

*Harpinioides drepanocheir*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXII.).

*Rostrum* minute, sub-depressed; back rounded; the first two segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles slightly rounded; the third segment, which is the longest, has the corners strongly rounded; there are some submarginal spines on the lower borders of these three segments.

*Eyes* not observed.

*Upper Antennæ*.—Peduncle short, the first joint longer than the next two united, and much thicker than either; the second longer and thicker than the third, which is nearly equal in length to the first two joints of the flagellum united; all the three joints have on the inner side apical groups of slender divergent spines, the second has also a group near the centre; the flagellum more than twice as long as the peduncle, of twenty-four joints, of which the first is the longest. Secondary flagellum one-jointed, very narrow, shorter than the first joint of the primary, the truncate end tipped with setules.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper, but with peduncles rather longer. The first three joints short, the first a little inflated, the gland-cone small, decurrent, the fourth joint not equal in length to the preceding three united, the fifth a little shorter and narrower than the fourth, like it having a group of small spines or setæ about at the centre, and two apical groups; the flagellum shorter than the peduncle, of fourteen joints.

*Upper Lip* with the distal border broad and flat, very slightly ciliated.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting plate in the left mandible with a long, nearly straight, very oblique edge occupied by about thirty-five minute denticles, closely set, with their points upwards, a large prominent tooth at the top, and at the lower end, which is very advanced, two or three large teeth; the secondary plate short, broad, especially at the distal margin, which is oblique, with a large tooth above and another below, the intermediate space showing seven little denticle-like prominences, of which the upper three are close together; spine-row of nine or ten denticulate spines accompanied by cilia, the shorter spines at either end of the row, the arrangement somewhat fan-like; the molar tubercle small and slender, a little ciliated, but apparently without any denticulate crown; the cutting plate of the right mandible with only twenty-six denticles on the oblique edge, a prominent tooth at either end, and a third on the under margin some way to the rear of the lower apex; the secondary plate represented by a small straight spine, prickly at the distal end, shorter than the spines of the spine-row, which are ten in number; of the palp, which is set slightly in advance of the molar tubercle, the first joint is a little expanded distally, the second is stout, narrowest at the base and apex, carrying a row of five rather large spines on the inner surface, and one on the outer, near the very convex front margin; the third