fifth short, and terminating in a rudimentary dactylos; propodos of the fifth pair having the surface furnished with a pavement of obtuse spicules. Lateral branches of the rhipidura pointed and covered with a pavement of blunt spicules.

Length (female) 25 mm. (1 inch).

Habitat.—Station 194, September 29, 1874; lat. 4° 34' S., long. 129° 57' 30" E.; between the Arrou Islands and Banda; depth, 200 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Viewed dorsally, the carapace is nearly circular, having no projecting rostrum, but a slight prominence between the eyes. The latero-frontal angles are produced anteriorly a little beyond the line of the rostral point. The gastric is well defined from the hepatic and frontal regions; the branchial is also separated from the hepatic, but not distinctly from the cardiac region. The lateral walls of the carapace, which are visible only when

¹ Blake Expedition Crustacea, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. viii. p. 38.

² Edw. J. Miers, On a Collection of Crustacea made by Capt. H. C. St. John, R.N., in the Corean and Japanese Seas, part i. Podophthalmia, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, January 14, p. 18, 1879.