gnathopods equal in length, and the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded; he neither mentions nor figures the dorsal tooth of the seventh peræon-segment and the first two pleon-segments, and the telson, as he figures it, can scarcely be considered triangular; but the more striking peculiarities of his new species probably diverted his attention from features less notable, which in this genus happen to be very difficult to make out; that he divides the sixth joint of the fifth peræopods into two in the figure is obviously due to some accident.

In the young, less than one-twentieth of an inch long, the shape is not more slender than in the parent, none of the segments are dorsally produced; the upper antennæ appear to consist of one thick joint, longer than thick, and a terminal short joint; in the gnathopods the fingers have a greater proportionate length than in the adult; the first and second peræopods have the fourth joint distally dilated, the front margin being produced into a pointed apex, within which lies a somewhat curved spine as long as the apical process, and having the side pectinate which faces the fifth joint; the long third peræopod has a broad fourth joint with the front margin smooth, ending in a small apical tooth, within which is planted a spine that projects beyond it; the much narrower fourth joint of the fourth peræopods is similarly armed; the fifth peræopods are feeble as in the adult; the rami of the pleopods, as usual at this stage of development, have only two joints, a long and a short one, the long one having a cleft spine at the upper part.

Primno latreillei, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXIX., A.).

The general outline not differing materially from that of *Primno macropa*; the last segment of the peræon is dorsally pointed behind but not strongly produced.

The Upper Antennæ (in the male) have the first joint of the peduncle as broad as long, the second very short, the third inconspicuous or absent, the flagellum of the specimen figured, consisting of one joint, slightly bent, proximally tumid, the tumid part having a small group of five short filaments at the distal end; the remainder of the joint tapering, crossed by numerous lines indicating the future joints. In fig. *a.s.C.*, from another specimen, the second joint of the peduncle is more distinct, the flagellum with the tumid part forming the first joint, the remainder tapering, indistinctly divided into about eighteen small joints. In the female these antennæ are nearly as in *Primno guerini*.

The Lower Antennæ are shorter and thinner than the upper, the three free joints of the peduncle short, not longer than broad; the flagellum in the specimen figured consisting of one joint, long, curved, narrowing in the distal half, but not to a sharp point; the internal appearance in these as in the upper antennæ indicated a future resolution into numerous joints, and perhaps the surface is marked with rings as in the upper pair, but on the glassy skin this could not be made out with certainty.