

first pair is shorter than the second and carries a longer basephysis. The three terminal pairs of pereopoda are subcylindrical and terminate in a styliform dactylos; they all carry a basephysis, which gradually decreases posteriorly, and each a mastigobranchial appendage, except the posterior pair. The mastigobranchiæ are small, but cannot be considered as rudimentary, since they carry a membranous plate that passes to a considerable distance between the branchial plumes, except the penultimate pair, which has only the rudimentary stalk. The branchiæ are long, the posterior pleurobranchial and arthrobranchial plumes being particularly so; the foliaceous plates are long and narrow.

The first two somites of the pleon are dorsally smooth and laterally broad, deep, and rounded anteriorly; the third, fourth, and fifth are dorsally produced posteriorly into a styliform tooth that is subequal in length to the next succeeding somite, against the surface of which they lie, forming a sharp carina when the animal is extended, but when the rhipidura is compressed against the ventral surface of the pereion the dorsal teeth are elevated into formidable defensive weapons. The lateral coxal plates attached to these three somites are lunate, being excavated on the anterior margin and convex on the posterior, so that they are produced to a point at the infero-anterior margin.

The pleopoda are all biramose and subfoliaceous, the inner margin of the anterior plate being furnished with a broad and flat stylamblys in the female, to which sex all our specimens belong. The posterior pair, which helps to form the rhipidura, is shorter than the telson; the inner plate is narrow and pointed, the outer is broad and carries a diæresis armed with a small tooth on the outer angle.

The telson is long, sharp, and style-like, dorsally flat and laterally compressed, with one or two obsolete spines.

The ova are large, somewhat ovate, and about one-eighth of an inch in length; they are not numerous, being about a dozen in number, and the embryo appears to quit the ovum in the Zoea condition.

*Oplophorus longirostris*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXVII. fig. 2).

Like *Oplophorus typus*, but it differs in having the rostrum nearly as long again as the carapace, having eleven teeth on the upper surface and eight on the lower, the tooth at the postero-inferior angle of the carapace pointed outwards and forwards, the scaphocerite much shorter than the rostrum, and the antero-inferior margin of the coxal plate of the first somite of the pleon slightly excavate and the inferior margin produced to a point or tooth.

The dorsal teeth on the third, fourth, and fifth somites of the pleon are posteriorly elevated. In all other points this species agrees with the type.