

Telson somewhat narrowed in outer part, apical incision occupying scarcely one-fifth of the length of the telson, rounded at bottom; terminal lobes narrow, obtuse at tip. Length, 30 mm.

*Remarks.*—This species is nearly allied to the two northern species *Boreomysis nobilis*, G. O. Sars, and *Boreomysis tricornis*, G. O. Sars, but may at once be distinguished by the obtusely rounded frontal margin, that exhibits neither a distinct rostral projection, nor any trace of lateral processes.

*Description.*—Only two specimens—both adult males—are comprised in the collection, one of which is somewhat defective. The larger of the specimens measures 30 mm. in length.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXIII. fig. 1) is somewhat short, nearly as in the Norwegian species *Boreomysis tricornis*, the tail only slightly exceeding in length the anterior division of the body.

The carapace is rather large, covering, as in the preceding species, the whole of the trunk, saving a very small part of the last segment that appears exposed above within the bottom of the posterior emargination. The anterior part, in front of the cervical sulcus, is evenly arched above, without any dorsal keel, and the frontal margin forms an almost even curve, without any distinct rostral projection, presenting but a very slight and inconspicuous angular prominence in the middle (see figs. 2, 3). The antero-lateral lobes are rather produced and sharply pointed at the tip.

The caudal segments are cylindrical, and, as usual in the males, rather thick and muscular, the last somewhat elongate, about as long as the two preceding taken together.

The eyes (see figs. 1, 2) are perfectly normal in structure, and rather short and thick, almost circular, and somewhat flattened, with the cornea greatly expanded and provided with a dark reddish pigment and well-developed visual elements.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) is rather stout and somewhat similar to that in the typical species, the second joint being extremely short, almost discoidal. At the extremity of the peduncle, beneath the insertion of the flagella, is seen the male appendage, which is very short, tuberculiform, but furnished with a dense tuft of delicate sensory hairs.

The antennal scale (fig. 4) projects considerably beyond the antennular peduncle, without, however, attaining double its length. It is oblong-linear in form, tapering toward the apex, which is narrowly truncate, with the denticle of the outer corner but slightly projecting.

The legs are rather slender, and have all the propodal joints subdivided into three distinctly defined articulations (see fig. 5), the first of which is much the largest, and provided at the inner edge with several bunches of slender setæ. The exopods are, as usual in the males, very powerfully developed, having the basal part broad and compressed; they do not by any means, however, attain such a remarkable length as in the preceding species.