

rigid and armed with a small tooth. Mandible furnished with a molar process, psalistoma, and synnhipod. Second pair of gnathopoda pediform. First and second pairs of pereopoda chelate. Pleopoda biramose. Rhipidura well developed.

Caricyphus,¹ n. gen.

Carapace less than one-third the length of the animal, dorsally smooth and anteriorly produced to a small, sharp-pointed rostrum. The fronto-lateral angle is produced to a small tooth.

The pleon is long, the first three somites are as deep as the carapace and the succeeding ones are narrow and slender. The third somite is large, dorsally produced in the middle, and abruptly descends to the posterior margin, where it articulates with the fourth somite at a right angle with the preceding somites.

The telson is long and tapering.

The ophthalmopoda are well developed.

The first pair of antennæ is biflagellate.

The second pair of antennæ carries a large scaphocerite and a long flagellum.

The mandibles are without a synnhipod.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform.

The second pair is pediform, six-jointed, and carries a long uniarticulate basephysis.

The first pair of pereopoda is chelate and carries a long, flat, uniarticulate basephysis. The second pair is a little larger than the first, chelate, and supports a similar basephysis. The third pair is simple, slender, subequal in length, and also bears a similar basephysis. The fourth and fifth pairs resemble the third in form and size, but do not carry a basephysis.

The pleopoda are biramose.

The terminal pair forms part of the rhipidura and is biramose, the branches being subequal with the extremity of the telson.

Geographical Distribution.—There are four or more species, and they range from the central area of the Pacific to the China Seas.

Observation.—They are evidently the young of some unrecognised form. The specimens were few, generally one of each species, and at this stage the mandibles are without a synnhipod. The pleonic hump is suggestive of a comparison with the genus *Tozeuma*.

Caricyphus cornutus, n. sp. (Pl. CXXI. fig. 2).

The carapace is about one-fifth the length of the animal and is anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is sharp pointed and armed on the upper surface with two sharp teeth.

¹ καρίς, κυφός.