

The head is broader than long, with very large laterally placed eyes; there is a long spatulate rostrum which projects beyond the end of the second joint of the antennules; on either side of this the anterior margin of the head is depressed for the articulation of the antennules, the antero-lateral margins being again salient, though not projecting so far as the rostrum. The head as well as the rest of the body is very convex.

The width of the body gradually increases up to the third segment of the thorax, thence onwards it does not greatly diminish, so that the body has a cylindrical elongate form.

The first two segments of the thorax are about equal in length; the three succeeding segments progressively diminish in length; the two last segments are again rather longer. The first four have their antero-lateral margin prolonged into a truncated process and the postero-lateral margin also; the margins of all the segments as well as of the abdominal shield are fringed with scattered hairs. The epimera of all the thoracic segments, with the exception of the first, are visible on a dorsal view; in the second, third, and fourth segments the epimera are bilobed (see fig. 2), in the remaining segments they are unilobate.

The abdominal shield is subpentagonal and terminates in a short blunt process.

The *antennules* (fig. 4) have a long flagellum composed of a considerable number of joints; the peduncle consists of four joints; the first is stout and rounded, the second shorter and more slender, the third of about the same length as the second but more slender, the fourth very small.

The *antennæ* are broken off at the third joint in both specimens; the third joint is short, but longer than the two preceding; it is furnished with an articulated scale on the outer side (see fig. 5).

The *mandible* has a three jointed palp.

The *thoracic appendages* (fig. 3) are all similar to each other; the two first joints are stout and rather short, the third is shorter, and the fourth is as stout and of about the same length as the first two; the terminal joint of the limb is very short and biunguiculate.

The under surface of the abdomen (in the female) is entirely covered by the convex operculum.

The *uropoda* are defective, or may possibly be wanting, as there was no trace of them in either specimen.

This species agrees with *Jæra* in the general form of the body, and in the non-prehensile character of the first thoracic appendages.

On the other hand, it agrees with *Janira* in the multiarticulate flagellum of the antennules, and in the presence of a rudimentary exopodite to the antennæ.

It would be no escape from the difficulty to assign this species to the genus *Ianthe*, since the latter appears to be hardly distinguished from *Jæra*, except by the great length of the uropoda, which are like those of *Janira*; and these appendages are, as has