

Second pair furnished with a long and sharp-pointed scaphocerite.

First pair of pereopoda chelate.

Pleopoda biramose, ultimate pair unequally branched, shorter than the telson.

Observations.—From every point of view this genus is truly Macruran, having the three great and original characters of a long pleon with well-developed pleopoda, a large powerful rhipidura, and a well-developed scaphocerite attached to the second pair of antennæ.

On the other hand the carapace is broad and depressed, and a longitudinal angular ridge traverses it from the orbit to the posterior angle; beyond which on the ventral surface the carapace is bent inwards after the manner in the Brachyura. I have therefore placed this genus here as belonging to the Aberrantia of this division, thereby assuming that eventually it may be shown to be the young of some genus of the Anomura.

Zoontocaris galathææ, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXV. fig. 3).

Carapace broad, depressed, anteriorly produced to a long rostrum, broad at the base and tapering to the apex; posterior lateral angle produced to a long and slender pointed process, flanked on each side by a row of teeth that meet beneath its base. Pleon narrow; fifth somite produced to a tooth on each postero-lateral angle. Telson broad, flat, and distally produced to two long pointed processes.

Length, ¹ entire,	6 mm. (0.24 in.).
„ of rostrum,	2 „
„ of carapace,	1.5 „
„ of pleon,	4.5 „
„ of telson,	1 „
„ of fork of telson,	0.8 „
„ of sixth somite,	0.9 „
Breadth of carapace,	2 „
„ of pleon,	0.8 „

Habitat.—Off Cape Howe, Australia (Young).

Numerous specimens were taken but that figured and described appears to be the most advanced. They were associated with *Lucifer*, *Oodeopus*, and *Gonerichthys*.

The carapace is short in the median dorsal line, and, measured from the centre of the interorbital space to the posterior margin, it is less than one-fourth of the entire length of the animal. Anteriorly it is produced, unevenly but continuously narrowing from a broad base to the apex, forming a rostrum equal in length to the carapace in the median line. The lateral margins are posteriorly produced to long, pointed, tooth-like processes, and have the margins at their base armed with spine-like teeth that meet beneath the large wing-like processes. The carapace on the dorsal median line recedes

¹ Except when stated otherwise, the measurements are taken in the median line, and the entire length means the length from a point corresponding with the frontal margin of the carapace to the extremity of the telson.