

proportions, and is not serrate on the surface. That on the fronto-lateral angle of the carapace is reduced to a mere point, while that above the hepatic region is short and slender, and one of the marginal spines has disappeared. The pleon has no dorsal teeth anterior to the fifth and sixth somites, on each of which there exists a small tooth at the posterior extremity. The teeth on the lateral margins exist as sharp points that are smooth and free from ornamentation.

*Observations.*—This specimen appears to show the gradual transition of the form *Acanthosoma* into that of *Mastigopus*, by the loss of the ecphyse and the gradual formation of the pereopoda, *pari passu* with the reduction of the spinous character of the animal.

*Mastigopus suhmi*, n. sp. (Pl. LXVI. fig. 2).

Carapace, excluding the rostrum, one-third of the length of the body of the animal. Rostrum less than half the length of the carapace, subapically armed with two or three small teeth; a small tooth stands on the outer angle of the orbit and another at the antero-lateral angle of the carapace; the lateral and posterior margins are smooth and free from ornamentation.

Pleon dorsally and laterally free from teeth or spines, except a small tooth on the posterior dorsal margin of the fifth and sixth somites.

Telson less than half the length of the sixth somite, broad at the base and suddenly narrowing towards the extremity, where it is minutely forked.

The ophthalmopoda are pyriform, narrow at the base and broad at the ophthalmus, but the widening is not very sudden.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle longer than the rostrum, and is three-jointed; the first joint is broad at the base, being expanded to contain the otocyst, and the outer angle is armed with a tooth, from which the joint suddenly narrows and reaches to about two-thirds of the length of the rostrum. The second joint is narrow, with parallel margins, and reaches to the extremity of the rostrum; the third joint is shorter than the second and supports a long and a short flagellum (the longer flagellum is broken off).

The second pair of antennæ has a broad coxal joint, which supports a flagellum that is broken off and a scaphocerite that is as long as the rostrum, armed with a tooth on the smooth side near the distal extremity, and furnished on the opposite and distal margins with long and slender hairs.

The oral appendages have not been closely examined.

The first pair of gnathopoda has assumed its appearance in the adult, the antepenultimate joint having a knee-like bend near the meral articulation.

The second pair of gnathopoda has the coxal joint short and broad, the second long