

*Stenopleura atlantica*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXIV.).

*Rostrum* inconspicuous, lateral lobes of the head small, somewhat pointed; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not drawn out to a point; the fourth pleon-segment with a dorsal depression.

*Eyes* high up on the sides of the head, longer than broad, large, with numerous very small ocelli.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The peduncle short, about as long as the head, the second joint thinner and shorter than the first, the third than the second; the flagellum of thirty-three joints, the first much longer than the third joint of the peduncle, carrying some cylinders, the next twelve joints short, not thick, the remainder again longer, filiform.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first three joints of the peduncle very short, the first a little expanded, gland-cone inconspicuous; the fourth joint longer than the preceding three united; the fifth shorter and thinner than the fourth, like it having groups of cilia or setules along the upper margin; flagellum filiform, of thirty-five joints.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting plate short, with widened distal margin, not curved downwards, divided into nine teeth, of which the lowest three are the largest, the lowest but two larger than the others; the secondary plate on the left mandible also short and broad, distally divided into eight teeth, none large, the lowest larger than the rest; on the right mandible no secondary plate could be clearly made out; spine-row of three strong, not smooth spines, amidst a row of cilia; on the right mandible there were only two strong spines, a difference in number which, as well as the apparent absence of a secondary plate, might possibly be due to accident, but the same difference in the number of spines of the spine-row was observed in *Dexamine flindersi*, and is noticed by Schneider in *Dexamine thea*, Boeck; the molar tubercle with twelve or thirteen rows of rather strong denticles; the first joint of the palp short, with a narrow base; the second joint large, narrowest at either end, hind margin a little concave, front very convex, with five or six slightly plumose spines along its course; the third joint much thinner than the second, but of about the same length, with five or six spines on the front margin, three at the apex, one on the surface behind near the base, and many adpressed cilia on the surface near the apex and near the front margin, beyond which some of them project.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate small, with a single plumose seta on the middle of the rounded apex; the outer plate with a small tuft of cilia at the distal end of the inner margin, the truncate distal margin carrying ten spines in two rows, five long and slender, minutely denticulate, in one row, in the other four that are shorter, but one that is long and stout, this being the next to the outermost; the spines in this second row appear to have but a single denticle or none; the second joint of the palp is long, overtopping the outer plate, with five slender spine-teeth, serrate on both edges, set