

Second pair of antennæ long, slender, and furnished with a long, narrow and pointed scaphocerite.

Mandible having the molar process cylindrical, without a psalistoma, but furnished with a slender three-jointed synhipod.

Second pair of gnathopoda very long, straight, projecting beyond the rostrum, four-jointed, the coxa carrying a short, almost rudimentary, mastigobranchia.

First pair of pereiopoda chelate, robust; carpos long, and articulating with the propodos in the middle. Second pair long and slender, minutely chelate; carpos long and multiarticulate. Posterior three pairs of pereiopoda simple, unguiculate, and fringed with spinules.

Pleopoda biramose, foliaceous; terminal pair having the outer ramus furnished with a diæresis.

The branchial arrangement corresponds closely with that of *Merhippolyte agulhasensis*, but there is an additional plume, as seen in the following table:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	r	r	r	r	r	...
					h	i	k	l	m	n
										o

Geographical Distribution.—Southern area of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Observations.—This genus may easily be recognised by such external features as the great length of the second pair of gnathopoda, and the small movable spine attached to the postero-inferior margin of the sixth somite of the pleon. From the appearance of Milne-Edwards' figure (*loc. cit.*, pl. xxv. fig. 8) I am inclined to believe that *Hippolyte marmoratus* of Olivier, Lamarck, and Milne-Edwards, and perhaps also *Hippolyte aculeatus* of Fabricius and Sabine, may belong to this genus.

Nauticaris marionis, n. sp. (Pl. CVIII.).

Carapace dorsally crested, laterally smooth, having no supraorbital, antennal, or hepatic tooth; produced to a strong laterally compressed rostrum, which is anteriorly deep, armed on the upper margin with from eight to twelve teeth, the posterior three of which stand upon the frontal crest posterior to the orbital notch, and with three upon the lower margin.

The ophthalmopoda are pyriform.

The first pair of pereiopoda is robust, the second pair slender and longer than the first, the carpos being long and numerously articulate.

The pleon is dorsally smooth and unarmed. Fifth somite short, and armed at its postero-inferior angle with a sharp pointed movable spine.

Telson tapering.