

Observations.—There is only one specimen of this species in the collection, and that, unfortunately, has all the pereopoda wanting, except the fourth on the left side. The general aspect of the animal corresponds nearly with that of *Betæus æquimanus*, Dana, from New Zealand, to which species I should have assigned it, had not Dana's description stated that "the basal spine of the inner antennæ (stylocerite) was very long, and the second joint was shorter than the first," whereas in our species the second joint is longer than the first and the stylocerite is very short, scarcely reaching to the extremity of the first joint; and further, that the "Basal scale of the outer antennæ (scaphocerite) is a little shorter than base, outer spine very short;" whereas in *Betæus microstylus* "the outer spine" is long, reaching to the extremity of the peduncles of both pairs of antennæ, and is separated by a deep narrow cleft or notch from the squamous portion of the same part of the organ.

This species is named from the smallness of the stylocerite, which forms the distinguishing feature that separates it from *Betæus æquimanus*, but I am very much inclined to doubt whether the length of this process is a feature sufficiently permanent to warrant a specific distinction.

Paralpheus, n. gen.

Anterior margin of the carapace dorsally carinated and produced to a laterally compressed rostrum; lateral walls of the carapace deep. Orbital lobes strongly defined and anteriorly produced to a point. Antennal margin of the carapace smooth, and the fronto-lateral angle rounded.

Ophthalmopoda hidden beneath the frontal margin of the carapace.

First pair of antennæ having a small stylocerite, and terminating in two flagella, of which the shorter divides near the extremity into two branches.

Second pair of antennæ having a long style attached to the basal joint, and carrying a scaphocerite that is rigid and styliform on the outer side, and separated from the foliaceous portion for a considerable distance from the extremity.

Mandible having the molar process cylindrical; psalistoma separate, flat and serrate; synnhipod short, broad, and uniarticulate.

Second pair of gnathopoda five-jointed; the coxa supporting a small podobranchia and the basis a long ephysis; the penultimate joint, which probably homologises with the carpos, is short, and the terminal is long and tapering.

First pair of pereopoda having the ischium produced at the infero-distal angle and freely articulating with the meros at the upper angle; the meros increases distally in breadth, and is produced at the upper angle to a point, and articulates with the carpos at the lower, the space between the two angles being excavate to receive the posterior extremity of the carpos, which is short, stout, and triangular. The propodos is