

stylets or uropods] are quite unequal," a character which, in view of *Chosroës*, might be included in the definition of the genus. In the expression "body much compressed" he is evidently not referring to lateral compression, but to that between the dorsal and ventral aspects of the animal, for which the more usual phrase would now be—body much depressed.

*Icilius danæ*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXIII.).

Head and peræon not compressed laterally, rostrum small, the peræon widest at the fourth and fifth segments; the seventh segment dorsally produced backwards in a central tooth or angular process; the first and second segments of the pleon produced in like manner, the fourth segment of the pleon much longer than the fifth and sixth united, but from the doubling over it of the third segment its length is not perceived until it is separated from the third segment; the first three segments have the lower margins convex, the hinder sinuous, the postero-lateral angles acute; the sixth segment broader distally than at the base, a little upturned. The skin in many parts covered with rows of little dentate scales (see fig. *gn.1*).

*The Eyes* set on the sides of the head are prominent, almost spherical, the ocelli of which they are composed being long, narrow, and very numerous.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint not so long as the head, a little longer and thicker than the second joint, the third thinner and much shorter than the second; all three carrying several groups of slender spines; of the flagellum there are fourteen unequal joints remaining, the first the longest, some, perhaps all, having long apical spines, and being a little dilated distally at the insertion of the slightly feathered spines; the secondary flagellum has a single slender joint, not so long as the first of the primary, but it appears to have one or more joints missing.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first and second joints short, the gland-cone narrow and small, not extending along the third joint; the third joint scarcely so long as the united first and second, carrying spines in pairs at two or three points; the fourth joint about three times as long as the third, with several groups of spines; the fifth joint more than once and a half as long as the fourth, with numerous groups of spines along the lower margin and along the side; of the flagellum there are thirty-eight joints remaining, those at the distal end very long and narrow, the whole number together much longer than the long peduncle.

*Upper Lip*.—There is a shallow emargination in or near the centre of the distal margin, the middle of which is smooth, but has on either side a fur of close-set short cilia directed towards it, the more remote cilia being longer and not closely set.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge with six teeth; the secondary plate with four, this plate forming a thin lamina with very sharp teeth on the right mandible, while on the