

joint on the outer side with a long and slender tooth, and on the inner with a scaphocerite.

The appendages belonging to the pereion are in the biramose condition, and those of the pleon are as yet undeveloped, except the sixth pair, which is subequally biramose, but does not reach as far as the extremity of the telson.

Length, entire, . . . . .	7 mm. (0.3 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	1.5 „
„ of rostrum, . . . . .	2.5 „
„ of pleon, . . . . .	5.5 „
„ of dorsal tooth, . . . . .	0.5 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	1.5 „
„ of telson, . . . . .	1.5 „

*Habitat.*—New Hebrides, August 19, 1874; Cape York; Fiji Islands.

*Oodeopus longispinus*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLII. fig. 5).

Carapace one-fifth the length of the animal, dorsally smooth, and anteriorly produced to a long, horizontally straight rostrum, that has the lateral margins serrate. The orbit is not clearly defined; the fronto-lateral angle is short and the lateral margin is serrate to near the postero-lateral angle, where it becomes smooth.

The pleon has the first somite smooth, the second armed with a very long tooth, the front of which commences at the anterior margin of the somite, and the posterior margin coincides with that of the somite; the third somite terminates in a small dorsal tooth which is serrate on the upper surface; the fourth somite is also serrate towards the posterior extremity, and is produced to a small tooth; the fifth somite is serrate throughout its length and produced posteriorly to a long tooth that lies parallel with the dorsal surface of the sixth somite. The sixth somite is narrower and equal in length to the preceding two, it is dorsally smooth and posteriorly armed with a sharp, strong tooth, and on the under surface the posterior angle is also produced to a sharp tooth.

The telson (fig. 5z) is almost as long as the sixth somite, slightly increasing in width posteriorly, and has the terminal margin fringed with long spines, of which those at the lateral angles are the longer and are fringed with fine spinules.

The ophthalmus is long and somewhat reniform, and about one-fourth the length of the rostrum.

The first pair of antennæ is about half the length of the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ is furnished with a scaphocerite that is armed with a long tooth at the outer distal extremity, and is subequal in length to the first pair of antennæ.

The appendages of the pereion are in the biramose condition.