

The first pair of antennæ is scarcely as long as the ophthalmopod, and terminates in two subequal flagella, the outer of which is slightly larger than the inner. The peduncle which supports them is about half the length of the ophthalmopod; the first joint is very long and the other two are short.

The second pair of antennæ has a scaphocerite that is a little shorter than the peduncle of the first pair, rounded at the extremity, and has the inner margin fringed with hairs; the flagellum is longer than the scaphocerite.

The mandible has no synniphod; the psalistoma is long and distally serrate, and the molar tubercle is robust. The supplementary oral appendages have not been accurately determined.

The first pair of gnathopoda is short and subpediform, but all the other appendages of the pereion with their ephyses are broken off, but the remaining joints of the posterior pair indicate a larger organ than those anterior to it.

The pleopoda, except the first, which is single, are developed as short biramous appendages; the posterior pair is about once and a half as long as the telson.

Eretmocarid stylorostri, n. sp. (Pl. CXLV. fig. 3).

Carapace one-fourth the length of the animal, dorsally armed on the frontal region with a sharply pointed tooth, and anteriorly produced to a smooth rostrum that is about one-third the length of the carapace.

Pleon dorsally smooth; sixth somite twice the length of the fifth.

Telson two-thirds the length of the sixth somite.

Ophthalmopoda once and a half as long as the carapace.

First pair of antennæ about half the length of the animal.

Second pair of antennæ having the scaphocerite subequal with the length of the peduncle of the first pair.

Appendages of the pereion long and cylindrical; each being furnished with long basephyses.

Length, entire,	4 mm. (0.2 in.).
„ of carapace,	1 „
„ of pleon,	3 „
„ of ophthalmopod,	1.5 „
„ of first antenna,	2.2 „
„ of scaphocerite,	1.4 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	1.4 „
„ of telson,	0.7 „

Habitat.—April 26, 1876; off Cape Verde Islands; taken at the surface.

The carapace is about one-fourth the length of the animal, armed on the dorso-frontal region with a strong horizontally directed tooth, and anteriorly produced to a long and