

*Harpinia obtusifrons*, n. sp. (Pl. LVI.).

Rostral portion of the head broadly rounded, reaching to the apices of the peduncles of the upper antennæ. The head broad at the base, longer than broad, the sides a little sinuous, with a conical plate underneath, situate outside the base of the upper antennæ; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment upturned, forming a rather long sharp tooth, the lower boundary of a deep cavity in the hind margin of the segment; the sides of the sixth segment are produced some way along the telson.

*Eyes* not perceived.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint of the peduncle bulky, widest at the base, the inner border smooth, convex, the other sinuous, with four broad distally feathered cilia at the apex; the second joint small, not twice as long as broad, with long setæ and a plumose cilium on the outer apex; the third joint much shorter and narrower, with setæ at the apex on both sides; the flagellum slender, of seven joints, the first the longest, a little shorter than the second of the peduncle; the secondary flagellum of five joints, nearly equal in thickness as well as length to the first five of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first joint is bent round at right angles to its base, with a distally narrowed process on the outer side, the piece which appears to correspond to the coalescent second joint being rounded on the outer margin, not in any way produced either conically or otherwise; the third joint is nearly as long as the fourth, it has a group of setæ on the lower part of the outer margin; the fourth joint widens distally, round the apical border armed with rows of long setæ, setiform spines, and two stronger spines, on the inner border above having a group of three small spines; the fifth joint much narrower and a little shorter, has a straight smooth inner margin, the outer convex, armed with setæ and two spines near the apex; the flagellum shorter than the peduncle, of eight joints, of which the first is the longest.

*Upper Lip* widening to a broad distal margin.

*Mandibles* with a longer trunk than in the genus *Phoxocephalus*; the cutting edge on the left mandible showing a tooth above, then a long oblique margin without prominent dentation, ending with a bidentate apex, the whole plate being itself more or less tooth-like; the secondary plate broad, widening slightly to the front edge, which is cut into six teeth, the lowest being the longest; the spine-row is long, showing amongst some accompanying cilia nine curved denticulate spines, the last a very small one; the molar tubercle appears to be rather broad, but weak in structure, and unarmed; the cutting edge on the right mandible has a tooth above, an oblique, slightly concave, almost invisibly denticulate, margin, forming at the apex a large sharp tooth, with a little one considerably in the rear below; the secondary plate is very different from that of the left mandible and much smaller, presenting below a spine-like tooth and