

rostrum that is nearly as long as the carapace, armed on the frontal crest with a series of twelve small spinules, and on the under surface with six minute teeth, the apex is unequally forked, having a small tooth above and a large one below. There is no tooth over the orbital region, but the first antennal tooth is produced to a short point, and at the base of the second antennæ is a sharp tooth, but none is present at the fronto-lateral angle.

The pleon is more than twice the length of the carapace, measured from the orbit to the extremity of its dorsal surface, and from the posterior dorsal surface of the carapace to the extremity of the telson. The somites of the pleon are deeper than the lateral walls of the carapace, but they lessen in height after the fourth somite, all of which, including the fifth and sixth, are rounded at the postero-lateral margin. The sixth somite is nearly twice the length of the fifth, and a little longer than the telson, which is narrow and tapers to the extremity.

The ophthalmopoda are short, the ophthalmus is orbicular, but scarcely larger in diameter than the peduncle, and possesses no ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ is short; the first joint of the peduncle is about equal in length to the two succeeding, it is excavate on the upper surface to receive the ophthalmopod, and is furnished with a stylocerite that is broad at the base, sharp pointed, and of great tenuity, reaching quite to the extremity of the joint; the second and third joints are short, the last, which is the shortest, supports two multiarticulate flagella, that are unequal in diameter, the outer being the larger, and neither longer than the peduncle.

The second pair of antennæ is about two-thirds the length of the animal, and carries a scaphocerite that is rounded at the extremity, and armed at the outer angle with a sharp tooth that reaches beyond the end of the scaphocerite, and is subequal with the length of the rostrum.

The mandible (fig. 3*d*) has the molar process and cutting margin of the psalistoma continuous and serrate. The molar process is thick, and the psalistoma thin, and at their base a two-jointed synnhipod originates.

The other oral appendages have not been examined.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 3*i*) is pediform, five-jointed and slender; the coxa supports a sharp and rigid tooth that I take to be the rudiment of a mastigobranchial appendage, and a small arthrobranchial plume; the basis is short, and supports a long and slender ephysis, that is nearly as long as the appendage to which it belongs. The next joint is long, and probably represents the ischium and meros united; the carpos is half the length of the preceding joint, and is greater in diameter distally than at the meral extremity; the propodos is long, slender, and bluntly pointed, and fringed with long hairs, as is also the carpos and meros on the inner margin.

The first pair of pereopoda is a little longer than the second pair of gnathopoda. It is slender and chelate; the ischium and meros are united by an overlapping articulation;