

Chorismus tuberculatus, n. sp. (Pl. CX. fig. 2).

Carapace smooth, anteriorly produced to a long, slightly upturned rostrum, armed on the upper surface near the base with four teeth, and on the under surface with seven; apex bifid. Frontal margin with a strong first antennal tooth, and a small tooth at the fronto-lateral angle.

Pleon smooth, except the third somite, which dorsally carries a strong tubercle, hence the specific name.

The telson is long, tapering, and furnished with two distinct spines on the dorso-lateral margin.

Length, entire,	. . . . .	69 mm. (2.7 in.).
„ of carapace,	. . . . .	16 „
„ of rostrum,	. . . . .	24 „
„ of pleon,	. . . . .	53 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	. . . . .	9 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	. . . . .	13 „
„ of telson,	. . . . .	14 „

Habitat.—Station 145A, December 27, 1873; lat. 46° 41' S., long. 38° 10' E.; off Marion Island; depth, 310 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand. Fifteen specimens, the males appearing to predominate; none of the females bear ova. Dredged.

The main interest of this species arises from its external resemblance to the genus *Merhippolyte*, while its branchiæ approximate to those of *Spirontocaris*.

The mandibles do not exactly correspond with those of either of these two genera, nor does the second pair of gnathopoda, which carries no branch.

The rostrum is very long, and gradually curves upwards towards the apex, which terminates in a double point. Above the orbit, commencing posteriorly over the gastric region, there are four anteriorly pointed, sharp, low lying teeth, the anterior of which is in advance of the eye, and beyond it the rostrum is smooth to the apex. The lower margin is armed with six or seven teeth, which gradually increase in size and depth posteriorly. The orbit is defined by a small point or tooth at the outer canthus on the inner side of the first antennal tooth.

The ophthalmopod (fig. 2a) is pear-shaped, being smaller at the base than at the ophthalmus, and attached to the somite by a small but distinct pedicle; the ophthalmus is hemispherical, and has no distinct ocellus connected with it.

The first pair of antennæ is short, the peduncle reaching a little beyond the extremity of the eyes. The outer and more robust flagellum scarcely reaches to the extremity of the rostrum, and the inner, which is slender and filamentous, reaches a little beyond it.

The second pair of antennæ carries a strong scaphocerite, which is strengthened on the outer margin by a strong ridge, terminating in a sharp-pointed tooth that falls short