

the rami long, reaching beyond those of the other pairs, broadly lanceolate, the outer edges nearly straight, except at the distal end, the inner edges deeply serrate as well as pectinate, narrowing rapidly at the distal end to the acute apex, which on the outer ramus forms a small nail, and by so much extends beyond the inner ramus. Each ramus shows the remains of a fringe of setæ on the inner edge, the setæ being densely plumose and some of them of great length; the outer ramus has one or two spines in notches on its outer margin above the apex.

The Telson reaches considerably beyond the peduncles of the third uropods; the length about once and a half the breadth, cleft almost to the base, each division sharply incised at the apex, the outer point being produced beyond the inner, both acute, the interval between the outer apical points being rather less than half the breadth near the base.

Length.—The length of the specimen was unfortunately not taken before dissection; it was, I believe, without the antennæ, about two-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 295, off the west coast of South America, November, 5, 1875; lat. 38° 7' S., long. 94° 4' W.; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°·3. One specimen, female. In the tow-net attached to the trawl.

Remarks.—The specimen had been mounted in glycerine during the voyage, and was labelled "Tow-net at the trawl, 6 Nov. 1875, 1500 fathoms." There can be no doubt this refers to Station 295.

The specific name, from the Greek μακρός, long, and ὄνυξ, nail, alludes to the fact that the fingers (*ungues* of Latin descriptions) are long in both the gnathopods and (so far as observed) in all the peræopods in this species.

Family GAMMARIDÆ, Leach, 1814.

In 1870 Boeck adopted the title "Gammarinæ. Dana, 1849," for the fifteenth subfamily of the family Gammaridæ. In it he included the genera, *Gammarus*, *Pallasia*, *Mæra*, *Melita*, *Elasmopus*, *Cheirocratus*, *Gammaracanthus*, *Niphargus*, *Amathilla*, *Melphidippa*. In 1872–1876 he made the Gammarinæ the eighth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, with the same definition and including the same genera as before. In 1882 Sars changed the subfamily into a family, with the title Gammaridæ, presumably accepting Boeck's definition, as he includes in it the same list of genera without addition or diminution, and with only the nominal exchange of *Eriopis*, Bruzelius, for *Niphargus*, Schiødte. For this group Boeck gives the following definition:—

"*Mandibles* both alike, robust, apically dentate; the inner plate also dentate; the molar tubercle very prominent; the palp elongate, three-jointed.