

*Paratanais algicola*, sp. nov.

*Tanais filum* Harger, Rep. U. S. Com. Fish and Fisheries  
part 1, p. 573. 1874, *non* Stimpson.

Eyes conspicuous, black, plainly articulated, larger in the  
males. Antennulæ in the females three-jointed, tapering  
setose at the tip, first segment as long as the last two which  
are subequal; elongated and eleven-jointed in the male, the  
first segment long, curved upward near the base, last eight  
segments with olfactory setæ. Antennæ short, five-jointed  
deflected, fourth segment longest. First pair of legs robust  
hand short and stout in the female, digital process scarcely  
toothed, bearing three setæ near its inner margin; hand in  
males strongly chelate, digital process elongated, curved, two  
toothed; dactylus curved, slender, with about seven setiform  
spines on its inner margin; carpus in the males long and stout.  
Second pair of legs elongated, basis flattened and curved, dactylus  
slender but shorter than the propodus. Bases of last  
three pairs of legs swollen. Uropoda bearing setæ at the tips  
of the segments, biramous; outer ramus short, scarcely if at all  
surpassing the basal segment of the inner ramus which is six-  
jointed and tapering. Length 2.2mm., breadth 0.33mm. Color  
nearly white.

This species is rather abundant among eelgrass and algae  
at Noank and Woods-Holl, and probably other localities on  
the southern shore of New England. I formerly considered it  
as identical with *Tanais filum* Stimpson and supposed its range  
to extend as far as the Bay of Fundy. I now regard that as  
an error, as it is probable that *T. filum* is a true *Tanais* with  
simple uropoda, though I have as yet seen no specimens from  
the Bay of Fundy, nor any fully answering to Stimpson's  
description.