

observation does not entirely confirm Mr. Chilton's, for in the Challenger specimens they appear to run out as usual to a fine apex, unless where broken or surmounted by some parasitic growth, although it is quite true that for almost the whole length the thickness is uniform.

*Elasmopus delaplata*, n. sp. (Pl. XCIX.).

*Rostrum* rudimentary, lateral lobes of the head with flattened curve, and a small lobe just below and a little to the rear; first and second segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles not very sharp, the third segment with these angles rather out-drawn, the lower part of the hind margin rather strongly serrate, and one serration on the lower margin just behind the angle; submarginal spines on all the three segments.

*Eyes* rather small, oval, placed near the margin of the lateral lobes, white in the specimen preserved in spirits, the ocelli small.

*Upper Antennæ* with the peduncles and flagella respectively much longer than those of the lower pair; first joint elongate, narrowing a little distally, longer and thicker than the second joint, carrying a few cilia; second joint widening a little distally, carrying several groups of setæ on either side; third joint shorter than the second, but also elongate, widening distally, and carrying many groups of setæ; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of thirty-five joints, the last minute, tipped with setæ, the others carrying two apical groups of setæ and a cylinder; the secondary flagellum slender, consisting of three long and one short joint, the tip of which reaches the end of the fourth joint of the primary flagellum.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First three joints very short, lobe of the first not protruding, gland-cone decurrent, reaching the end of the third joint, fourth joint much longer than the first three united, nearly as long as the second of the upper antennæ, carrying several groups of setæ; fifth joint a little shorter, much more slender, carrying many groups of setæ; flagellum of sixteen joints, the first as long as the two following together, the others increasing in length from the second to the thirteenth, all carrying apical groups of setæ, and, all but the last three, central groups also.

*Upper Lip* tending to circular, with the distal margin a little flattened, ciliation slight.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting plate with an almost smooth edge, bounded by a not very prominent tooth at the top, and two large ones below; secondary plate of the left mandible, broad at the base and the distal margin, the latter cut into five strong teeth, of which the lowest is the largest; in the Plate these teeth are seen in profile; on the right mandible the secondary plate is bifid, the forward tooth the longer, both more or less denticulate; the spine-row on the left mandible of four, on the right of three, denticulate curved spines; the molar tubercle massive, dilated at the crown, which is surrounded by denticles, covered on one side by a honeycomb pattern, and carries