

this family, Gerstaecker expressly says that "the last two segments of the peræon are not coalesced." But the impediment remains that in both *Platophium*, Dana, and *Cyrtophium*, Dana, the fourth and fifth segments of the pleon are not coalesced, and no one of the three pairs of uropods is wanting. The requisite alteration of the definition of the family has been already discussed.

*Platophium danæ*, n. sp. (Pls. CXXVIII., CXXIX.).

*Head* without a rostrum, the lateral lobes angled; below and behind them each side of the head deeply emarginate for the insertion of the lower antennæ; in the middle of the back of the head there is a large upstanding process; each of the segments of the peræon and of the first two of the pleon is armed with a medio-dorsal carinate tooth or process, which on the first segment of the peræon is small and supplemented by a second; the tooth on the second segment is also small, larger on the third and fourth, and again considerably larger on each of the following five segments; the lateral margins of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth peræon-segments are tridentate, the edges of all the peræon-segments more or less projecting beyond the side-plates; the seventh of the peræon has a tooth on the hind margin on each side below the dorsal process; in this the first and second pleon-segments resemble it; the postero-lateral angles of these and the third segment are rounded; the third has a transverse dorsal depression; the fourth pleon-segment is narrow and elongate, tending to cylindrical, with a transverse dorsal depression near the base; this segment is perfectly distinct from, and has the dorsal margin raised above, the fifth segment; the fifth and sixth segments are together much shorter than the fourth. The pleon from the fourth segment is strongly flexed. The skin in many parts is furred with short hair.

*The Eyes* very prominent, hemispherical, projecting just behind and partially on the lateral lobes of the head; the ocelli numerous.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint rather thick, not so long as the head, with slender spines, chiefly at the lower apex; the second joint thinner, twice as long, with a dozen pairs of long, slender, slightly feathered spines; the third joint rather shorter and thinner than the second, with ten pairs of the like spines; the flagellum of nine or ten joints, together not so long as the first and second of the peduncle united, apically carrying groups of cylinders and some spines much shorter than those of the peduncle; the first joint much longer than the rest, with three or four groups of cylinders; the secondary flagellum of one joint, narrow, slightly tapering, not so long as the first of the primary armed with a few setules.

*Lower Antennæ* much longer than the upper. The first two joints very short, the gland-cone very small, acute; the third joint considerably longer than the combined first and second, widening distally, with some slender spines on the lower margin; the fourth