

flagellum that appears not to be multiarticulate, and a long and narrow scaphocerite that is not armed with a tooth on the outer side, but is tipped with long hairs at the extremity, and has others that gradually decrease in size from the extremity and disappear about halfway down.

The gnathopoda and pereopoda are advanced in development and biramose, but still in a saccular condition.

The pleopoda are also considerably advanced, but saccular in form, except the sixth pair, which is long and narrow, with the margins parallel and the branches equal. There is no tooth on the outer margin of the external plate, but its place is taken by a small hair or spine, one-fifth distant from the basal articulation, from which point the outer margin is fringed with short hairs, that increase in length to the apex; the inner side of this as well as both sides of the inner plate are also similarly adorned.

Length, 3 mm. (0·12 in.).

*Habitat.*—Samboangan, Philippines.

*Acanthosoma lævirostratis* (Pl. LXV. fig. 2).

Carapace about one-third the length of the body of the animal (a little longer than shown in the figure). Rostrum scarcely as long as the carapace, smooth and unarmed. The outer orbital angle carries a long serrate process (which is not clearly shown in the plate as being distinct from the first antenna), a second stands on the antero-lateral angle, another smaller one exists between it and the mandibular attachment, or over it, and a fourth projects from the lateral margin, near the branchial region.

The pleon has each somite dorsally armed with large spinous processes, that stand anterior to the posterior margin, and are all strongly but varyingly spinous; the largest is on the fourth somite, and the smallest on the sixth. The second, third, fourth, and fifth somites are also armed at the infero-lateral margins with strongly serrate spines, but the first somite is smooth and free from ornamentation, and the sixth is furnished with a small smooth denticle. The ventral surface has in the median line a longitudinally narrow, rounded protuberance on the five anterior somites.

The telson is long, slender, forked, and distally armed with a few tooth-like processes.

The ophthalmopoda are shorter than the rostrum and fungiform, the ophthalmus being more than twice the breadth of the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ is longer than the rostrum, and consists of two joints, the basal being long, slender, and reaching considerably beyond the extremity of the rostrum, the second obliquely attached to the extremity of the first, and about one-third of its length, and at its base is the rudiment of the second ramus.

The second pair of antennæ has a basal joint, and supports a slender flagellum that does not reach beyond the extremity of the first pair, and a narrow scaphocerite with