

strongly widened ocular region, which is followed by the long rostral spine. The anterior antennæ, which can be laid within a deep groove, end in the male with single flagellum-joint, which in the female is lost, while on the other hand the third joint of the peduncle of the female antennæ is dilated (bauchig aufgetrieben) and furnished with numerous olfactory filaments. The antennæ of the second pair are similar to those in *Oxycephalus*, five-jointed, the terminal joint extremely small. The three-jointed mandibular palp of the male is elongate, linear, reaching to the front antennæ. The mouth-organs in general are as in *Oxycephalus* only that the movable part of the upper lip projects shield-like, and the mandibles armed with cutting edge are more considerably shortened. The front limbs are short, complexly chelate. In the third and fourth, and even the fifth,¹ peræopods the first joint is narrow and linear, only the first joint of the fifth is a broad plate of pear-shaped outline, to which I uniformly failed to find any terminal joints attached. Curiously in the male only the third and fourth peræopods have branchial vesicles, while in the female also the branchiæ of the three preceding pairs are retained. Also another obviously striking sexual distinction is observable in the appendages of the peræon, in that especially the first and second peræopods, but also the following pairs, in the female have much stronger and thicker first and third joints. The first three segments of the pleon are very extensive and at least of the length of the whole peræon. The pleopods are distinguished in the male by the thickness and strength of their peduncles, which in the female are weaker and more slender. The following hinder section of the pleon is linear, in the female far more elongate. The eggs are developed in the pouch of the breast protected between the side-wings of the peræon-segments."

The large third joint of the upper antennæ, which Claus regards as part of the peduncle, in this Report is considered to belong to the flagellum. It will be seen in the account of *Rhabdosoma brevicaudatum* that in that species the fifth peræopods appear to have a minute appendage to the first joint. The first three pleon-segments may occasionally be shorter than the peræon.

Rhabdosoma armatum (Milne-Edwards). Specimen A.

1840. *Oxycephalus armatus*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, t. iii. p. 101.
 1847. *Rhabdosoma armatum*, White, List of Crust. in Brit. Mus., p. 130.
 1848. " " Adams and White, Zool. of Voy. of H.M.S. "Samarang," p. 63,
 pl. xiii. figs. 7, 8.
 1858. *Macrocephalus longirostris*, Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. i. p. 361.
 1862. *Rhabdosoma armatum*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 344, pl. liv. fig. 6.

¹ As this seems contradictory to what immediately follows, I may be mistranslating the original, which is, "An dem fünften und sechsten, auch siebenten Beinpaare, bleiben die Schenkelglieder schmal und stabförmig, nur das Schenkelglied des siebenten Beines ist eine breite Platte von birnförmiger Umgrenzung." It will be remembered that the fifth, sixth, and seventh limbs of the original correspond respectively to the third, fourth, and fifth peræopods of the nomenclature used in this Report.