

The pleon has the first somite divided, as in the preceding species, into an anterior and posterior section, but instead of the lateral walls being compressed, the antero-lateral margin of the coxal plate is expanded outwards to an obtuse point. The second somite is likewise divided into two portions, and the coxal plate projects both anteriorly and posteriorly over the adjoining somites, the anterior margin of the former being armed with a large, strong, sharp tooth that is directed obliquely forwards. The third and fourth somites are subequal in length, dorsally smooth, and laterally compressed, the compression increasing posteriorly. The fifth somite is shorter and laterally more compressed than the preceding; it is smooth in the median line, and on each side it is dorsally armed on the posterior margin with a strong tooth. The sixth somite is cylindrical, and twice the length of the preceding somite.

The telson is subequal in length with the sixth somite, and slightly narrows posteriorly, where it terminates in a straight line fringed with short hairs.

The ophthalmopoda are pyriform, and are projected on a short stalk, the ophthalmus being of slightly greater diameter than the peduncle.

The first pair of antennæ is enlarged at the base, and gradually narrows to a cylindrical shaft that reaches beyond the rostrum, where it carries two short subequal joints; the terminal joint supports two short (broken) flagella.

The second pair of antennæ has a short flagellum that does not reach beyond the apex of the rostrum (but this is probably due to the incomplete growth of the animal), and carries a large and broad scaphocerite with parallel margins that is subequal with the length of the peduncle of the first antennæ, and is rigid on the outer margin, and distally armed with a small tooth; the inner is fringed with a series of hairs.

The pereopoda are all broken off at the extremity of the basal joints, and the ephysis are also wanting.

The pleopoda are short and in an incipient stage.

The sixth pair is subequal in length with the telson, broad and foliaceous, and except on the external margin of the outer plate fringed with hairs.

*Hectarthropus tenuis*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLIV. fig. 6).

Long and slender, carapace one-fourth of the length of the animal, anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is smooth on the lower margin, and dorsally armed with three teeth at the base.

Pleon having the fifth somite smooth; sixth somite subequal with the three preceding somites.

Telson half the length of the sixth somite.