

*Euonyx normani*, n. sp. (Pl. XIX.).

*Rostrum* rudimentary, lateral lobes of the head rounded between the upper and lower antennæ; back rounded; postero-lateral angles of the first pleon-segment rounded, of the second acute, of the third blunt, fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression, sixth with lateral ridges on the back curving a little outwards as they reach the telson, this segment on the under side being produced into a point between the peduncles of the third uropods.

*Eyes* not very distinct, apparently forming a narrow oval on the sides of the head, midway between the front and back.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint stout, subcylindrical, somewhat longer than its thickness at the base; two following joints very short, the third being deeply excavate for the brush-surface of the flagellum; the flagellum of twenty-nine joints, the first with a thick brush of cylinders in some sixteen rows, the joint equalling in length the five following united; stout spines on some of the earlier joints, stiff little cilia on all, the twenty-eight joints varying irregularly in length. Secondary flagellum of nine or ten joints, of which the first three equal the first of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First joint dilated below, gland-cone long, projecting nearly as far forwards as the distal end of the short third joint; fourth joint longer and thicker than fifth, with one or two terminal spines; fifth joint long, almost unarmed; flagellum of thirty-five joints, with very short, stout, distal cilia.

*Epistome*.—The front edge presents two curved lobes with an emargination between them, the lower lobe being much the more curved and prominent, the edge becoming straight lower down to the junction with the upper lip, the frontal portion of which is less prominent than the epistome.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting edge convex, with a small tooth above, and two small teeth behind the lower angle; secondary plate of left mandible small, strap-shaped, probably dentate at the tip; spine-row of three rather stout, curved spines, followed by small feathered setæ or cilia; the molar tubercle projecting far back, ciliated, not dentate; the articular condyle projecting far forward; the palp set well back, but not very far back as in *Orchomene* and *Lepidepecreum*, its first joint not extremely short, the second long, narrowest at the base, without constriction, since the muscles of the upper and lower portions overlap considerably; the row of spines of the upper portion begins some way from the inner margin and apically does not reach the outer margin; it is, as usual, on the outer surface of the palp; the third joint is short, narrow at base and apex, with both margins convex, on the inner one carrying twenty pectinate spines, and two near the base and outer margin. In the Plate, the outer surface of the right mandible is figured so that the spine-row and molar tubercle are not visible, and the upper tooth of the cutting edge is turned inward out of view; the spines of the second joint of the palp