

since in most respects it would seem to agree pretty well with that genus. The telson, it is true, has the apex not entire as in the typical species, *Mysidopsis didelphys*; but there is another species, undoubtedly belonging to this genus, viz., *Mysidopsis angusta*, which likewise has the telson cleft at the tip, although the borders of the incision in that species are smooth, and not spinulose.

*Description.*—Of the present form only a single mutilated specimen, an adult female, was found in the collection. It has a length of about 8 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXV. fig. 21) is comparatively slender, about as in the northern form *Mysidopsis angusta*, but with the anterior division somewhat more dilated.

The carapace, as in the other species of this genus, is rather small, not nearly covering the whole of the trunk, the two posterior segments of which appear almost wholly exposed behind. Its anterior third is marked off by a well-defined cervical impression, and is slightly arched above. The frontal margin forms only a very slight angular projection in the middle, and the antero-lateral corners are obtusely rounded.

The caudal segments are all regular cylindrical, and the last of them somewhat longer than the rest.

The eyes are comparatively large and slightly flattened, with the cornea much expanded and deeply emarginate above. The ocular pigment is of the usual dark hue.

The antennular peduncle does not attain any considerable length, and exhibits the usual structure. Both of the flagella were broken near their bases.

The antennal scale (fig. 22) projects only beyond the antennular peduncle by about one-fourth of its length, and exhibits a narrow lanceolate form, with both margins setiferous throughout their whole length. The apical articulation is rather small, and bears four of the marginal setæ. The proximal part of the flagellum is much shorter than the scale, and has the middle joint largest. The terminal part was broken in the specimen examined.

Of the legs only one of the second pair remains in the specimen. Its structure would seem to agree perfectly well with that in the other species, except that the joints are somewhat less expanded.

The two posterior pairs of incubatory lamellæ composing the marsupial pouch are seen in the fig. 21; the anterior rudimentary pair would seem to have been thrown off along with the corresponding legs.

The caudal limbs do not exhibit any peculiarities in their structure.

The telson (see fig. 23) is somewhat shorter than the last caudal segment, and exhibits the usual triangular form, being broadest at the base and tapering rapidly toward the apex, with the lateral edges almost straight, and armed on either side with close upon sixteen small denticles, disposed throughout their whole length. The apex is not, as in