

The ophthalmopoda in *Hectarthropus compressus* reach to the extremity of the rostrum, whereas in *Hectarthropus exilis* they are nearly half longer; the frontal extremity of the lateral margin of the carapace is strongly serrate in *Hectarthropus exilis*, whereas in *Hectarthropus compressus*, though the serrature is present, the tothing is but feebly marked, while the tooth on the post-cardiac region of the carapace is more strongly pronounced, and those on each side of the posterior margin of the fifth somite are less so.

*Observations.*—These measurements are important distinctions, but still they may be dependent on the variability of growth; but until that is determined, it is desirable that the form should be noticed in its relation to other specimens.

*Hectarthropus expansus*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLIV. figs. 4, 5).

Carapace dorsally as broad as long, anteriorly produced to a sharp, smooth rostrum, and armed on the frontal crest with a short tooth; supraorbital tooth large, and projecting anteriorly; second antennal tooth large.

Pleon dorsally smooth in the median line; second somite armed with a tooth on the anterior margin of the coxal plate; fifth somite armed with a tooth at the posterior margin on each side of the dorsal surface.

Telson as long as the sixth somite.

Length, entire, . . . . .	7	mm. (0.25 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	2	„
„ of pleon, . . . . .	5	„
„ of third somite of pleon, . . . . .	0.5	„
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	1	„
„ of telson, . . . . .	1	„

*Habitat.*—October 23, 1874; off Basilan Strait, Philippine Islands; at the surface. Associated with the preceding species.

The carapace is expanded dorsally, and not laterally compressed as in the preceding species. It is anteriorly produced to a smooth, straight rostrum, that is about one-third the length of the carapace, and is dorsally armed on the frontal crest with a short stout tooth. From the base of the rostrum the frontal margin obliquely recedes to the supra-orbital tooth, which projects above the orbit, the outer portion of which is seen as an excavation between the preceding and the orbital tooth that forms the outer canthus. The second antennal tooth stands as a large, oblique, anteriorly directed tooth, whence the frontal margin descends, projecting anteriorly to the fronto-lateral angle, posterior to which the lateral margin is serrate, with a series of four or five teeth; behind this serration the margin is smooth to the posterior extremity.