

crasso, sub apicem curvato. Color rubescente vel viridescente-brunneus. Long. corp. ad $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; manus 2-da long ad 1,8 mm.

“*Femina*.—Corpus segmentis 4 primariis permulto minus elongatis, 1-mo dorsaliter brevior, 2-do nec duplo longior quam lato, 3-io et 4-to paulo longioribus. Caput segmento 1-mo duplo longius. *Pedes 2-di paris* 1-mo minores, manu simili, paulo brevior, sed latior, palma dente obtuso subbasali, duas spinas subtrorsum gerente, armata, ungue curvato, lævi, 1-mo debiliore. Corpus rubescente-brunneum, maculis roseis, rariter viridescente-brunneum. Long. usque ad 8,2 mm.

“*Mas junior*, *Pedes 2-di paris* 1-mo non majores, manu ad formam feminae transeunte, ungue lævi.”

In the Challenger specimen of the male the dorsal line of the head is as long as the dorsal line of the first segment, though considerably shorter than its ventral line; the third and fourth segments of the peræon are decidedly shorter than the second; the lower antennæ are fully equal in length to the peduncle of the upper; the hand of the second gnathopods is scarcely more than three times as long as the greatest breadth, but neither is it in Czerniavski's figure fully *four* times as long.

In the Challenger specimen of the female the second gnathopods are larger instead of smaller than the first, and have the hind margin (as distinguished from the palm) longer than in Czerniavski's figure, but they well agree with the figure which Czerniavski gives for the second gnathopods of the young male, so that the very unusual circumstance which he attributes to the female, of having the second gnathopods smaller than the first, was probably accidental.

Of *Caprella inermis* the following account is given by Haswell:—“Cephalon terminating anteriorly in a minute mesial tooth. Neck very long; first segment of the body longer than the head and neck, the rest shorter. Superior antennæ as long as the cephalon and first segment of the pereion; flagellum shorter than the last two segments of the peduncle. Inferior antennæ a little longer than the peduncle of the superior pair; flagellum shorter than the two last segments of the peduncle. Anterior gnathopoda short; propodos ovate, palm longitudinal, undefined. Posterior gnathopoda very large; propodos elongated, narrow; palm excavate, uniformly concave, occupying about one-third of the entire length of the propodos. Branchiæ sub-cylindrical. Last pair of pereopoda longer than the others. Colour green. Length $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of an inch. *Hab.* Port Jackson.”

This account obviously refers to a male specimen, and agrees so closely with the Challenger specimen of the male as to require no comment, except the remark that the length attributed to the neck or first peræon-segment agrees better with Czerniavski's than with the Challenger specimen. Mr. Haswell in his Revision of the Australian Læmodipoda retains the name *Caprella inermis*, and offers no opinion upon Mayer's suggestion that it may be identical with *Caprella danilevskii*, probably from want of opportunity to consult Czerniavski's work.