

*Amphion provocatoris*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLVIII.).

On the 7th of May 1876, in the Atlantic, south of the Azores, the largest and apparently most mature specimen in the collection was taken. It differs from all the larger specimens that were taken in the Pacific, by having no rostral tooth on the frontal margin of the carapace, by having the fronto-lateral angles anteriorly produced to large dimensions, and in having a tooth on the dorsal surface corresponding with the gastric region.

The carapace is long, narrow, and decreases slightly towards the posterior extremity, it is half as long again as the pleon, including the telson, which equals the length of the sixth somite.

Length, entire, . . . . .	27 mm. (1.1 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	15 „
„ of pleon, . . . . .	12 „
„ of third somite of pleon, . . . . .	1 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	2 „
„ of telson, . . . . .	3 „

The dorsal surface of the carapace has the frontal margin nearly straight, and shows a minute ocellus in the median line, behind which, halfway between the epistoma and the frontal margin, stands a laterally compressed, dorsally erect and anteriorly pointed, well-developed tooth. On the outer angle of the frontal margin stands an anteriorly directed tooth that forms the inner canthus of the orbit, which exists on the outer side in the form of a small emargination, the outer angle of which is rounded, beyond which the margin slopes gradually to the fronto-lateral angle, which is defined by a strong tooth, from which point the dorso-lateral margin, with a slight curve gradually narrows to the posterior extremity of the pereion. The infero-lateral margin from the latero-frontal tooth curves inwards and downwards just behind the oral appendages, and then recedes upwards and backwards in a line corresponding with the dorso-lateral margin of the carapace.

The pleon is narrow and gradually tapers to the extremity of the telson, which under a high power is seen to divide into two small points, but which in the typical specimen appears to be considerably worn down. The five anterior somites of the pleon are short, while the sixth is as long as the preceding two, and the telson is subequal with the sixth.

The ophthalmopoda are short and do not reach beyond the lateral margins of the carapace; they are pyriform and supported on a slender but short pedicle that appears to articulate with its own wide somite just beneath the frontal margin of the carapace. The ophthalmus is long-ovate.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle broader at the base than at the distal extremity and appears to be uniarticulate; it carries at its extremity two flagella, the