

Description.—One specimen only of this form, a female, is found in the collection, mounted in Canada balsam on a glass slide. The specimen measures in length 9 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXVII. fig. 5) is somewhat short, though perhaps a trifle more slender than in *Stylocheiron suhmii*, the posterior division being rather more elongate in proportion to the anterior.

The carapace appears relatively smaller than in the last species, exhibiting for the rest a very similar form. The anterior part is slightly keeled above, and juts out as a rather short but acute rostral projection.

The caudal segments are, as in the other species, quite smooth above, and provided with well-defined, though not very large, rounded epimera. The last segment is scarcely longer than the preceding, and would seem to lack the preanal spine.

The eyes are considerably larger than in *Stylocheiron suhmii*, and greatly compressed, expanding at the end, with the cornea remarkably narrow, oblong, and but slightly contracted in its upper part.

The antennular peduncle is exceedingly slender and elongate, more so even than in the last species, and appreciably exceeds the carapace in length. The flagella are somewhat longer than the peduncle, and very slender, filiform, both of them five-jointed and equal in length.

The antennal scale reaches a little beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and exhibits a certain resemblance to that in *Stylocheiron suhmii*, though possibly a trifle broader. The flagellum is prodigiously elongate, perhaps several times as long as the body, the peduncle alone having more than twice the length of the carapace, with the outer joint exceedingly narrow and linear.

The second pair of legs exhibit a structure very similar to that in *Stylocheiron suhmii*, but are relatively still more produced, exceeding, when fully stretched, the whole body in length.

The caudal fan would seem to differ from that of the last species in a more elongate form of the uropoda, projecting appreciably, as they do, beyond the tip of the telson. Both of the terminal plates are about equal in length.

Habitat.—The above described specimen was obtained at the surface of the sea, in the following locality :—

Date.	Locality.
December 14, 1873.	South of Cape of Good Hope.

The species also occurs in the Mediterranean, since a few specimens were taken by myself, at Messina, in the year 1876.