

females (one of which has been mounted on a glass slide) and a broken male specimen, which I thought it right to dissect for anatomical purposes. The length of the adult female is 10 mm., that of the male about the same.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXV. figs. 1, 2) is much more slender and elongate than in the typical species, and somewhat resembling that generally met with in the species of *Mysis*; the anterior division being very slightly dilated and about half as long as the posterior.

The integuments exhibit a peculiar, and, as it were, squamous sculpturing, most conspicuous on the ocular pedicles and the basal parts of the several limbs.

The carapace is comparatively small and narrow, contrary to what is found in the typical species, not nearly covering the whole surface of the trunk, two segments of which are exposed behind. It has, moreover, the posterior edge evenly emarginate in the middle, and tapers anteriorly in such manner that its most anterior part does not exceed in breadth the first caudal segment. The frontal margin juts out in the middle between the eyes as an acute triangular projection, and forms, moreover, on either side, a similar triangular lobe, projecting between each of the eyes and the base of the antennæ. The antero-lateral corners (see fig. 3) are rather broad and acuminate at the tip, and the inferior margins of the carapace form at the side of the oral parts a very conspicuous sinus.

The tail is rather slender, cylindrical, though slightly tapering posteriorly. The first segment exhibits in the female, as in the preceding species, on either side, a narrow elliptical vaulted plate or epimeron, and the last segment is rather elongate, about as long as the two preceding segments taken together.

The eyes are much narrower than in the preceding species, almost cylindrical, with the cornea scarcely at all expanded, and not fully occupying the outer half of the eye. The ocular pigment is of the usual dark hue.

The antennular peduncle (fig. 4) is less robust, with the second joint quite of a normal form, the last regularly cylindrical, scarcely at all dilated at the end. The outer flagellum has a similar lamellar expansion at its base to that of the typical species, and the male appendage would also seem to be quite similar.

The antennal scale (see fig. 5) exhibits an appearance very nearly agreeing with that in *Anchialus typicus*, but is a trifle larger, having the denticle of the outer corner distinctly developed, as also the marginal setæ much coarser. A suture is seen to run across the scale in close proximity to the inner corner, marking off an obtusely triangular terminal articulation, to which seven of the marginal setæ are affixed. The proximal part of the flagellum projects, as in the preceding species, considerably beyond the scale, but has the terminal joint comparatively larger than in that form, and the basal spine would seem to be somewhat smaller and quite smooth.

The oral parts, though developed upon the same type as in the preceding species, still exhibit in their structural details well-marked specific differences.