

*Protellopsis kergueleni*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLII.).

*The Head* smoothly rounded above; the first segment of the peræon longer than the head, with a single dorsal upright tooth at the distal end; the second (first free) segment with two dorsal spines inclining forwards at about the centre, and a single larger and more upright one at the distal end; the hinder part with its lower margin overlapping the base of the next segment; the third segment rather longer than the second, having at the distal end a tooth broader than high; the fourth segment a little shorter than the third; the fifth longer than either, and longer than the sixth and seventh together, having a projecting tooth on either side near the base, widening to the attachment of the limbs, then abruptly narrowing; the sixth segment much longer than the seventh, distally widened. There are no ventral spines. The animal is sometimes speckled with dendritic markings on almost all parts.

*Eyes* round, retaining colour in the specimen mounted in Canada balsam.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint rather shorter than the head and its accompanying segment, with a pair of spinules above the centre of the upper margin, and three or four on its distal end; the second joint thinner and longer; the third about half the length of the first, widening a little distally; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of thirty distinct joints, the first as long as the following three together; the joints tipped with small setules, the distal joints long and thin compared with the proximal, excepting the first.

*Lower Antennæ* thinner and little longer than the peduncle of the upper, the first two joints short, the gland-cone of the second tolerably acute and prominent; the third joint as long as the two preceding united, with a few spinules near the distal end; the fourth joint subequal in length to the first of the upper antennæ, and the fifth a little shorter than their second; the two-jointed flagellum is little more than a third as long as the fifth joint of the peduncle, its first joint having spinules at four points of each margin, the longer ones below; the second joint is tapering, a third the length of the first, with two little curved spines and some setules at its apex.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting plate divided into five large unequal teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible with a general similarity to the principal plate, against which it lies so closely that the teeth of the two plates could not be distinguished; the secondary plate on the right mandible apart from the principal plate, much smaller, with its distal edge cut into numerous denticles; the spine-row on the left mandible consisting of three large pectinate spines, the first the more tapering, the other two the more curved; the number of spines in the spine-row on the right mandible was not clearly ascertained; the molar tubercle prominent, with circular strongly denticulate crown; the palp longer than the trunk of the mandible, the first joint considerably longer than broad, the second joint not longer than the third, slightly