

6. *Nogagus murrayi*, n. sp. (Pl. LV. fig. 1).

Length, 16-100ths of an inch (4 mm.). Cephalothorax ovate, much longer than broad, and nearly thrice as long as the abdomen; frontal margin rounded, lateral margins somewhat sinuous, posterior angles moderately produced backwards and rounded off. First abdominal (genital) segment about as long as broad, margins round; angles not at all produced nor acute. Two posterior abdominal segments much broader than long, the last pentagonal in shape, and produced backwards between the caudal lamellæ into two obtuse points; caudal lamellæ about as broad as long, subquadrate, each bearing four finely plumose setæ.

Taken in the open sea off Rio de Janeiro, and in the North Atlantic (about lat. 25° N.), April 28, 29, 1876. Very similar to *Nogagus errans*, Kröyer, which, however, differs decidedly in the shape of the last abdominal and two posterior thoracic segments.

Family II. DICHELESTIDÆ.

Hessella,¹ n. gen.

Body much elongated, cylindrical; cephalothorax not much more tumid but longer than the abdomen, which terminates in two blunt adpressed lobes, each bearing three small setæ. Anterior antennæ very small, indistinctly five-jointed (Pl. LV. fig. 10), and densely setose; posterior (fig. 11) small, but stout and hamate. Four pairs of swimming feet, the branches all biarticulate, first and second pairs (fig. 12) two-branched, third and fourth (fig. 13) one-branched.

Hessella cylindrica, n. sp. (Pl. LV. figs. 9-13).

One specimen only taken off Zamboanga.

The species most nearly approaching this seems to be *Clavella tenuis*, Heller, the general characters of some of the appendages being very similar to those of *Hessella*; but the proportions of head, thorax, and abdomen are widely different, as also are the antennæ. I was unable to find any mouth-organs.

Family III. CHONDRACANTHIDÆ.

Chondracanthus, De la Roche.

Two pairs of foot-jaws, prehensile, the third nearly rudimentary. Appendages of thorax representing the feet, in form digitated, but not articulated, and not setiferous lobes or tubercles, oviferous tubcs very short, broad and flattened (Baird).

¹ Named after M. Fesse of Grest, author of numerous memoirs on parasitic Crustacea.