

narrow; the second joint much longer than broad; the third longer than the second, distally widened, with slightly convex hind margin; the fourth slightly longer but narrower than the third, a little widened distally; the fifth shorter than the third, with a minute hooked finger embedded in the rounded apex.

Pleopods.—The two coupling spines very small, with apical hooks; the cleft spine slender, the longer arm having an elongate subapical dilatation; the inner ramus with six joints, the outer with seven.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair not so long as the rami, the outer margin pectinate; the rami long, lanceolate, reaching beyond the telson, the inner rather the longer, each with the outer margin strongly pectinate, the inner margin more slightly pectinate and serrate; peduncles of the second pair short; the outer ramus much shorter and narrower than the inner, its outer margin with one or two teeth and a subapical spinule, the inner margin pectinate, the inner ramus subequal to those of the first pair, both margins pectinate; peduncles of the third pair very short, the rami similar to those of the second pair but smaller, and the inner ramus less strongly pectinate, the outer not reaching to the end of the telson, the inner reaching beyond it.

Telson broadly triangular, with rounded apex, the margin very minutely pectinate.

Length, one-tenth of an inch, if fully extended.

Locality.—January 1875, Zebu Harbour, Philippines; surface. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—It is clear from the antennæ it is not fully adult, although of the same size as Claus' specimens from the Atlantic. The shape of the fifth peræopods is intermediate between that which Claus figures for the male and that which he figures for the female. The tooth on the finger of the gnathopods is not figured by Claus, the process of the wrist of the second gnathopods as he represents it does not entirely agree with that in the Challenger specimen, and he gives a wider apex to the telson, but the differences do not seem to justify the establishment of a new species. The little circular marks on the front rim of the segments and on the outer surface of the first joints of the third and fourth peræopods are very difficult of observation, nor was I able to discover whether Claus' expression "Integument mit Grubenreihen" was properly applicable to them, since I could not make out any depression of the surface in connection with them.

Family PRONOIDÆ.

In 1852 Dana made the Pronoinæ the second subfamily of the Typhidæ, with the two genera *Pronoe* and *Lycæa*. Claus in 1879 made the Pronoidæ the third family of the Platyscelidæ, with the genera *Pronoë*, *Eupronoë*, and *Parapronoë*. He defines it as follows:—