

surface with four strong teeth, one being posterior to the frontal margin. The carapace is produced to an angle at the infero-frontal margin and projects posteriorly beyond the pereion. The third somite of the pleon is armed on the dorsal surface with a large tooth a little in advance of the posterior margin; the fourth, fifth, and sixth are armed with similar teeth on the posterior margin, of which the one on the fourth somite is smaller than that on the third or fifth, whereas that on the sixth is larger. The telson is nearly as long as the sixth somite, which is equal in length to the four preceding somites.

The ophthalmopoda are large and pyriform. The first pair of antennæ has a three-jointed peduncle supporting two short terminal rami, of which one is biarticulate and the other uniaarticulate; both are tipped with fine hairs, and at their base there is the bud of some undeveloped organ (fig. 3, *b*).

The second pair of antennæ carries a well-developed scaphocerite that is armed on the outer distal extremity with a strong tooth, and fringed on the inner margin with hairs. The flagellum is immature, being not quite so long as the scaphocerite.

The mandibles (fig. 3, *d*) are well-developed but carry no synnaphipod.

The two pairs of gnathopoda are small and rather feeble.

The three anterior pairs of pereopoda (fig. 3, *k*) are chelate, increase in length posteriorly, and each carries a long basecephysis. The fourth and fifth pairs are simple, seven-jointed, and carry a long basecephysis.

None of the pleopoda are as yet visible, excepting the sixth pair, and they are well developed and as long as the telson, which is long, slender, and forked at the extremity.

A specimen in a similar stage to that shown in fig. 3 was taken off Samboangan on October 27, 1874. It differs from that on the Plate in having the rostrum furnished with three teeth instead of four, in having the anterior extremity depressed instead of horizontal; instead of being rounded and smooth, the lateral margins of the pleonic somites are pointed and fringed with small sharp points. The pleopoda are in an incipient condition.

Fig. 2 on Pl. XLVII. represents a rather smaller specimen than fig. 3. It seems, however, to be further advanced in the development of the pleopoda, which are present in the form of small bud-like processes, but it is less advanced in relation to the pereopoda. It is most probably the young of another species, inasmuch as it was taken in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Africa, on the 10th of April 1876.

The rostrum, which is about as long as the carapace, is armed at the base of the dorsal surface, anterior to the frontal margin of the carapace, with a strong tooth.

The second somite of the pleon is armed with a long and strong tooth, projecting posteriorly, equal in length to the two succeeding somites, which are armed with a small sharp point at the posterior margin, as is also the fifth and sixth, of which four the posterior is the largest.

The telson is nearly as long as the sixth somite (fig. 2v), and is forked at the extremity.

The appendages correspond in character with those of fig. 3, excepting that the