sharp tooth-like point, whence the lower margin recedes obliquely in an outwardly curved line to the orbit.

The pleon is not carinated, and the third somite is posteriorly produced to a point or depressed tooth in the median line; the other somites are smooth.

The ophthalmopoda are short and robust, having a short thick tubercle on the inner surface, distinct from the ophthalmus, which is black in colour and larger in diameter than the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle short and the first joint decply excavate ; the outer flagellum is very large and the inner slender.

The second pair of antennæ has a scaphocerite that is longer than the peduncle of the first pair.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform and has the terminal joints reflexed.
The second pair of gnathopoda is pediform and reaches beyond the distal extremity of the scaphocerite.

The first pair of pereiopoda is chelate, the meros being long, broad, and transversely compressed; the second pair is longer than the first and also has the meros long and laterally compressed. The three following pairs are not much longer than the second; the third and fourth have the meros long, broad, and of great tenuity.

The first pair of pleopoda has the inner branch reduced to a rudimentary subfoliaceous petasma; all the others have the rami subequal, those of the posterior pair helping to form the rhipidura.

The telson is longer than the inner branch of the sixth pair and subequal with the outer ; the dorso-lateral angle is fringed with a series of minute spinules.

## Tropiocaris tenuipes, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVI. fig. 2).

Rostrum anteriorly produced to a level with the distal extremity of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ, dorsal surface armed with four or five distantly placed minute denticles; first antennal tooth reduced to a minimum, second antennal tooth small.

Pleon carinated from the third to the sixth somites; third somite posteriorly produced to a dorsal tooth; the three following terminating abruptly or with a minute projection.

The appendages of the only specimen are very much damaged.


