

dactylos, and falls against the inner surface of the ischium, which is narrowed to receive it.

The second pair of gnathopoda (*i*) is very long and powerful, but only formed of four joints; the first or coxa is short, broad, and supports a small mastigobranchia (*i*'') which is somewhat rigid, sharp pointed, lies close against the joint, and is furnished near the distal extremity with two small, curved, converging, pointed teeth; the second joint is long and trigonate, it is probably formed by the union of the basis and ischium, but it shows no trace of an articulation, it is excavate at the base for the greater play of the oral appendages. The third joint is not half the length of the second, it is smooth and subcylindrical; the fourth is nearly equal in length to the three preceding, gradually tapers to an obtuse point, and is fringed with small spinules.

The first pair of pereopoda is moderately long and tolerably robust, the propodos being about half as long again as the carpos and nearly twice the length of the dactylos, which is subequal with the pollex. The second pair of pereopoda (*l*) is long and considerably more slender than the first pair, it has the carpos multiarticulate and much longer than the rest of the limb. The first, second, third, and fourth pairs of pereopoda carry a small mastigobranchia similar to that which exists on the second pair of gnathopoda, and like it without a branchial plume. The fifth pair of pereopoda resembles the two preceding, and like them terminates in a simple dactylos, but carries no mastigobranchia.

The pleopoda are biramose, the sixth pair (*v*), forming part of the rhipidura, is only a little longer than the telson; the margins are fringed with long hairs and the outer plate is furnished with a short, stiff spinule at the outer angle of the diæresis.

From the depths at which the specimens were taken it appears that although they live near the bottom they are not inhabitants of deep water.

*Nauticaris futilirostris*, n. sp. (Pl. CIX. fig. 1).

Carapace about one-fourth of the length of the animal; sides free from armature; dorsal surface carinated, crested and armed with two teeth on the frontal and gastric regions, and with three beyond on the rostrum, the extremity of which is elevated, with one tooth on the lower margin near the apex.

Pleon smooth, fifth somite short, sixth nearly twice its length.

Telson long and tapering.

Ophthalmopoda pyriform.

First antennæ short, robust; inner flagellum stout, outer slender.

Second antennæ as long as the animal, and furnished with a scaphocerite that is as long as the first antennæ.

Second gnathopod long and robust.

First pereopod robust, carpos distally as wide as the propodos.