

shorter, by the small tooth corresponding with the outer limit of the second pair of antennæ being situated behind the frontal margin of the carapace, but most decidedly by the different formation of the ventral portion of the pereion. In the female (fig. 1" ♀) the calcified tubercles that carry the oviducts are large and hirsute, and a transverse, lunate, nearly vertical plate lies behind them; posterior to this the processes of the coxæ of the fourth pair of legs project nearly to the median line; behind which is a broad shield-like thelycum, and then comes a transverse bar that defines the posterior extremity of the pereion.

In the male there is a heart-shaped process in the median line between the fourth pair of legs (fig. 1" ♂), then a transverse bar supported by a nodular process in the median line, and posterior to this the enlarged coxæ of the fifth pair of pereiopoda, that support the vas deferens, nearly meet in the median line. The petasma is long, narrow when folded, and hooked to its fellow at the base, is nodulated, and furnished with small hairs at the extremity.

The branchiæ are of generic value, but the mastigobranchial plates are long, narrow, semi-forked at the extremity, and fringed with hairs.

*Haliporus obliquirostris*, Spence Bate (Pl. XLI. fig. 2).

*Haliporus obliquirostris*, Sp. B., *loc. cit.*

Rostrum elevated obliquely from the orbital margin of the carapace, armed with six or seven teeth on the upper surface, of which the last two are on the gastric region; none on the lower surface. Pleon laterally compressed, carinated from the anterior portion of the fourth somite, and terminating in a small tooth at the posterior extremity of the sixth somite. The ophthalmopod is short, being about half the length of the rostrum, and the ophthalmus is orbicular.

The first pair of antennæ carries a prosartema that is not so long as the ophthalmopod, and on the outer margin a short stylocerite which is scarcely as long as the eye, and a strong tooth arms the outer distal angle. The second joint is quite as long as the first, the third is short, and the flagella are rather more than twice the length of the peduncle.

The second pair carries a long and slender flagellum that is nearly three times the length of the animal; in one of the specimens it is spirally coiled, it having probably been injured, and is now undergoing renewal. The scaphocerite tapers distally and has a small tooth on the outer margin near the extremity. The synnhipod of the mandible reaches to the distal extremity of the last joint of the peduncle of the second pair of antennæ.

The first pair of gnathopoda carries an ephysis that is about half the length of the meros, and is shorter and stouter than the second, which is long, slender, pediform and hirsute, and supports a rudimentary ephysis.