

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum broken off subequal with the peduncle of the first pair, and carries a scaphocerite that is subequal with the same.

The oral appendages have not been examined.

All the pereopoda are broken off excepting the posterior pair, which is short and robust, and carries a long and slender basepysis, which is also preserved attached to the third pair.

The pleopoda are biramose; the sixth pair is longer than the telson, and has the outer branch armed with a small tooth at the outer distal angle.

Caricyphus turgidus, n. sp. (Pl. CXXI. fig. 5).

Carapace one-fourth the length of the animal, dorsally produced anteriorly to a short, sharp, smooth rostrum. Third somite of the pleon posteriorly produced to a small hunch; sixth somite subequal with the two preceding.

Telson half the length of the sixth somite.

Ophthalmopod clavate, half the length of the carapace.

Length, entire,	8 mm. (0.3 in.)
„ of carapace,	1.8 „
„ of rostrum,	0.3 „
„ of pleon,	6.2 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	1.3 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	2 „
„ of telson,	1.3 „
„ of ophthalmopod,	1 „
„ of scaphocerite,	2 „

Habitat.—January 9, 1875, China Sea, off Luzon; surface.

The carapace is scarcely one-fourth the length of the animal, and anteriorly projects to a sharp-pointed rostrum that is scarcely one-third the length of the ophthalmopod; it is slightly elevated on the frontal crest, but not adorned with teeth, and over the cardiac region there is a small papilla in the median line.

The pleon has the anterior two somites subequal in length on the dorsal surface, but laterally the second is much longer than the first. The third somite is dorsally as long as the preceding two, and posteriorly projects to a small and angular hunch; the lateral margins are subequal in length with the dorsal but not parallel to it, the anterior portion being deep and convex, and the posterior narrow, concave, and parallel with the dorsal surface. The fourth somite articulates with the third at right angles, and is subequal in length; the fifth is shorter and narrower, and the sixth is long, slender, and subequal with the preceding two.