

arising from the inferior margin behind the middle, or, more precisely, just above the point of insertion of the penultimate pair of legs. Its anterior part has a distinct, though not very prominent keel running along the middle, and juts out as a rather narrow and somewhat flattened rostral projection, reaching about the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ.

The caudal segments are perfectly smooth above, and very narrow, with exceedingly small, rounded epimera. The last segment is appreciably longer than any of the preceding, and has a very small, simple preanal spine.

The eyes (see figs. 5, 6) are not very large, and of a somewhat clavate form, with the cornea very narrow, and occupying but a small part of each eye.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) is very slender and elongate, attaining almost the length of the carapace. The flagella, on the other hand, are exceedingly short, scarcely exceeding half the length of the peduncle.

The antennal scale (see fig. 6) does not reach beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and is very narrow, linear, with the apex obtusely truncate, and the outer corner but slightly projecting.

The first pair of legs (see fig. 5) are comparatively shorter than in either of the two preceding species, and do not nearly attain the length of the body, when fully extended. The geniculate bend between the meral and carpal joints extends to about the tip of the antennular peduncle. The propodal joint, as in *Nematoscelis microps*, is slightly longer than the carpal, and the terminal joint is very narrow, almost linear, and provided with only four slender spines, one of which projects far beyond the rest.

The succeeding pairs of legs are very small, and difficult to examine without dissection.

The gills are apparently far less complex in structure than the corresponding parts in the two preceding species, the gill-lobules being few in number and merely papillar in form.

The caudal fan does not exhibit any essential difference from that in *Nematoscelis microps*.

Habitat.—A few specimens of this slender species have been collected at the surface of the sea, in five different localities :—

Date.	Locality.
December 19, 1873. October 27, 1874. October 1874. April 9, 1876. April 13, 1876.	South of the Cape of Good Hope. Samboangan to Ilo Ilo, Philippines. Off Mindanao, Philippines. Tropical Atlantic. Tropical Atlantic, off the coast of Africa.

The distribution of the species would accordingly seem to range from the tropical part of the Atlantic to the tract of ocean surrounding the Indian Archipelago.