setæ, in agreement with the figure given by Goës himself. It seemed on the whole, therefore, better to widen Boeck's definition of *Hippomedon* than to add to genera already, as many authors think, too numerous.

## Genus Cheirimedon, n. gen.

Epistome with an ascending lobe.

Mandibles with the palp set far forward, just over the molar tubercle, the third joint a little shorter than the second; molar tubercle prominent.

First Maxillæ with the inner plate carrying two plumose setæ; the palp not dilated, with several teeth on the apical border.

Second Maxillæ with the outer plate rather longer than the inner, neither of the plates armed far down the inner margin.

Maxillipeds with the palp having none of its joints elongate, fourth joint unguiform; inner plate reaching as far as the apex of the first, outer as far as the apex of the second, joint of the palp; outer plate with well-developed teeth, two at the apex spiniform.

Lower Antennæ with the peduncle elongate, fourth and fifth joints subequal.

First Gnathopods with the wrist very short, hand large, distally dilated, subcheliform.

Body with the postero-lateral angles of third pleon-segment sharply upturned.

Telson cleft.

The generic name Cheirimedon,  $\chi \epsilon i \rho$ , the hand, and  $\mu \epsilon \delta \omega \nu$ , a lord, alludes to the importance in this genus of the hand of the first gnathopods. As usual, when a genus is founded for a single species, the characters should be regarded as preliminary and liable to modification, should other closely related species be subsequently found which could be included by small changes in the original definition of the genus.

## Cheirimedon crenatipalmatus, n. sp. (Pl. XII.).

Head with a small rostrum and sharply produced lateral lobes; first two segments of the peræon short, third pleon-segment longer than any other of the segments, its postero-lateral angles sharp, greatly upturned towards the downward bending dorsal margin, the hind margin thus forming a deep cavity; the fourth pleon-segment with a deep dorsal depression, the dorsal margin acutely prolonged backwards.

Eyes not perceived, yet not certainly altogether absent.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint long, cylindrical; second and third short, narrowing distally; flagellum of twelve joints, of which the first is very long, equalling seven or eight of the following joints combined, cylindrical, slightly tapering, with only one or two filamentary cylinders in our specimen, but an appearance as if a narrow brush of them