

margin of the rostrum is deep and laterally compressed, and armed with three teeth, of which the anterior is the largest; between it and the apical tooth the margin is smooth, there being no small teeth, as shown and described in the type specimen.

The ophthalmopoda (Pl. CVII., *a*) are pyriform, gradually increasing in diameter from the articulation to the ophthalmus, which is connected with a small, well-defined ocellus at its upper and inner margin, and halfway between the latter and the articulation there is a prominent lobe or tubercle.

The first pair of antennæ (*b*) has the peduncle shorter than the rostrum, the first joint horizontally depressed and laterally expanded, the outer margin being increased by a wide stylocerite, the point of which reaches nearly to a level with the distal articulation of the second joint. The second joint is armed on the upper and outer angle with a slender sharp tooth; the third joint is short and carries two very unequal flagella, the upper and outer is short, thick and flattened, about half the length of the peduncle, to which it is attached by a very small pedicle, and suddenly terminates at the apex in a small, slender, and short extremity; the inner flagellum is short, slender, and thread-like, and is subequal with the upper and reaches a little beyond the apex of the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ (*c*) carries a scaphocerite that is subequal with the length of the rostrum; it is broad at the apex, having the inner margin subparallel with the outer and densely fringed with long ciliated hairs, and the outer strengthened by a ridge that terminates in a subapical tooth.

The mandibles (*d*) have the molar process obliquely truncate, and bent at right angles to the apophysis; the psalistoma is reduced to a small tooth-like process of considerable tenuity that terminates in an oblique serrate extremity; the synaphipod originates close to the base of the psalistoma, and is small, feeble, and two-jointed, the terminal joint being fringed with hairs.

The first pair of siagnopoda (*e*) differs from that of *Hippolyte* in having the outer branch bilobed, and armed on one lobe with a single, sharp, robust spine, and with two on the other. The second pair of siagnopoda has the posterior portion of the large mastigobranchial plate larger than in *Hippolyte*, but is otherwise developed in the same form. The third pair (*g*) as well as the two pairs of gnathopoda (*h*, *i*) also resemble those of *Hippolyte* in form.

The first pair of pereiopoda (*k*) is robust, but the propodos is not much broader or longer than the carpos; it is ovate, and terminates in a chela in which the pollex is more slender than the dactylos. The carpos is about the same length as the propodos; it is narrower at the meral articulation than at the distal extremity, where the upper angle is cupped and produced slightly over the propodos. The meros is long; the ischium short and subequal with the basis; and the coxa carries a rudimentary mastigobranchia (*mb*), which terminates in a strong hook and is posteriorly fringed with a few simple hairs. The second pair of pereiopoda (*l*) is slender and chelate; it has the carpos nearly