

slender styliform rostrum; the frontal margin does not appear to be armed with a supraorbital or other tooth, and the fronto-lateral angle does not project beyond a right angle.

The pleon has the anterior five somites subequal in length, the third is slightly the longest, and overlaps the fourth on the dorsal surface, but it is not projected to a tooth; the sixth somite is as long as the preceding two, and the telson is about half the length of the sixth somite.

The ophthalmopoda are longer than the carapace, and at the base between them is a large orbicular lobe that is furnished at the posterior portion with a distinct ocellus; they are biarticulate, the first joint is a long and slender cylindrical stalk, supporting at its extremity an equally long and pear-shaped segment, at the extremity of which is the rounded faceted ophthalmus.

The first pair of antennæ is more than half the length of the animal, and terminates in two unequal flagella; the outer is the more robust, and is furnished with numerous sensory cilia, the inner being slender and longer; the peduncle is longer than the ophthalmopod, and slightly curves towards the distal extremity, the first joint is very long, the second is short, and the third still shorter, all being cylindrical.

The second pair of antennæ supports a scaphocerite that is nearly as long as the ophthalmopod; it is distally rounded, and the inner margin is fringed with hairs.

The mandibles do not carry a synnhipod, but are furnished with a serrate psalistoma and a strong molar prominence; this organ lies closely impacted between the anterior and posterior labia.

The supplementary oral appendages are small, and have not been closely examined as the specimen is unique.

The first pair of gnathopoda is short, pediform, and tolerably robust, but I could not be certain that it carries a basephysis.

The second pair is long, slender, and six-jointed, and terminates in a short sharp-pointed dactylos, and the basis carries a long ephysis.

The pereopoda are formed on the same type as the second pair of gnathopoda. They are all six-jointed and cylindrical; the basis is comparatively long, and the ischium and meros appear to be united; the carpos is shorter, but proportionately longer than usual, the propodos is short, and the dactylos is short, pointed, and terminates in a small bristle. They are all furnished with a basephysis, which is slender and subequal in length with the respective pereopod, excepting the penultimate pair, in which it is not more than one-third its length. The fifth or ultimate pair of pereopoda in this species, as in all the specimens of the other species, is broken off at the basal joint, which from its large size (although in this species it is not so large as in some others) indicates that this appendage is of some peculiar significance in relation to the animal.

The pleopoda are not yet present, but traces of their development appear at the