

Norman, as in the new species *Podoceropsis kermadeci*, there is a rudiment of a secondary flagellum on the upper antennæ, and the presence of this might be noted among the generic characteristics; in the neighbouring genus *Gammaropsis*, the secondary flagellum is far from rudimentary.

*Podoceropsis kermadeci*, n. sp. (Pl. CXVI.).

*Rostrum* small, lateral lobes of the head acute, not very prominent; the head and peræon-segments hairy to a certain extent.

No *Eyes* perceived.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint elongate, with nine groups of slender spines on the lower margin, the longest at the apex, and five groups on or near the upper margin; the second joint thinner, a little longer, similarly furnished, but with the spines on the lower margin longer; the third joint thinner than the second, very little shorter than the first, with eight groups of long spines on the lower margin, four or five on the upper; the flagellum of six joints, together scarcely longer than the second of the peduncle, the first as long as the three following united, and with three groups of long spines and one of spinules on the lower margin, the fifth joint short, conical, and the sixth minute, all having long apical spines. There is a mere rudiment of a secondary flagellum, with two apical setules. Some of the long spines are distally very finely pectinate.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper, the first and second joints short, placed behind and below the lateral lobes of the head, the gland-cone small, but acute, decurrent; the third joint longer than the preceding two united, distally a little dilated, with spines along the lower margin and at the apex of the upper; the fourth joint elongate and furnished like the second of the upper antennæ; the fifth joint resembling the third of the upper antennæ; the flagellum of five joints, together scarcely longer than the fifth joint of the peduncle, the first joint carrying several long spines, its length exceeding that of the other four united, the last two and especially the last being very small, all carrying spines that are long, very slender, some pectinate.

*Upper Lip*.—The broad distal margin gently and almost symmetrically emarginate, faintly ciliated.

*Mandibles* very small compared with the length of the palp. The cutting edge divided into six unequal teeth, the three at the top and the lowest small, the other two rather large. The secondary plate on the left mandible rather broad, with an edge of five teeth, the lowest the largest; the secondary plate on the right mandible feebler, with two rather long and sharp teeth and some lateral denticles; in the spine-row there are on the left mandible three, on the right two, curved denticulate spines; the molar tubercle is very prominent, narrowed at the crown, of which the denticles are small and