

the right mandible, as in the Lysianassidæ, is without an accessory plate. From both of these groups it seems to be set far apart by the firm and definite structure of the hand and nail in the second gnathopods, and by the general shallowness of the body and side-plates.

*Valettia coheres*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIV.).

*Rostrum* rudimentary; back round, but not broad; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment acute, a little upturned; fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression, followed by a small distal hump; sixth segment dorsally ridged on either side of the telson. The commissures of the ganglionic chain stand distinctly apart; the ganglia have at each corner a globular packet of cells.

*Eyes* not observed.

*Upper Antennæ*.—Peduncle tumid, barrel-like, first joint scarcely longer than broad, but much longer than the other two united, both of these being short, but broad; the flagellum of thirteen joints in one of the pair, of fourteen in the other; the first joint subequal in length to the peduncle, tapering, with a brush of cylinders in numerous rows, the small joints that follow varying in length irregularly; the secondary flagellum slender, of four joints, which reach to the end of the second of the primary, the first of the four equalling in length the other three united.

*Lower Antennæ* subequal in length to the upper; first joint broad; gland-cone of the second joint prominent, acute; third joint short, fourth joint as long as the preceding three united, longer and stouter than the fifth, with setæ along the upper edge and a tuft at the lower distal angle; the fifth joint about as long as the first three of the fourteen joints of the flagellum, which, as in the upper antennæ, vary in length irregularly.

*Upper Lip*.—Viewed laterally, two distal lobes are seen, one set with small prickles, the other having a prominent tuft of cilia; between the two lobes a curved margin descends, which is also fringed with minute cilia.

*Mandibles* short, with a broad shaft, cutting edge narrowly produced, not convex, but divided into five sharp teeth of unequal size; secondary plate of the left mandible elongate, projecting nearly as far as the cutting edge, similarly divided into teeth, the longest tooth being slightly curved backwards; spine-row of four short spines, of which the first on the left mandible is bifurcate; molar tubercle prominent, the crown more or less dentate, with seven or eight spine-like cilia at the back and a long plumose seta; the palp set well forward, just over the molar tubercle, the first joint short, the second stout, very little longer than the third, with twelve spines on the upper part of the inner margin, the third joint distally pointed, with twelve spines on the upper part of the inner margin, most of them smaller than those of the second joint. I can find no