

*Camacho bathyplous*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXVII.).

The animal elongate, widest at the fourth and fifth segments of the peræon, lateral compression beginning with the pleon; the rostrum minute, pointed; the lateral lobes of the head very small, also acute, the sides emarginate below them for the bases of the lower antennæ; there is a groove on each side of the head near the hind margin; the last five segments of the peræon and the first three of the pleon differing but little from one another in length, the second to the fourth of the peræon with the lower part convex, directed forwards; all laterally dimpled; the side-plates all shallow, the first four pairs with the front corner directed forwards; not contiguous to one another; the posterolateral corners of the first three pleon-segments somewhat squared.

*Eyes* not perceived.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint considerably longer than the head, narrowing a little distally. The rest of the joints missing.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first two joints short, the gland-cone acute, a little decurrent; the third joint much longer than the first two united, half the length of the first joint of the upper antennæ, with some marginal spines and spinules. The remaining joints missing. An incomplete antenna, which occurred with the specimen and may possibly belong to it, began with a long narrow joint which might be the fourth; this had several marginal spines, and was followed by a similar but rather thinner joint of about equal length, and a flagellum of nine joints, together equal to the last of the peduncle; these joints were tipped with groups of long slender spines, and the last three had each a conspicuous pair of short, stiff, curved spines.

*Upper Lip*.—The distal margin broad, unsymmetrically and rather flatly bilobed, the small emargination being almost in the centre; the inner plate with a nearly straight distal edge.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting plate on the left mandible is divided into four strong unequal teeth; on the right mandible it has two strong teeth and three that are minute; the secondary plate on the left mandible has three strong teeth and a denticle; on the right mandible this plate is of slighter build, with two prominent slender teeth, and three little denticles; the spine-row contains about ten long curved spines, bent, feathered, and denticulate; the molar tubercle is large and prominent, with the dentate crown furred on the sides; there is a blunt-headed process near the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp is much longer than broad; the second joint is very long, with about sixteen spines in two rows along the front, all slender, some very long, lightly feathered, the outer apex also has a long spine; the third joint is more than half the length of the second, with spines at two points of the front margin, all round the apex, and in four rows on the surface near the distal half of the outer margin; these spines are strongly pectinate almost to the very tip, and being very