

figure represents the specimen in a bent position, magnified to rather more than twice the natural size. Pagenstecher does not give any reference to the source of his information, but it was no doubt obtained in one way or another from the notes of v. Willemoes Suhm himself. The statement that eyes are wanting must be received with reserve. "The red pigment-spots about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter on the first segment," that is on the head, as shown in the figures, correspond in size and position with the eyes as usually met with in this genus, and the crystal cones being in any case few and minute might easily be overlooked by any one unacquainted with the genus but accustomed to the multitudinous ocelli commonly found in the Hyperina. In fig. 2a, a^1 indicates the lower antennæ, a^2 the upper, *obl.* the epistome or Oberlippe.

Lanceola æstiva, n. sp. (Pl. CLIII.).

Head rather short but very deep, with a very small triangular rostrum; the lateral margin irregular, the front of the head large and flat, with a central carina running between the antennæ which project above the mouth-organs; the central dorsal line of the whole animal scarcely carinate though the back is angled both here and laterally; the first three segments of the pleon with numerous spines or setæ round the convex lower margins.

Eyes doubtful, seemingly minute, prominent.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle of three short joints, the second and third successively shorter; the flagellum with its first joint broad, curved, very long, narrow near the base, acute at the tip, its three edges serrate, the convex upper one closely so; just within the apex there is a minute second joint, an apical third joint having probably been broken off.

Lower Antennæ.—Second joint short, with well-pronounced decurrent gland-cone; third joint about three times as long as the second, slightly bent, with three edges; the fourth joint elongate, longer than the whole of the upper antennæ, three-edged, the upper margin minutely serrate; the fifth joint scarcely so long as the fourth, much more slender, at first three-sided, then laminar, strongly tapering, its upper edge finely ciliated; the slender apex divided into two or perhaps three little joints.

Epistome prominent, helmet-shaped.

Upper Lip with the outer plate apically deeply cleft, the inner plate much shorter, transversely oval.

Mandibles similar in structure to those of *Lanceola pacifica*, the triangular secondary plate of the left mandible a little serrate on the edges, the groove or ridge over the spinous region strongly developed, convex; the palp much longer than the trunk, the first joint short, distally widened, the second joint very long with several slender setæ or setiform spines on three edges of the slightly widened distal part; the third joint long