

arched behind, flattened, and sloping almost in a right line towards the front, ventral margin regularly convex; the greatest height is situated in the middle and is equal to about three-fourths of the length; seen from above, the outline approaches a lozenge shape, is widest in the middle, and tapered to the extremities, which are acuminate; the lateral margins evenly curved, and slightly sinuated towards the posterior extremity; width equal to half the length; end-view oval, width equal to two-thirds of the height. Surface of the shell smooth, and covered with minute closely-set punctations. The ribbed markings and patches shown in the plate are probably the result of shrinkage of the more delicate parts of the shell in drying. The texture of the shell is tolerably firm, and calcareous over the greater portion of its area; but some parts, more especially along the ventral and posterior margins, are thinner and submembranaceous. Length, 23-100ths of an inch (6 mm.). The anatomical structure is in every way like that of the preceding species. One specimen only dredged off Kerguelen Island, in a depth of 120 fathoms. I have much pleasure in dedicating this fine species to the author of the "Crustacea of the United States' Exploring Expedition."

[Pl. XXXVI. fig. 2, *a-d*. *a* Carapace seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. Magnified 10 diameters.]

Crossophorus,¹ n. gen.

Shape of the shell as in *Cypridina*, the posterior extremity broadly rounded; texture firm and calcareous; anterior antennæ six-jointed, the second, third, and fourth joints fringed with short setæ on the upper, and each bearing a fascicle of setæ on the lower margin; fifth joint bearing one long ringed "auditory" seta, the last joint four long and several shorter setæ of similar character. Posterior antennæ as in *Cypridina*, except that the secondary branch (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 5, *a*) is powerfully clawed, the last joint forming a strongly-curved opposable claw; the first and second joints are robust, and each bear fascicles of short, stout setæ. The mandibular foot (fig. 6) is armed at the apex of the basal joint with a bifurcated hairy process, the second joint is very broad, bearing a few marginal setæ, and near the apex a transverse crescentic row of twelve hairs, which gradually increase in length from within outwards; at the apical angle of its outer margin is a slender digitiform process which has two terminal setæ; the third joint is very short and broad, and bears a fringe of about six long setæ; the last joint is long, slender, densely setose on its outer half, and has an apical fringe of about eight or ten stout setæ, and three or four strong curved spines, these latter being fixed to the outer angle. The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 7) consist of one principal biarticulate branch, and several smaller segments; all these are abundantly setiferous, and the apical joint of the main branch bears also several short claw-like spines; the second pair of maxillæ (fig. 8)

¹ Κροσσι, fringe; φέρω, I carry.