

angles of the abdominal segments (fig. 11) are pectinated with small spines, and the caudal setæ are finely aculeated along their whole length; the last abdominal segment in the *female* is very short—almost obsolete—and the distal margins of the last two segments are fringed with delicate spines. The caudal laminae are about as broad as long, the principal setæ considerably longer than the abdomen, and finely aculeated throughout.

Two or three specimens only found in a gathering from Betsy Cove, Kerguelen Island.

Pontostratiotes,¹ n. gen.

Anterior antennæ (Pl. XLIV. fig. 4) ten-jointed; posterior (fig. 5) two-branched, the inner branch four-jointed, springing from the apex of the first joint of the main branch. Mandible very strongly toothed (fig. 6), and bearing a large two-branched palp. Maxilla (fig. 7) stout, bearing numerous stout marginal setæ; first foot-jaw (fig. 8) short and stout, divided into several marginal setiferous processes; second foot-jaw (fig. 9) slender, two-jointed (?), bearing numerous setæ on the apex and inner margin, without a terminal claw. Swimming feet of the first four pairs two-branched, all branches three-jointed (fig. 10); fifth pair (fig. 11) one-branched, three-jointed, not foliaceous. Carapace armed with several excessively long and strongly-toothed spines, which are directed backward; anterior antennæ likewise provided with numerous, variously-shaped, spine-like processes.

Pontostratiotes abyssicola, n. sp. (Pl. XLIV. figs. 1-11).

Length, 1-15th of an inch (1.6 mm). The head is extended on the ventral aspect into a strong triangular process, and laterally, just below the base of each anterior antenna, has a stout, slightly curved spine projecting almost at a right angle from the body; the posterior part of the head and anterior part of the thorax have three pairs of very long, strong, and sharply-pointed spines, which are marginally pectinated with numerous sharp tooth-like prickles. The first pair of these spines (fig. 3, *a, a*) arises from near the posterior border of the head, at some distance from the middle line of the body, and projects backwards to about the second or third abdominal ring; the second pair (*b, b*) arises on a level with the first pair, but from the lateral aspect of the body, and projects backwards to a point slightly behind the apices of the first pair; the third pair (*c, c*) springs from the sides of the first thoracic somite, and being of equal length with the anterior spines, extends proportionately further backwards; the posterior borders of the thoracic and abdominal segments are strongly and irregularly toothed, especially on the dorsal aspect. Anterior antennæ about two-thirds the length of the cephalothorax, ten-jointed, the first two joints nearly

¹ πόντος, sea; στρατιώτης, a soldier.