

margin being strengthened by a narrow ridge which terminates in a small but sharp tooth somewhat short of the distal extremity of the squamous portion; the peduncle has two joints beyond the articulation of the scaphocerite, of which the distal is the longer; the flagellum is lost.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long and robust; the ultimate joint is broken, and the penultimate is narrower than the antepenultimate, which is long, reaching as far as the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and has the inner surface for two-thirds of its length deeply excavate to leave room for the external oral appendages; the basis carries a long ephysis that reaches nearly to the distal extremity of the meros.

The first pair of pereopoda is chelate but not more robust than the second pair of gnathopoda. The second pair has the carpos and propodos longer than in the first pair. The three succeeding pairs have the ischium and meros long, broad and flattened, the carpos subcylindrical, the propodos long, and the dactylos long and styliform in the anterior two pairs and short in the posterior.

The pleopoda are biramose, the branches being flat and multiarticulate. In the first pair the inner branch is reduced to a rudimentary condition and fringed with long hairs. The posterior pair helps to form the rhipidura, and is imperfect in our only specimen.

Observations.—This species is almost quite smooth dorsally, having only a small narrow carina on the pleon and on the anterior portion of the carapace, the crest being reduced to a minimum ridge. The teeth on the third, fourth, and fifth somites are reduced to small points, but that on the third somite requires attentive observation to detect, although, when present, it is generally the most conspicuous.¹ This species is the same as that named *Meningodora mollis* by Sidney Smith, from which it appears to differ only in having more numerous denticles on the frontal crest, and in the ophthalmopoda reaching beyond the extremity of the rostrum instead of being shorter as in Smith's figure and description, but the variation is so slight that it must be considered as being specifically the same.

The specimen is laden with a number of small round ova, all of which are attached to the hairs that fringe the peduncles of the pleopoda.

Hymenodora duplex, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVI. fig. 3).

Carapace anteriorly compressed to a rostral crest, that is not elevated above the line of the dorsum, or produced beyond the level of the ophthalmopoda, and armed with seven or eight small anteriorly directed denticles. Outer canthus of the orbit well defined; the first antennal tooth reduced to a minimum condition consistent with being called a tooth; second antennal tooth not large but clearly defined, projecting obliquely

¹ The dorsal teeth are too conspicuously represented on the plate.