

The sixth somite is as long as the three preceding combined, and is armed dorsally on the posterior margin with a horizontal tooth and with a small tooth at the posterolateral angles, while the median ventral lobe is unarmed and reduced in size, and has the nerve-ganglion belonging to this somite lodged in it.

Telson about one third the length of the sixth somite, deep at the antero-lateral margin and narrow at the distal extremity, where it is armed with two sharp teeth.

Ophthalmopoda fungiform (fig. 5*a*), and nearly four times longer than the rostrum.

First pair of antennæ having the first joint of the peduncle a little shorter than the ophthalmopoda; the second joint about one third the length of the first, and the third about half the length of the second.

The second pair of antennæ has the last joint of the peduncle reaching to one third the length of the ophthalmopod, and the scaphocerite, which is narrow, with the margins parallel, and armed near the extremity with a sharp tooth, reaches as far as the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ.

The epistoma is largely developed and projects anteriorly to near the posterior extremity of the antennæ.

The mandibles are strong, but I cannot detect a synnhipod attached.

The first pair of gnathopoda is similar to that in other species.

The second pair is attached to a large coxa and is robust as far as the fourth joint, the distal two being slender and fringed with hairs, and subequal in length with the animal.

The first pair of pereopoda is short, slender, and is not furnished with a small tubercle on the anterior margin of the ischium. The second pair of pereopoda is long and slender, and has the ischium furnished with a small tubercle. This pair terminates in a rudimentary or scarcely determinable chela furnished with long hairs. The third pair resembles the second in length and proportion, but has the ischium smooth and the terminal extremity without a trace of a chela, and is furnished with long hairs.

The fourth and fifth pairs are apparently missing.

The pleopoda are slender and decrease in length posteriorly.

The sixth pair, which forms the outer plates of the rhipidura, is long, narrow and pointed; the outer plate is longer than the inner, and nearly four times the length of the telson, it has no tooth on the lateral margin, and is slightly curved, and fringed with hairs that increase in length posteriorly.

Length, 3.5 mm. (0.14 in.).

*Habitat.*—North Pacific Ocean.

This species should be compared with *Mastigopus spiniventralis* (p. 379; Pl. LXVII. fig. 4), the specimen of which, with three others on the same slide, is labelled by Dr. v.