

II. *On four new British Amphipoda.* By the Rev. THOMAS R. R. STEBBING, M.A., and
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[PLATES V., VI.]

1. SOPHROSYNE ROBERTSONI, n. sp. (Plate V. A.)

Rostrum minute; the body moderately compressed, with rounded back; the hinder angles of the first pleon-segment slightly rounded, those of the second squared, those of the third strongly produced upwards, so that a deep cavity is formed on either side between these and the arched dorsal surface of the segment; the much shallower fourth segment forms dorsally three little humps, two median and one distal; the fifth and sixth segments are very small. The integument is closely speckled.

Eyes not perceived.

Upper antennæ. First joint shorter than the head, once and a half as long as broad, as long as the six-jointed flagellum, the second joint not half as long as the first, and about twice as long as the third; the flagellum tapering, the first joint narrower but a little longer than the last of the peduncle, each joint with one or two filaments; the secondary flagellum slender, three-jointed, the last joint minute.

Lower antennæ. Gland-cone very prominent; third joint longer than broad, fourth joint longer than the fifth; the flagellum eight-jointed, slender, tapering, the first six joints together being about as long as the fourth joint of the peduncle.

Mandibles. The trunk slender, the cutting-edge narrow, apparently with a denticle at either end; molar tubercle wanting; palp set far forward, much longer than the trunk, first joint short, second elongate, slightly curved near the base, with one spine near the distal end, the third joint as long as the second, distally truncate, with four unequal spines on the extremity and one a little below it.

First maxillæ. The inner plate small and low down; the outer plate forming a single apical tooth, with a little denticle on its side; the palp was broken in dissection.

Second maxillæ. The inner plate much shorter and narrower than the outer, with three minute setules near or at the rounded apex, the much larger outer plate having four setules similarly situated.

Maxillipeds. The inner plate very small, not reaching to the base of the outer plate, carrying a single spinule on the apex; one of the pair of plates was in the specimen much smaller than the other; the outer plate longer but narrower than the first joint of the peduncle, having two or three spinules on the inner margin, and four somewhat larger on the apex; the first joint of the peduncle rather longer than broad, the second much longer, with two groups of spines on the inner margin and one at the outer apex;

the third joint rather shorter and narrower than the second, with several spines about the distal two thirds; the curved finger nearly as long as the third joint, with the dorsal setule not very near the base.

Triturating organ. One margin fringed with ten graduated spines, which are short and moderately stout, not serrate.

First gnathopods. The side-plates broad above, so as to project much beyond the upper part of the segment. The first joint broad, not very long, deeply channelled, with some spinules on the front margins, and a group of spines at the hinder apex; the second joint as broad as long, channelled, with spines along the hind margin; the third joint much longer than broad, with about a dozen spines and half a dozen setæ along the serrate hind margin, which is pointed at the apex; the wrist triangular, distally broader than the length, the front margin convex, with an apical spine, the hinder apex having a graduated series of five spines with several setæ; the hand much longer than the wrist and broad, but much longer than broad, with the front margin convex, the hinder concave, armed with two spines, and ending in a long slender tooth, the palm smooth, sinuous, the surface of the hand and the apex of the hind margin having a few setæ or spines; the finger closely fits the palm, except that its tip overlaps the apical tooth. One of this pair of gnathopods was in the specimen rather smaller than the other.

Second gnathopods. Side-plates longer but narrower than those of the first pair. Branchial vesicles broader but a little shorter than the side-plates, apically almost pointed. Marsupial plates very narrow, with three setæ at the apex. First joint of the limb elongate, narrow, a little widened distally; second joint longer than the third or hand; the third joint having much of the convex hind margin furred with setules; the wrist narrow, elongate, about half the length of the first joint, the front and hind margins furred with setules; the hand less than two thirds the length of the wrist, the margins nearly parallel, except near the base, both furred with setules, the hind margin distally carrying scale-like spinules, the apical margin having the usual spines; the finger minute, broad at the base, apically narrow and hooked, the dorsal setule median.

First peræopods. The side-plates like the preceding pair, but larger. The first joint not reaching below the side-plate, with setules along the front margin, and a spine or two at the hinder apex; the second joint is armed at three points of the hind margin; the third joint at eight points of the hind margin and the produced apex of the front; the fourth joint, much narrower and shorter than the third, has setæ at four points of the hind margin; the fifth joint is longer but narrower than the fourth, with setæ at two or three points; the finger is slightly curved, a little shorter than the fifth joint.

Second peræopods. The side-plates excavate behind to more than half the depth of the plate. The limb similar to the preceding pair, but with the third joint a little shorter.

Third peræopods. Side-plates of equal breadth and length, the front margin convex,

the hinder nearly straight. The first joint a little longer than the side-plates, but not so broad, pear-shaped, with spines at eleven points of the convex front margin, and with a little serration at the top of the hind margin; the second joint almost embedded in the first; the third much shorter than in the two preceding pairs, with spines at two points of the hinder and four of the front margin; the fourth joint shorter and narrower than the third, with spines at three points of the front margin; the fifth joint narrower but longer than the fourth, with spines at two or three points of the front; the finger slightly curved, nearly as long as the fifth joint.

Fourth peræopods. The side-plates narrower and a little shorter than the preceding pair, more strongly bilobed below. The first joint much longer than in the preceding pair, elongate oval, the front margin with spines at eleven points, the hind margin slightly serrate; the second joint rather longer than broad; the third joint similar to that in the preceding pair, but larger; the fourth nearly as long, with spines at four points in front; the fifth narrower, but as long, with spines at four points; the finger a little shorter than the fifth joint.

Fifth peræopods. Side-plates much smaller than the preceding pair, not bilobed, the hind margin very convex, the front straight. The first joint a little longer than broad, as long as in the preceding pair and much wider, almost all the front margin fringed with spines, the hind margin roughly serrate; the other joints nearly as in the third pair, but the third and fourth joints smaller, and the finger as long as the smooth fifth joint.

Pleopods. The coupling-spines small, two in number, with two lateral teeth near the reflexed apex; the cleft spines two in number, the arms nearly equal; the joints of the inner ramus seven or eight, those of the outer eight or nine in number.

Uropods. The peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, with several spines on the margins, the rami slender, tapering, subequal, the outer carrying three spines, the inner a single one; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than the rami, which are nearly as long as those of the first pair, the outer a little the longer, armed with two spines, the inner being unarmed; the peduncles of the third pair scarcely longer than broad, the rami smooth, slender, subequal, smaller than those of the preceding pair.

Telson flanked for more than half its length by the produced sides of the sixth segment, divided for more than a third of the length, the slightly indented apices not quite reaching the distal end of the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length one quarter of an inch.

Locality. The Clyde. One specimen, female, containing eight or nine rather large eggs in a forward state of development.

From *Sophrosyne murrayi*, taken at Kerguelen Island, the new species¹ differs in

¹ It is proper to mention that Mr. David Robertson, my colleague in this paper, by whom this and the other specimens described were captured, only assented to the adoption of the specific name *robertsoni* at my particular request.—T. R. R. S.

several small details; the second joint of the upper antennæ is less elongate, the armature of the first gnathopods is slighter, the hand of the second gnathopods is differently shaped, the third segment of the pleon is dorsally curved downwards instead of being posteriorly squared, the telson is longer than broad and less deeply cleft. In general features the two species are remarkably alike, and now that this rather striking genus is found to have a representative in one of our own estuaries, it seems singular that it should have first been made known to us from Antarctic waters.

2. *SYRRHOË FIMBRIATUS*, n. sp. (Plate V. B.)

The third segment of the pleon with the lower hinder angles produced into an acute upturned point, the two preceding segments having these angles acute, but only slightly produced. The dorsal denticles apparently present on some or all of these segments were not clearly made out. The sixth segment of the pleon fringed behind with a close-set row of spinules.

Upper antennæ. First joint stout, longer and much broader than the second, which is nearly twice as long as the third; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, the first joint as long as the first of the peduncle, and as long as the six following joints united, armed with a brush of long filaments; the secondary flagellum three-jointed, the small third joint not quite reaching the end of the second joint of the principal flagellum.

Lower antennæ. The first joint broader than long, overlapping the little acute gland-cone of the second joint, the third joint a little longer than broad, the fourth longer than the three preceding united, rather shorter than the fifth, each of these two carrying tufts of setules; the flagellum very slender, longer than the peduncle, consisting probably of ten or twelve joints, of which eight were present.

Upper lip. The central part of the distal margin forms an almost semicircular lobe, which in the dissection was folded back, but whether this may be its natural position or only accidental, could not be determined.

Mandibles. Cutting-edge having two teeth and a smooth border on the left mandible, on the right having only the two teeth; the secondary plate small with four teeth, which are blunt on the left, and delicately sharp on the right mandible; the molar tubercle broad and strong; the first joint of the palp longer than broad, the second joint elongate, slightly curved, with four groups of setæ, the third joint broken, probably very short.

First maxillæ. The palp has on the apex five spines and one spine on the outer margin below the apex.

Second maxillæ. The inner plate appears to be broader than the outer, both plates carrying numerous long spines.

Maxillipeds. Inner plates broad, reaching a little beyond the first joint of the palp, the inner margin produced into a small distal tooth, the distal part of the plate bordered with nine plumose setæ; the outer plates not quite reaching the end of the

second joint of the palp, fringed with eight or nine spine-teeth; the second joint of the palp the longest, not very strongly spined.

First gnathopods. The side-plates, like the somewhat larger second pair, oblong, directed forwards. The first joint of the limb a little widened distally, carrying a few slender spines; the second joint having some slender spines at the apex of the hind margin; the third joint more or less oblong, with five spines on the lower part of the hind margin; the wrist not twice as long as the hand, furry on both margins, the hind margin being also fringed with spines; the hand broadest near the base, the front regularly convex, with spines at the apex, the hind margin convexly angled, carrying a few partially pectinate spines, the surface of the hand furry; the finger about half the length of the hand, broadest at the base, with spines at the centre, where at the inner margin it abruptly narrows.

Second gnathopods. The first joint longer than in the first pair, with a few feathered spines or setæ on the hind margin; the wrist and hand longer than in the first pair; the wrist twice as long as the hand, slender, furry, and carrying a few spines; the hand also slender, furry, with an oblique row of spines on the distal part; the finger much curved, about a third the length of the hand.

First peræopods. Side-plates longer than the preceding pair, distally widened. Branchial vesicles about equal in length and breadth to the side-plates, but with curved margins. The limb slender, the first joint reaching a little below the side-plate, the third joint with convex front margin, shorter than the fourth, which is straight and armed on the hind margin with a few spinules; the fifth joint rather longer than the third, shorter than the fourth, with spinules at four points of the hind margin; the finger curved, about half the length of the preceding joint.

Second peræopods. The side-plates with convex front and lower margin, the hinder excavate. Branchial vesicles and limb as in the preceding pair, but the fourth joint more elongate.

Third peræopods. The side-plates longer than deep, only slightly bilobed. The first joint narrowly oval, slightly serrate, the third wider but shorter than the fourth, the fourth than the fifth, each of the three having small spines at three or four points of each margin; the finger slender, nearly straight, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth peræopods. The side-plates with the length and depth equal. The limb similar to the preceding pair, but with the third, fourth, and fifth joints much longer; and the finger about half the length of the preceding joint.

Fifth peræopods. The side-plates very shallow, longer than deep. The broadly oval first joint longer and much wider than in the two preceding pairs, the third joint larger than in the preceding pair and more produced downwards behind, the remainder of the limb similar to that of the fourth pair.

Pleopods. The two coupling-spines long and slender, serrate on each side, with two,

three, or four teeth near the apex; the cleft spines three in number; the joints of the inner ramus nine, of the outer ten.

Uropods. In the first pair the peduncle is scarcely so long as the longer ramus, which is straight, almost smooth, except for the group of spines on the truncate apex; the smaller ramus is similar to the larger, but not quite half as long; in the second pair the peduncle is longer than the short ramus, and a little more than half the length of the longer one, which is acutely lanceolate, carrying six spinules on one border and three on the other; the smaller ramus is less than half as long or as broad as its companion, but a little longer than the similar ramus of the first pair; in the third pair the peduncle is shorter than the rami, more than twice as long as broad, the rami acute, the inner rather the longer, with six or seven plumose setæ on the inner margin, the outer ramus having five spines and one plumose seta on the inner margin, nearly a third of the length of the ramus forming a second joint.

Telson elongate, cleft for more than half its length, reaching considerably beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, the acute apices having each a setule in a notch on the inner side; there are also three or four setules arranged near each lateral margin.

Length. This small and delicate species was dissected before the measurement of the body had been taken.

Locality. Clyde.

Remarks. The specific name alludes to the distinguishing fringe of spinules upon the sixth segment of the pleon.

3. *PODOCEROPSIS PALMATUS*, n. sp. (Plate VI. A.)

Lateral angles of the head rather acutely produced between the upper and lower antennæ.

Eyes nearly round, situated on the lateral lobes of the head, in the preserved specimen showing a light rim round a black centre.

Upper antennæ. The first joint twice as long as broad, channelled; second joint once and a half as long as the first, much narrower, slightly curved, with setæ at four points of the lower margin; third joint a little longer than the first, with setæ at three points; flagellum of five or more rather elongate joints carrying filaments; the secondary flagellum very slender, two-jointed, shorter than the first joint of the principal flagellum, the second joint minute, tipped with setules.

Lower antennæ. The third joint as long as the first and second united, distally a little widened. The remainder of the antennæ missing.

Mandibles. Cutting-edge divided into five unequal teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible has four teeth, that on the right about six denticles; the spine-row on the left consists of five spines, denticulate between the widest part and the apex; on the right mandible there are only four spines; the molar tubercle has an almost circular denticulate crown with a seta at the hind corner; the palp is much longer than the

trunk, set far forward, the first joint rather longer than broad, the second about three times as long as broad, with several setæ along the front, and one or two on the hind margin; the rather shorter third joint has four or five setæ or spines near the hind margin, and several on the truncate apex and distal part of the front margin.

First maxillæ. The long second joint of the palp has four spine-teeth on the truncate apex.

Maxillipeds. Inner plates not reaching the middle of the outer, and these not reaching the middle of the second joint of the palp, the spine-teeth on the inner margin passing into curved spines on the apical border, the series about nine in number; the long second joint of the palp fringed, but not closely, with setæ; the third joint scarcely so long as the first, the fourth much shorter; the blunt apex tipped with spines.

First gnathopods. Side-plates distally widened. First joint slightly curved, reaching beyond the side-plates, the third joint almost oblong, with spines on the convex front and along the apical margin; the wrist fully as long as the hand, not very much shorter than the first joint, with slender spines on the surface, round the distal border, and in two groups on the hind margin; the convex front border of the hand carrying four groups of very slender spines, of which the much shorter hind margin has two groups, the deeply excavate palm being bordered with spinules and a group of spines; the finger slender, curved, reaching beyond the extremity of the palm and its palmar spine, and having some minute setules and microscopic furring along its inner margin, which has also a very small tooth far from the apex.

Second gnathopods. The side-plates larger and of more uniform width than the first pair. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plates, not longer and very much narrower than the hand, the third joint rather longer than in the first pair, but with fewer spines; the wrist triangular, cup-shaped, about half the length of the hand, which is much wider, broadly oblong, with several groups of slender spines along the hind margin, and one or two on the smoothly convex palm, which is left partly exposed by the slender curved finger, as this bends almost abruptly from the hinge on to the inner surface of the hand, its acute tip reaching beyond the middle of that surface, the concave margin having setules at three or four points. The general resemblance of this limb to the corresponding one in *Melita palmata* (Montagu) may be noted.

First peræopods. Side-plates rather larger than the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles small. The first joint reaching below the side-plate, both margins convex, the hinder carrying two or three very slender spines; the third joint about once and a half as long as broad, slightly armed at two points of each margin; the fourth joint narrower and shorter than the third, with very convex front margin; the fifth joint subequal in length to the third, with spinules at three points of the straight hind margin; the finger curved, not much shorter than the fifth joint.

Second peræopods closely resembling the first.

Third peræopods. Side-plates with the front lobe nearly as deep as the preceding pair, the hinder lobe much shallower. Branchial vesicles small. The first joint somewhat broadly pear-shaped, almost entirely unarmed; the third joint longer than the fourth, shorter than the fifth, the two latter having straight parallel margins, with rather long spines at the hinder apex; the finger curved, not half the length of the fifth joint.

Fourth peræopods. Side-plates small, bilobed. The first joint a little longer but narrower than in the preceding pair; the rest of the limb similar to the preceding pair, but with the joints longer and more strongly armed.

Fifth peræopods similar to the preceding pair, but on a larger scale, and the first joint fringed with spinules on both margins.

Pleopods. The two coupling-spines short and small, each with two pairs of reverted teeth; cleft spines two in number, joints of the rami about seven.

Uropods. Peduncles of the first pair rather longer than the inner ramus, carrying spines of various sizes at three or four points of the upper margin and a long one at the apex of the lower; each ramus has spines at two points of the upper margin and a large group at the rather blunt apex; the outer ramus is a good deal shorter than the inner; the peduncles of the second pair have a length intermediate between the lengths of the two rami, which resemble those of the first pair, but are a little smaller; the peduncles of the third pair are nearly as long as those of the second, longer and much stouter than the rami, which are equal, slender, acute, with spines at two points of the upper margin.

Telson. The breadth at the base equal to the length, the apical margin slightly concave, equal to more than half the greatest breadth of the telson; on either side a couple of spinules are planted on a raised ridge that runs obliquely incurved from each corner of the apical margin.

Length scarcely a sixth of an inch.

Locality. Cumbræ, in the Clyde. A single specimen.

Remarks. The specific name has been chosen because of the likeness presented by the second gnathopods to those of Montagu's species, *Melita palmata*. The secondary flagellum of the upper antennæ is a little less rudimentary than in most species of *Podoceros*.

4. *PODOCERUS CUMBRENSIS*, n. sp. (Plate VI. B.)

Rostrum small and blunt, lateral lobes of the head produced into a blunt point just in front of the eye. Hinder angle of the third pleon-segment bluntly produced.

Eyes round, composed of fifty or sixty ocelli.

Upper antennæ. The first joint rather longer than broad, the lower margin carrying spinules at three points; second joint considerably longer than the first, with slender

slightly feathered spines at five points of the lower margin; the third joint shorter than the second, with spines at five or six points; the flagellum of three joints, together not so long as the first two of the peduncle; the secondary flagellum consisting of a single joint less than a half or sometimes a third of the first joint of the principal flagellum.

Lower antennæ. Gland-cone small, the third joint with a lobe at the distal margin on either side, the fourth joint not longer than the fifth, distally widened, the fifth joint rather longer than the three-jointed flagellum. In general appearance the lower antennæ from the third joint onwards greatly resemble the upper, but they are stouter and a little longer.

Mandibles. The cutting-edge has four teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible has also four teeth, but on the right an irregularly serrate edge; the spine-row consists of three serrate spines; the molar tubercle is strong, with a little denticulate plate in a recess of the forward margin; the first joint of the palp is short, distally widened, the second joint is broad, with nine plumose spines on the convex margin; the third joint is also broad, but shorter than the second, with a transverse row of four spines on the surface, and about fourteen on the apex and adjoining border.

Lower lip. The outer lobes rather broad, lightly furred.

First and second maxillæ, so far as observed, differing little from those of *Podocerus falcatus* (Montagu).

Maxillipeds. The inner plates having two spine-teeth on the apical margin and one on the inner, and four curved spines about the apical margin; the outer plates reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, carrying three spine-teeth on the inner and four on the distal margin; the third joint of the palp a little more than half the length of the second; the fourth joint short and blunt, tipped with spines longer than itself.

First gnathopods. The side-plates very small, almost concealed under the following pair, the lower margin a little indented. The limb small, the first joint curved, having a long seta or slender spine below the middle of the convex hind margin; the wrist triangular, scarcely longer than the oblong third joint, each having some spines about the distal margin and a few on the inner surface; the hand oval, about twice as long as the wrist, with several slender spines along the hind margin and about the inner surface; the palm ill-defined, except by the set of three palmar spines, among which the tip of the curved finger closes, reaching a little beyond them.

Second gnathopods. The side-plates very much longer than the first pair, with convex front margin directed forwards. The branchial vesicles remarkably small. In the male the first joint channelled, shorter than the hand; the second joint channelled, distally widened; the third joint scarcely longer than the second, with a couple of setules at the apex; the wrist absorbed into the hand, which is very large, when full-grown two and a half times as long as broad, the front margin convex, the hind margin

having near the base a projecting tooth, which attains to a length equalling the breadth of the hand, near to the distal extremity of which this margin forms a much smaller tooth; the varied relations of size between these two teeth are illustrated in the figures *gn. 2*, *gn. 2 A*, and *gn. 2 B*; a very long, much curved finger arches over the small cavity formed between the hinge and the distal tooth and the large cavity between the two teeth; in some cases the inner margin of the finger has a small prominence approaching the distal tooth of the hand; there are several slender setæ about the hinder margin and teeth of the hand, and setules along the inner edge of the finger. In the female the marsupial plates are longer and broader than the first joint and are fringed with setæ. The first joint of the limb is longer than the hand, which is here distinct from the wrist, the whole limb being very similar to that of the first pair, but a little larger.

First peræopods. The side-plates much broader than the preceding pair, with the front margin convex, the lower and the hind margin straight. The branchial vesicles very small. The first joint with convex front and hind margins, the latter having three setæ planted near the middle; the third joint armed at two points on each margin, much widened distally; the fourth joint only a little longer than the second, armed at two or three points of the hind margin and at the apex of the convex front; the fifth joint as long as the third, armed at three points of each margin; the finger curved, rather stout, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Second peræopods. The side-plates large, almost square, with convex front margin, and the hinder a little excavated. The limb as in the preceding pair.

Third peræopods. The side-plates small. The first joint pear-shaped, the convex hind margin very slightly indented, the remainder of the limb nearly as in the two preceding pairs, but rather more slightly constructed.

Fourth peræopods resembling the third, but with the hind margin of the first joint more strongly indented, and all the joints more elongate.

Fifth peræopods. The first joint broadest at the centre, the hind margin very convex, the front only slightly; the limb in general resembling that of the preceding pair, but with the joints more elongate.

Pleopods. The two coupling-spines very short, with two or three teeth; the peduncles have also here and there a plumose seta; the cleft spines are two or three in number, where there are three the third being much longer than the first; the joints of the inner ramus from five to seven, of the outer from six to eight.

Uropods. Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami, of which the inner has small spines at four points, the outer at three, the outer being rather the shorter; in the second pair the peduncle is longer than the outer, but rather shorter than the inner ramus; the peduncles of the third pair are stout, longer than those of the second pair, with a spine at two points of the upper margin; the shorter outer ramus is fringed above on the distal half with a graduated series of about nine minute denticles, the

larger ones near the apex; the rather longer straight inner ramus has a little spine at the extremity.

Telson triangular, as broad at the base as the length, the upper angles and the apex rounded, each margin carrying a setule near the apex; the telson reaches about halfway along the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length an eighth of an inch.

Locality. Clyde. Obtained in some numbers at a depth of 20 fathoms, off Fairlie Perch, in February 1889.

Remarks. The specific name is derived from Cumbræ, an island in the Clyde. This species makes some approach to *Podocerus minutus*, Sars, but is clearly distinguished from it by the three-jointed flagella in both pairs of antennæ, by the small concealed first pair of side-plates, the hand of the second gnathopods in the female not excavate, and the large tooth of that hand in the male being simple instead of double-ended

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE V.

A. *Sophrrosyne robertsoni*, n. sp.

The full figure is given in lateral view, with a line above it indicating the natural size.

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|---|--|
| <i>a.s.</i> Upper antenna. | <i>mx.</i> 2. Second maxilla. |
| <i>a.i.</i> Lower antenna. | <i>maxp.</i> Maxillipeds. |
| <i>m.</i> Mandible. | <i>o.t.</i> Triturating organ, from the stomach. |
| <i>mx.</i> 1. First maxilla, the palp imperfect. | <i>gn.</i> 1. First gnathopod. |
| | <i>gn.</i> 2. Second gnathopod. |
| <i>prp.</i> 2, 3, 4, 5. Second, third, fourth, and fifth peræopods respectively. | |
| <i>sp. of plp.</i> Coupling-spines and a cleft spine of a pleopod. | |
| <i>ur.</i> 1, 2, 3. First, second, and third uropods respectively, the telson being shown in combination with the second and third uropods. | |

B. *Syrrhoë fimbriatus*, n. sp.

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| <i>a.s.</i> Upper antenna. | <i>a.i.</i> Lower antenna. |
| <i>m.m.</i> The right mandible, with the palp imperfect, and a portion of the left mandible. | |
| <i>gn.</i> 1. First gnathopod. | <i>gn.</i> 2. Second gnathopod. |
| <i>prp.</i> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. First, second, third, fourth, and fifth peræopods respectively. | |
| <i>plp.</i> 1. First pleopod. | |
| <i>Pl.s.</i> 3. Lower lateral portion of third segment of the pleon. | |
| <i>ur.</i> 1, 2, 3. First, second, and third uropods respectively. | |
| <i>T.</i> Telson. | |

PLATE VI.

A. *Podoceropsis palmatus*, n. sp.

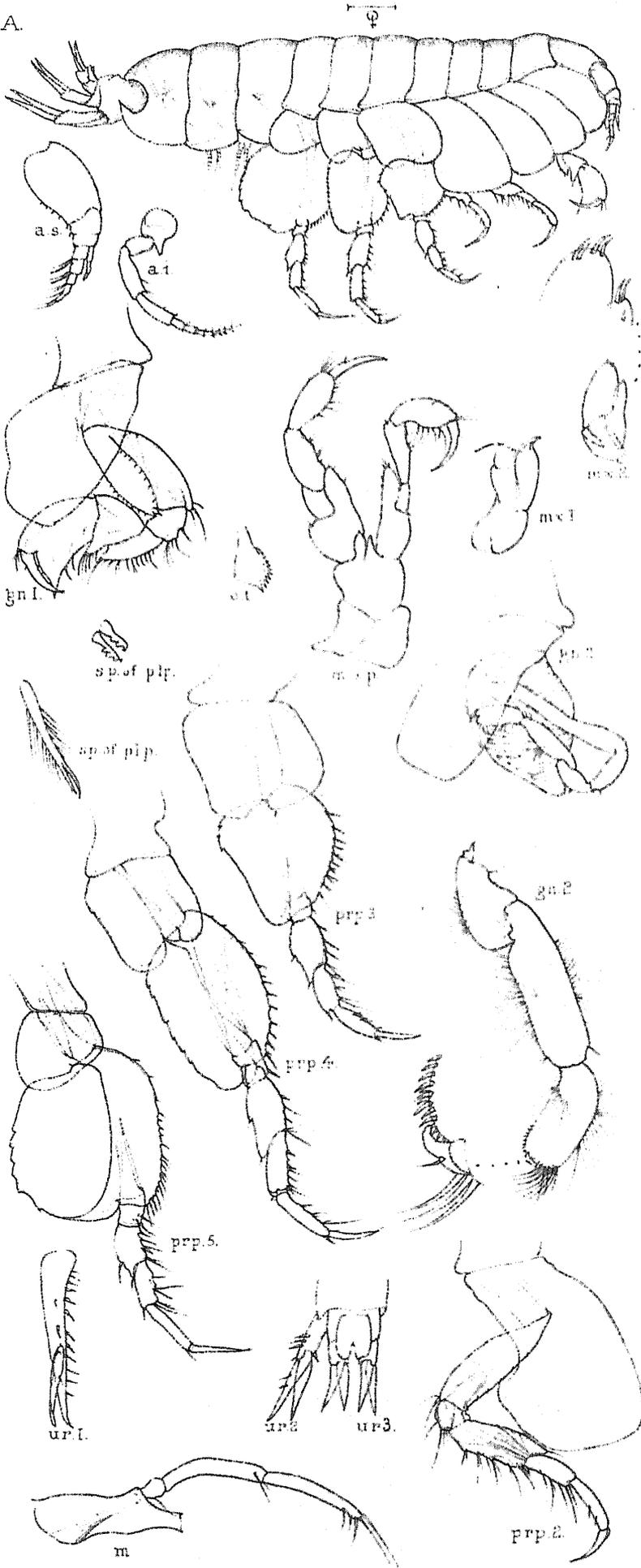
The full figure is given in lateral view, with a line above it indicating the natural size.

- a.s.* Upper antenna.
m.m. Right and left mandibles at the right and left corners of the Plate respectively.
mxp. Maxilliped.
gn. 1. First gnathopod. *gn.* 2. Second gnathopod.
prp. 1, 3, 4, 5. First, third, fourth, and fifth peraeopods respectively.
ur. 1, 2, 3. First, second, and third uropods respectively.
t. Telson.

B. *Podocerus cuumbrensis*, n. sp.

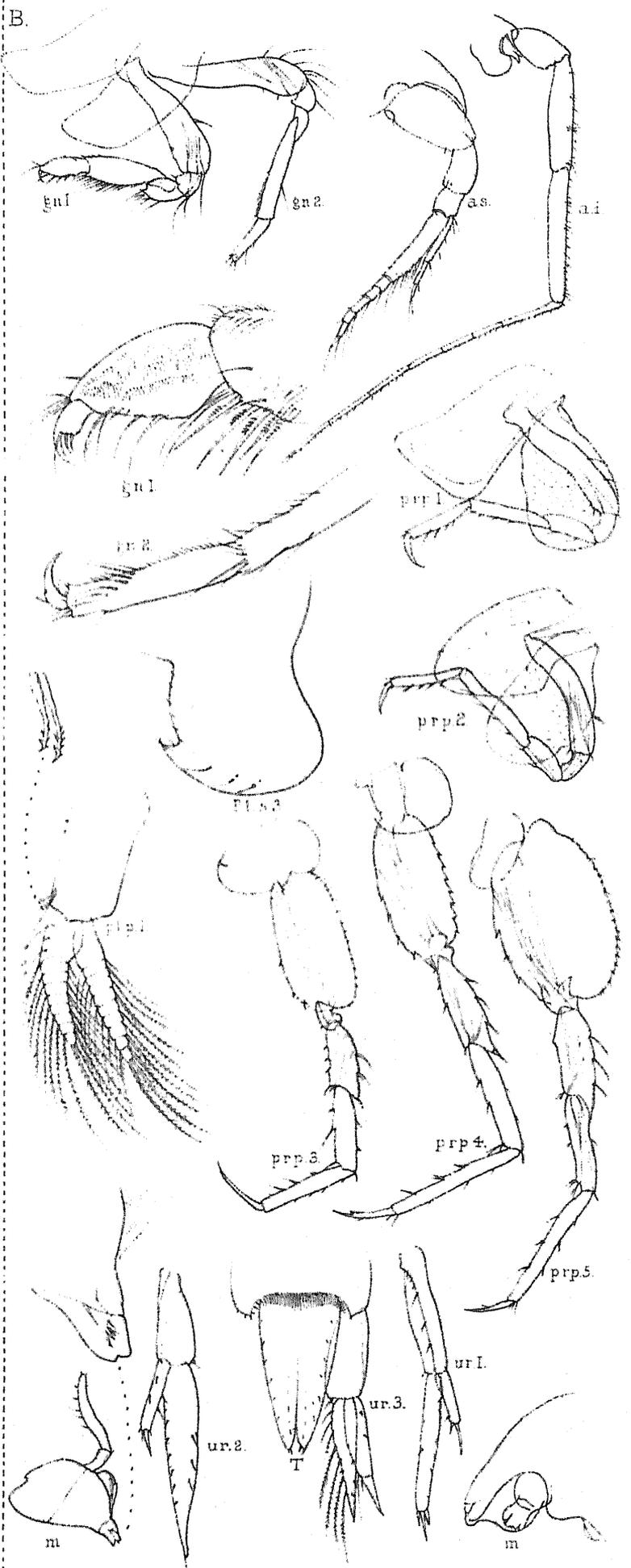
The full figure is given in lateral view, with a line above it indicating the natural size.

- oc.* One of the eyes adjoining the lower angle of the head.
a.s. Upper antenna. *a.i.* Lower antenna.
m.m. The left mandible and the anterior portion of the right mandible.
l.i. b. Lower lip. This and the other parts marked *b* were figured from another specimen, not from that drawn at the top of the Plate.
mx. 1 b. First maxilla. *mx.* 2 b. Second maxilla.
map. Maxillipeds, seen from the outer surface, but with outer plate and palp removed from the half to the right so as to expose the inner plate.
gn. 1, *gn.* 1, ♀. First gnathopod of male and female respectively.
gn. 2, *gn.* 2 A, *gn.* 2 B. Second gnathopod of the male, three different specimens.
gn. 2, ♀. Second gnathopod of female.
prp. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. First, second, third, fourth, and fifth peraeopods respectively.
ur. 1, 2, 3. First, second, and third uropods respectively.
t, t. b. Telson.



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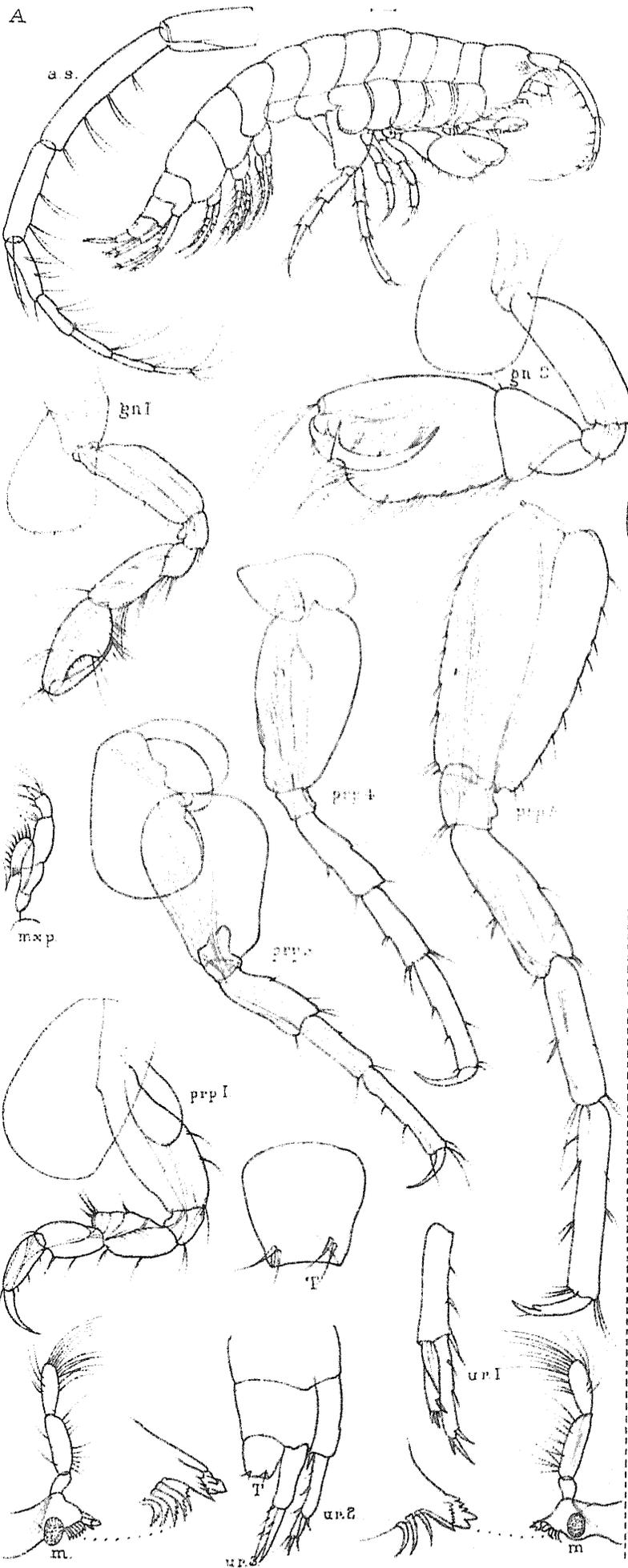
SOPHROSYNE ROBERTSONI, N. SP.



J.T. Renne Reid Lith. Edin'

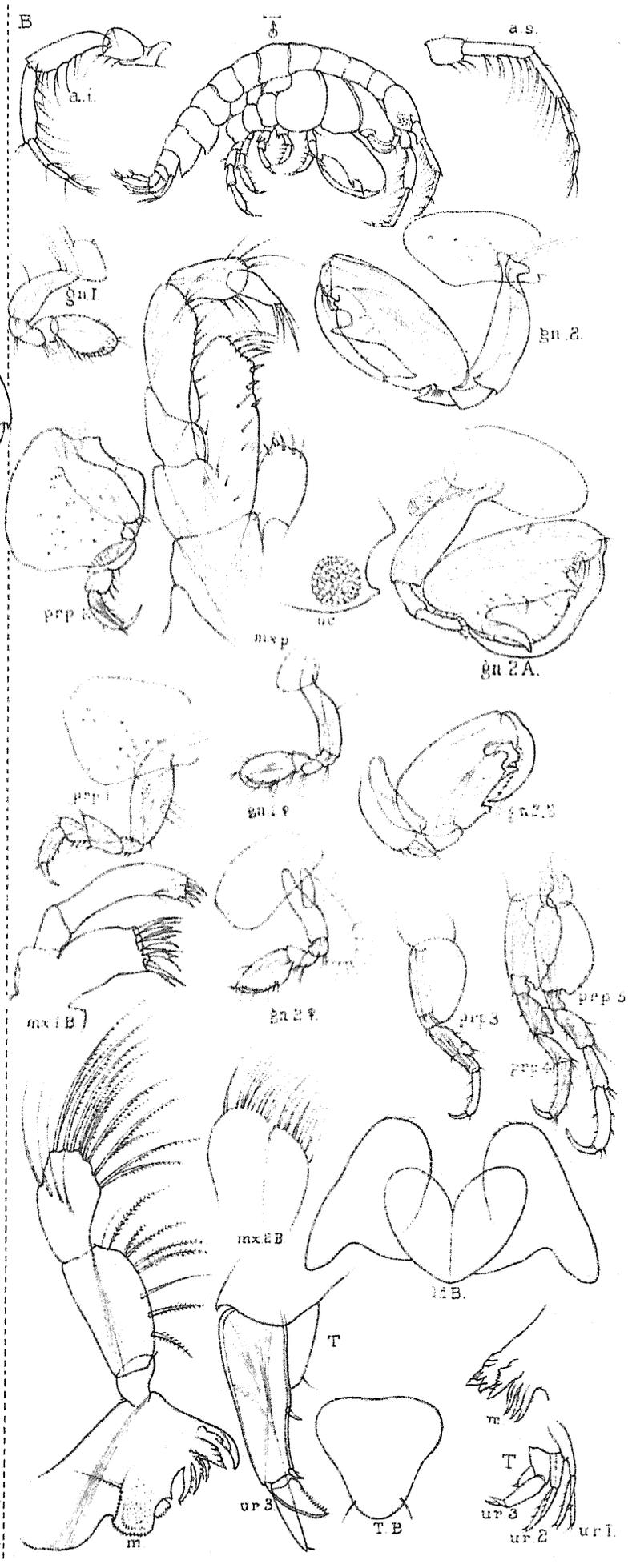
SYRRHOE FIMBRIATUS, N. SP.

ITALIAN M...



Del. T. R. Stebbing

PODOCEROPSIS PALMATUS, N. SP.



J. T. Rennie Reid Lith. Edinb.

PODOCERUS CUMBRENSIS, N. SP.