

stylocerite that is co-equal with the joint in length; the second and third joints are short, cylindrical, and fringed with hairs, supporting at the distal extremity two slender flagella that are subequal in length.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that does not extend to half the length of the rostrum, and a flagellum that is about half as long again as the animal.

The mandible has the psalistoma well developed, and the synnhipod has the distal joint of greater diameter than the basal.

The other oral appendages offer no marked features to distinguish them from those of the other species.

The first pair of gnathopoda corresponds in general with the preceding, but has the three terminal joints distinguishable from each other, and the podobranchial plume is reduced to a rudimentary condition. The second pair is tolerably robust, has the basephysis well developed and the rigid plate at the base ovate.

The pereopoda are slender and rather short. The first pair has the carpos on the right side longer than on the left. The second pair has the appendage on the left side shorter and more robust than that on the right. The posterior three pair have the spines on the meros few and distant; the propodos is considerably longer than the carpos, and the dactylos is long, slender, sharp-pointed, and furnished at the base with several small spines. These three pairs of pereopoda diminish in length posteriorly.

The first pair of pleopoda has the inner and anterior branch in the male developed in the form of an ovate, membranous petasma.

The rest of the animal offers nothing very conspicuous to distinguish it from others of the genus.

The male is more slender and smaller than the female, being only about two-thirds of its length, and the rostrum is proportionately longer, being about one-third the total length of the animal in the female, and half the length in the male.

*Nothocaris ocellus*, n. sp. (Pl. CXIV. fig. 3).

Carapace having the dorsal surface posterior to the gastric region smooth, anteriorly depressed, and laterally compressed into a carina that commences on the gastric region and is produced anteriorly to a long rostrum, which is armed on the upper margin with two small spines at the posterior extremity, five or six conspicuous teeth, and six or seven considerably smaller extending to the apex; on the lower margin there are six small teeth near the apex, and the posterior portion is smooth and fringed with long hairs.

Ophthalmopoda short, pyriform, having a distinct ocellus posterior to the ophthalmus.