

Genus *Neohela*, S. I. Smith, 1884.

1860. *Hela*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 668.
 1870. „ Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 180 (260).
 1875. „ Metzger, Zoologische Ergebnisse der Nordseefahrt, p. 299.
 1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 643.
 1881. *Neohela*, S. I. Smith, Proc. National Museum, Washington, vol. iii. p. 448.
 1882. *Helella*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 31.
 1886. *Hela*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 495.
 1887. *Neohela*, Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiæ occidentalis, p. 168.

For the original description of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1860 (p. 325). S. I. Smith, in substituting a fresh name for the preoccupied *Hela*, does not give an independent definition of the genus, but supplies some notes on the new species *Neohela phasma*. "The antennulæ," he says, "are much longer than the rest of the animal; the first segment of the peduncle is nearly as long as the width of the head; the second segment is much more slender than the first and more than three times as long; the third segment is more slender than the second and considerably longer than the first; there is a well-developed secondary flagellum, as long as the third segment, and composed of about nine slender segments; the primary flagellum is very slender and about one and a half times as long as the peduncle. The third segment of the peduncle of the antenna just reaches the distal end of the first segment of the peduncle of the antennula; there is a small spiniform tubercle on the outside of the first segment, in line with the lateral spine of the head and the spiniform anterior angles of the first and second epimera. The distal portion of each antenna is wanting in the single specimen examined."

The very imperfect specimen, which I have provisionally named *Neohela serrata*, leaves me unable to speak with anything like decision on the proper position of the group.

Neohela serrata, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVI.).

Rostrum short; lateral lobes of the head small, not produced so far as the rostrum; the animal elongate, somewhat compressed, the back rounded; the side-plates all shallow; the first three segments of the pleon much longer than any of the peræon-segments, the postero-lateral angles of the first with a scarcely perceptible point, of the second more decidedly acute, of the third prominently so; the first five segments of the pleon have the hind margin dorsally dentate with sharp teeth, for the most part alternately longer and shorter, numbering about ten on the first segment, six on the fifth, and fifteen on the other three which have a prominent central tooth, particularly strong on the third pleon-segment; there are setules between the teeth; the fourth segment is longer than any of the peræon-segments; the sixth is produced backwards into long sharp points below on either side of the telson.