

is smooth and free from teeth, excepting two or three small points near the apex. The frontal margin is furnished with a tooth at the outer angle of the orbit corresponding with the position of the first antennal tooth, beyond which there appears to be no other tooth.

The pleon has the somites subequal, the sixth being cylindrical, a little longer and narrower than, but not so deep as, the fifth and preceding somites. The third somite carries a tooth at the posterior extremity of the dorsal surface that is as long as the sixth somite or as the telson, which tapers to a sharp point.

The ophthalmopoda are about one-fourth the length of the rostrum, slightly pear-shaped and about half as thick as long.

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 1*b*) has the first joint a little longer than the ophthalmopoda, the second and third very short, cylindrical, and supporting two slender flagella that reach nearly to the extremity of the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 1*c*) has the second joint of the peduncle produced to a sharp tooth at the inner distal extremity, and carries a long and trigonal scaphocerite, the distal extremity of which runs to a sharp point, the outer margin being armed near the middle with three strong sharp teeth, and the inner fringed with recurved teeth and fine ciliated hairs. The third joint is obliquely articulated on the inner side of the second; it is cylindrical, and articulates at its extremity with the fourth joint, which carries at its extremity a long and slender flagellum, the basal articuli of which are fused together for a distance equal to about half the length of the scaphocerite.

The oral appendages have not been examined, as the specimen is a solitary one and the species of the genus that are known are not numerous.

The first pair of pereopoda is slender and styliiform, and carries a basephysis. The second pair is scarcely as long as the first, more robust, and terminates in a well-developed chela of which the propodos is thick and the fingers shorter than the palm; this pair also appears to be furnished with a basephysis. The third and fourth pairs are slender, longer than the preceding, terminate in a rather long and slender dactylos, and carry a rudimentary basephysis. The fifth pair shows no evidence of a basephysis and terminates in a dactylos that is shorter than those of the preceding pairs.

The pleopoda are biramose; those of the sixth pair are subequal in length and do not reach beyond the distal extremity of the telson.

*Thalassocaris stimpsoni*, n. sp. (Pl. CXVII. fig. 2).

Carapace dorsally smooth, anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is straight, laterally compressed, and about half the length of the carapace.

Pleon smooth except for a tooth on the posterior margin of the third somite. The sixth somite is a little longer and narrower than the fifth.