

Outer plates of the *Maxillipeds* not reaching beyond the middle of the palp's second joint.

Hands of both pairs of *Gnathopods* subchelate, not linear.

The *Third Uropods* with long equal or subequal rami.

The generic name is that of an Armenian king, of whom an account may be found in Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

*Chosroës incisus*, n. sp. (Pls. CXXXIV., CXXXV.).

*Rostrum* minute; body broad-backed, especially at the centre of the peræon, thence narrowing towards the pleon, the last three segments of which are ventrally flexed; the fifth segment of the pleon shorter than the sixth.

*Eyes* broadly oval, with many scores of narrow ocelli; their position is close to the lower margins of the head, and very near the two lateral points where the front margin, which is concave on each side of the rostrum, joins the convex lower margins.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint much thicker than the second, not so long as the second and third united, with a small spine on the lower apex; the second joint longer and thicker than the third; the flagellum much longer than the peduncles, with thirty-four joints remaining, the joints not long, widening a little distally, each having several small narrow calceoli, at intervals armed with groups of long and broad cylinders; the second and third joints of the peduncle likewise having calceoli, there being not fewer than a dozen round the apex of the third joint; the appearance presented by the calceoli being as if four stalked cups were planted one within the other, the basal cup smaller than the next, and the two following smaller than the basal.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first two joints very short, the third also short, widening distally, the fourth longer than the third, and the fifth than the fourth, all three having a few spines and small calceoli; the flagellum stout, with twenty-four short broad joints remaining, furnished with small calceoli.

*Upper Lip*.—Distal margin evenly convex, as observed in the small specimen.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge angled, divided into seven teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible divided into a row of five teeth, the plate on the right mandible smaller, appearing in profile to have two narrow teeth, but in a broadside view rather to end in two laminæ, one much wider than the other; the spine-row of five spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with long teeth round the dentate crown, cilia on the side, and a plumose seta; there is a process near the base of the palp, such as is found in so many genera; the palp very large, the first joint short, the second both broad and long, with many spines along the front margin, including five in a row near the base, of which the uppermost is the longest, and a group of about fifteen set in a curve on the distal part of the outer surface, the central the longest; there are others between these