

The ophthalmopoda are somewhat larger than in *Atya bisulcata*, reaching nearly to the extremity of the rostrum, and have the ophthalmus not broader than the peduncle.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle subequal with the rostrum and the distal margin fringed with small, equal comb-like spinules; the stylocerite on the outer margin is equal in length with the rostrum and subequal with that of the first joint of the antenna. The second and third joints resemble those of *Atya bisulcata*, and the under surface of the third is anteriorly fringed with hairs, but not so densely as in the former species. The flagella in the type are broken, but a comparison with another specimen makes it probable that they are a little shorter than those of *Atya bisulcata*.

The second pair of antennæ is about half the length of the animal, and nearly corresponds in form with that of *Atya bisulcata*. The scaphocerite exhibits a corresponding diæresis, originating at the outer margin in front of the external tooth, and passing transversely across the squamous portion in a curved direction.

I have not disturbed the oral appendages in this species since there are only two specimens, but I assume that they differ in as small a degree from those of the typical species as do the other parts which have been fully examined.

The first two pairs of pereiopoda appear to correspond specifically with those of *Atya bisulcata*. The third pair seems to differ by the presence of a small tooth on the under and outer side of the meros, and another at the anterior and lower angle of the carpos, and the unguis of the dactylos is a more decided feature.

The fourth and fifth pairs of pereiopoda, so far as preserved, resemble the third, but are slightly more slender and the armature is more feeble.¹

The first and succeeding pairs of pleopoda offer no distinctive feature, so far as can be determined without dismemberment, from those of other species, and the telson and lateral plates of the rhipidura likewise correspond.

Atya bisulcata (Randall) (Pl. CXX.).

Atyoida bisulcata, Randall, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. viii. p. 140, pl. v. fig. 5.

" " Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., p. 540, pl. xxxiv. fig. 1.

" " Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., January 1860, p. 97.

The dorsal surface of the carapace is smooth and not carinated until near the rostrum, which is elevated in the median line and produced anteriorly to beyond the extremity of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ; it is a little longer in the male than in the female. On each side of the central carina there is a small channel that dies out just behind the orbital margin. The anterior margin of the carapace is

¹ The three posterior pairs of pereiopoda are more robust than they are represented in the figure of the whole animal (fig. 2), and correspond more nearly with the detached figure (fig. 2*m*) on the same Plate.