

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle reaching to about half the length of the rostrum, and terminates in two short, immature flagella.

The second pair of antennæ has the peduncle reaching nearly as far as the distal extremity of the eye, and has the second joint armed with a long, spine-like tooth on the outer distant angle, and on the inner with a long and slender foliaceous scaphocerite, fringed on the inner margins with long hairs. The flagellum is in an immature condition, and does not reach to the extremity of the scaphocerite.

The mandibles have no synaphipod.

The second pair of gnathopoda is six-jointed, and carries a basephysis that reaches to nearly the extremity of the meros; the succeeding joints are subequal, the terminal one being more slender than the preceding, somewhat shorter, and tipped with hairs.

The first pair of pereopoda is slender at the base, and carries a two-jointed basephysis, tipped with long hairs. It gradually increases in diameter until it reaches the broadest part at the distal extremity of the carpos, whence to the distal extremity of the palm of the propodos the width gradually lessens, and the inferior angle projects to a small point which represents the pollex, against which the longer dactylos impinges. The second pair of pereopoda, although tolerably robust, is much more slender than the first pair, and terminates in a simple dactylos; like the preceding it is furnished with a biarticulate basephysis. The following three pairs of pereopoda are more slender than the second, and terminate in a sharply pointed, simple dactylos; each pair is furnished with a biarticulate basephysis, that is slightly longer than the preceding.

The pleopoda are still in an immature condition, and are all biramose, except the first pair, which appears to be wanting. The posterior pair, which forms part of the rhipidura, has the two branches subequal but neither as long as the telson.

*Observation.*—It is almost impossible as yet to determine what may be the adult characters of the specimens of which this and the following species are the undeveloped forms.

*Oodeopus serratus*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLII. figs. 2, 3).

Carapace smooth, dorsally depressed in the gastric region, anteriorly produced to a horizontally directed rostrum that is slightly waved and serrate on the lateral margins. The orbit is excavate to the infero-lateral angle, which is produced to a small but acute point, whence the lateral margin is serrate to the posterior margin of the carapace.

The pleon is three times the length of the carapace; the first somite is dorsally smooth, the second is armed with a large laterally compressed tooth, the carina of which commences at the anterior margin and terminates at the posterior, and reaches as far as