

from the third (the carpal) three strong setæ originate, the distal part of which is densely annulated and curved at the end in a hook-like manner. The propodal joint is much smaller and has a single seta of similar structure, and from the tip of the very minute terminal joint a slender spine originates, besides two very small bristles.

The two posterior pairs of legs in the female are simple, whereas in the male the penultimate pair (fig. 21) have well-developed natatory exopodites, as on the anterior pairs.

The last pair of legs (fig. 22) are quite alike in both sexes and very small, with the basal joint narrow, cylindrical, and about as long as the terminal part.

Of pleopoda only two pairs are present in the male, affixed to the two anterior caudal segments (see fig. 1). These limbs (fig. 23) are not fully developed in the specimens examined, though having the basal part and the two branches distinctly defined from each other. The latter (fig. 24) are very short, and each of them is provided at the tip with four still unciliated setæ; the outer branch is biarticulate, whereas the inner is uniaarticulate, and, as in the male of *Paralamprops*, juts out in the middle to an angular projection bearing a single auditory bristle.

The uropoda (see fig. 25) are rather stout and about as long as the two posterior caudal segments taken together. The scape is cylindrical and furnished with scattered spiniform bristles, especially along the inner edge. Of the branches, the inner is the shorter and about as long as the scape. It is composed of two well-defined joints, the first of which is more than twice as long as the last, and armed along the inner edge with about twelve spines, three of which are much longer than the others; the last joint is rather narrow and has five equal-sized spines along the inner edge, and two somewhat larger ones arising from the tip. The outer branch is also biarticulate, but the first joint is here very short, whereas the last is elongate and furnished along the inner edge with a row of about ten ciliated setæ, besides a few scattered bristles along the outer edge and on the upper side.

*Habitat.*—A few specimens of this form were taken January 29, 1874, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Islands, from a depth of 127 fathoms (Station 149H).

7. *Leucon tenuirostris*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 1-4).

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body extremely slender. Carapace with the anterolateral corners only very slightly produced, almost rectangular; anterior edges above the corners denticulate, with a small sinus in the middle; dorsal crest armed with only seven denticles arranged along its anterior half; pseudorostral projection very elongate and slender, almost as long as the carapace, slightly ascending and regularly tapering to the end. Inner flagellum of the antennulæ about as long as the first joint of outer. The two anterior pairs of legs nearly as in the preceding species; the three posterior