

The ophthalmopod is long, subcylindrical, and has the ophthalmus scarcely larger than the peduncle.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle as long as the rostrum, and carries two small subcylindrical flagella.

The second pair is biramose, the scaphocerite being longer but not broader than the incipient flagellum. The oral appendages have not been determined, but the pereopoda are subequally developed; each of the three anterior pairs has an incipient chela, while the last two are simple, and each pereopod, like the gnathopoda, carries a long, well-developed basephysis.

The pleopoda are all in an incipient condition, except the posterior pair, which forms the outer plates of the rhipidura, and these are long, slender, and cylindrical.

Another specimen very similar in form was taken in the Pacific on the 17th of July 1875, at Station 254; lat. $35^{\circ} 13' N.$, long. $154^{\circ} 43' W.$

The form represented on Pl. XLVII. fig. 1, was taken in the North Atlantic, April 29, 1876.

Its length is about 10 mm. (0.4 in.), and yet in some features it appears to belong to a younger stage than either of the preceding, as will be seen by the following description:—

The rostrum is as long as the carapace and is studded throughout its whole length with small tooth-like points, and flanked on each side at the base, just over the antennal region and within the frontal margin, with a long and strong tooth. The fronto-lateral angle of the carapace is also produced to a strong spine-like tooth, and the lateral walls are produced posteriorly beyond the pereion. The pleon has each somite dorsally armed with a strong tooth, of which that on the second somite is much the largest, and is studded with small denticles similar to those on the rostrum; the others are sharp-pointed and smooth, that on the sixth somite being longer than any, except that on the second.

The telson is long and slender, dorsally flat, forked at the extremity, and furnished on each side with a small denticle.

The ophthalmopoda are well developed and pear-shaped.

The first pair of antennæ has a three-jointed peduncle, and supports two long and slender flagella that reach a little beyond the extremity of the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ carries a broad and well-developed scaphocerite, and a long and slender flagellum that equals in length two-thirds of the animal, or twice that of the rostrum.

The two pairs of gnathopoda are developed as simple pediform appendages, and the first three pairs of pereopoda (fig. 1 *k*) are immaturesly chelate, the dactylos being produced more in the character of an immature joint, rounded and blunt at the apex: the pollex