

the lateral walls of the carapace free from carinæ, the supraorbital teeth not so long, the flagellum of the second pair of antennæ shorter than the rostrum, and the telson longer than the sixth pair of pleopoda.

*Icotopus*,<sup>1</sup> n. gen.

Carapace dorsally smooth, anteriorly crested, produced to a long rostrum, serrate on the upper and lower margins. Frontal margin furnished with a supraorbital tooth, and with a large fronto-lateral tooth.

Pleon having the somites subequal; sixth somite a little longer than the fifth.

Telson long, tapering, and sharp pointed.

Ophthalmopoda long, pyriform.

First pair of antennæ biflagellate.

Second pair of antennæ long and slender, and supporting a foliaceous scaphocerite armed with a tooth at the distal extremity.

Gnathopoda and pereopoda formed on the same type, all being simply pediform or not chelate.

Branchiæ as in the following table:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

*Geographical Distribution.*—The only species yet known belongs to the Australian seas.

*Icotopus arcurostris*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLIV. fig. 1).

Carapace smooth, anteriorly crested, and produced to a long rostrum that is slightly arched, and armed on the upper surface with a series of teeth, and on the lower margin with a few at the distal extremity; lateral margin fringed with a few teeth posterior to the fronto-lateral angle.

Pleon dorsally smooth; telson longer than the sixth somite.

Ophthalmopoda pyriform, half the length of the rostrum.

First pair of antennæ shorter than the rostrum.

Second pair of antennæ as long as the animal.

Appendages of the pereion gradually increasing in length posteriorly until the posterior pair, which is not quite so long as the preceding.

<sup>1</sup> *εικόσ*, like; *ποῦς*, foot.