

6. *Leucon assimilis*, n. sp. (Pl. IV.).

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body moderately slender. Carapace with the antero-lateral corners triangularly produced, dorsal crest densely serrate, three of the denticles placed near the posterior margin at some distance from the others; pseudorostral projection triangular, scarcely occupying one-fourth of the length of the carapace. Inner flagellum of antennulæ very small and knob-like. First pair of legs slender, with penultimate and antepenultimate joints subequal; second pair with terminal joint narrow and linear. Uropoda with inner branch shorter than outer, last joint scarcely half as long as first, both joints strongly spinulose on the inner edge. Length, 9 mm.

*Remarks.*—This form is very nearly allied to the northern species, *Leucon nasicus*, Kröyer, from which it may, however, be distinguished by the somewhat different form of the pseudorostral projection, which is comparatively shorter and simply triangular, not as in that form obliquely truncate at the tip.

*Description.*—The form of the body (Pl. IV. figs. 1, 2), as in most of the species, is rather slender, though somewhat less so than in *Leucon nasicus*, and slightly compressed, especially in the anterior part, with no sharply-marked definition between the anterior and posterior divisions.

The carapace, occupying about half the length of the anterior division, is rather deep and distinctly compressed, with a well-marked crest running along the dorsal side. This crest is somewhat arcuate in the anterior part and densely denticulate, the denticles having the form of regular serratures, from eighteen to twenty in number, the three posterior of which are removed from the rest and placed at a short distance from the posterior margin of the carapace. Between each pair of serratures a small hair is affixed. The pseudorostral projection scarcely occupies one-fourth of the length of the carapace, and is triangularly pointed (see fig. 3), with the upper edge quite smooth and horizontal, the lower edges finely denticulate in the outer part and provided with slender bristles. The fissure limiting the frontal lobe is distinctly marked, and just above it on each side there are three small denticles. The end of the frontal lobe does not exhibit any distinct ocular prominence, and the eye is wholly wanting, as in the other species of the genus. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are distinctly projecting and triangular in form; between them and the pseudorostral projection the edges of the carapace are evenly incurved and finely denticulate. The inferior edges of the carapace are strongly serrate in the anterior part, and posteriorly curve slightly upwards to the rounded postero-lateral corners.

Behind the carapace five distinctly defined segments belonging to the trunk are exposed, all of them having broad laminar epimera slightly projecting laterally. Of these segments the first is very narrow, the others about equal in length, but successively diminishing in height, so that the last segment is not higher than the caudal segments,