

somite, of which those on the second and sixth somites are the longest. Each of the six somites is also armed on each side with a strong tooth, of which the anterior is the smallest, and the others gradually increase in length until the posterior, which is armed with two longer ones on each side.

The telson is broadly bifurcate and armed with six spine-like hairs on each ramus.

The ocellus is still visible.

The ophthalmopoda are club-shaped and well developed.

The first pair of antennæ appears to be three-jointed, and represents only the peduncle, it is narrow, cylindrical, and has the apex tipped with a few hairs.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long and well-formed scaphocerite, furnished on the outer margin with a row of short hairs, as shown in Suhm's drawing (E) (fig 45), and on the inner and distal margins with a series of longer ones.

The mandible is not furnished with a synnhipod, and the two succeeding pairs of oral appendages are not distinguishable.

The first maxillipede or third pair of siagnopoda (fig. 2, *g*) is single-branched, the posterior margin being even and unarmed, and the anterior divided into numerous lobes (six or eight), each of which supports a series of short stiff hairs, radiating perpendicularly to the surface of each lobe.

The two pairs of gnathopoda (fig. 2, *h*) are biramose and fringed with a series of delicate hairs.

The pereopoda (fig. 2, *m*) are in an early stage of development, the anterior being the most advanced; they are biramose and tipped with a few delicate hairs.

The pleopoda are not developed, nor is the germ of one visible until we come to the sixth pair, which is formed to the extent that it reaches halfway down the telson, and is biramose, saccular, and as yet unfringed with hairs.

From the same locality is another specimen, about 2.5 mm. in length, from which the drawings of the maxillipede (fig. 2, *g*), the first gnathopod (fig. 2, *h*), and third pereopod (fig. 2, *m*), on Pl. XLVIII. were taken. The pereopoda are not so far advanced, and none of the pleopoda, not even the posterior pair, are distinguishable.

These two specimens are mounted on one slide, and labelled by Willemoes-Suhm, and I should have supposed it probable that his figure (E) was taken from the specimen showing the ventral surface, had he not stated that it was drawn from a specimen taken in lat. 18° N., whereas these must have been, from the date on the slide, taken in lat. 25° N.

On Pl. XLVII. (fig. 3) is a specimen possessing all the features characteristic of the genus *Aristeus*, as far as can be judged by external form only.

This was taken at Sydney, Wellington.

Length, about 6 mm. (0.25 in.).

It has the rostrum long, strong, and pointed, and armed at the base of the dorsal