

elongate-ovate, equal in length to the last three abdominal segments, inner margin ending in a small spine-like seta; two setæ on external margin, and two at apex. Eyes contiguous. In the *male* the posterior angle of each abdominal segment is produced into a minute tooth; the segments are not marginally serrated, but the last three bear median crests, which are minutely serrated at the extremities.

Habitat.—Off St. Vincent, Cape Verde, April 26, 1876; in lat. 13° 50' S., long. 151° 49' E. (Station 181).

This I know only from two or three imperfectly observed specimens, but the characters are so well marked as to leave no doubt of its specific distinctness.

5. *Saphirina opalina*, Dana (Pl. XLIX. figs. 3–6).

Saphirina opalina, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped. (1852), p. 1254, pl. lxxxviii. fig. 4.
 ,, *thomsoni*, Lubbock, Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xxiii. p. 186, pl. xxix. fig. 22, 23.

Female.—Anterior antennæ five-jointed, clothed with very short setæ; terminal claw of posterior antenna suddenly much narrower than the joint to which it is attached. Abdomen short and broad, five-jointed, all the joints of about equal length, first and last narrower than the rest, second, third, and fourth, strongly lunated, with acute tips. Caudal lamellæ subquadrangular, about as long as broad, internal apical angle produced into a large triangular spine, distal margin three or four times sinuated, with sharp points of separation. Inner branch of the fourth pair of feet half as long as the outer branch.

Habitat.—Both specimens figured in the plate were taken amongst the Philippine Islands; Professor Dana's and Sir John Lubbock's were from the tropical Atlantic.

Judging from the peculiarities of the posterior antennæ and caudal lamellæ, there can be no doubt that both the figured specimens belong to the same species; but in the very imperfect separation of the joints of the antennæ and limbs in the smaller specimen, the imperfect subdivision of the first cephalothoracic segment, and still more in the presence of only four (instead of five) abdominal rings, I am disposed to think we have indications of an earlier stage of growth. It is probable also that the example described by Dana—having the body composed only of eight joints—was not fully grown. The thorax of the larger specimen was lost in the process of dissection, and thus escaped observation, and the caudal setæ were broken or imperfect.

The antennæ and abdomen, figured at 4 *a* and 5 *a*, seem to be those of a male *opalina*, and belong to a specimen taken in the same locality as the rest. If the antenna be not malformed, it is a very peculiar one; the difference of the abdominal segments may also be a sexual one.