

*Remarks.*—The specific name is given in honour of the founder of the genus *Platophium*. The description refers to the male, except where the contrary is expressly stated. This species bears a strong resemblance to the Australian species which Mr. Haswell at first named *Cyrtophium dentatum*, and afterwards *Dexiocerella dentata*. He has very kindly sent me specimens. There are not the same number of dorsal teeth in the Australian as in the Kerguelen species.

*Platophium chelonix*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXX.).

The lateral lobes of the head small, rounded; the back rounded, dorsally broad at the middle of the peræon; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded; the fourth segment longer than any of the other segments, distinct from the fifth, and much longer than the fifth and sixth united; the pleon not quite so strongly flexed as in *Platophium danæ*. The skin having in many parts dark stellate markings or round spots, sometimes crowded together, sometimes few and far between.

*The Eyes* round, near the lateral lobes.

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint much thicker than those which follow, not much longer than broad, with some slender feathered spines on the lower margin; the second joint scarcely once and a half as long as the first, with three groups of spinules on the upper margin, six or seven of feathered spines on the lower, many of them long; the third joint thinner and a little shorter, similarly equipped; the flagellum stout like the peduncle, of four joints, together scarcely longer than the second of the peduncle, the first not quite so long as the next two united, all carrying feathered spines, spinules, and cylinders.

*Lower Antennæ* not elongate, longer than the upper. The first two joints broader than long, the gland-cone scarcely produced; the third joint subequal to the first two united, with a lateral distal lobe, and groups of spines upon this and on the lower margin; the fourth joint stout, longer than the preceding three united, widening distally, with feathered spines at six or seven points of the lower margin, and several groups of spines upon the surface and at the distal lobes; the fifth joint rather longer, similarly armed, but with the marginal spines shorter and fewer; the flagellum of three joints, the first longer than the second and third united, the three together not so long as the fourth joint of the peduncle, all tipped with strong curved spines as well as slender spines and spinules.

*Upper Lip.*—The outer plate with its distal margin rather deeply incised so as to form two somewhat narrow finely furred lobes, one slightly in advance of the other.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge divided into six teeth; the secondary plate with four small sharp teeth on the left mandible, and with a denticulate edge rather than teeth on the right, this plate being as usual slighter on the right than on the left mandible,