

teeth extends to the posterior limit of the gastric region ; the rest of the carapace is smooth, with a polished surface. The anterior or frontal margin carries a long antennal tooth, and the rudiment of one at the fronto-lateral angle.

The pleon is smooth and free from armature ; it is laterally compressed, especially behind the third somite. In the third the compression is dorsally increased, so as to produce a small carina, that disappears both at the anterior and posterior extremities of the somite. The telson is laterally compressed, armed at the dorso-lateral angles with three small spines, and terminates in a few small hairs.

The ophthalmus is large and reniform, black in colour, and stands upon a short ophthalmopod.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint short and deeply excavated for the reception of the ophthalmopoda ; the two succeeding joints are short and hairy, and the two flagella do not reach beyond the extremity of the rostrum. The second pair carries a long, narrow scaphocerite, and a flagellum that scarcely reaches beyond the distal extremity of the rostrum.

The second pair of gnathopoda is robust, and reaches to half the length of the rostrum, the terminal joint being fringed with short, spine-like hairs.

The first pair of pereiopoda is nearly as long as the gnathopoda, but more slender. The second pair is minutely chelate, with a long multiarticulate carpos. The three following pairs are subequal, the posterior being the shortest and the anterior the longest, and have the lower or posterior margin of the meros sparsely dentate with small spine-like points. The carpos is smooth, about one-third the length of the meros, and is produced anteriorly to a small tooth on the propodal articulation ; the propodos is smooth, and nearly, but not quite, as long again as the carpos ; the dactylos is long, slightly curved, and sharply pointed.

The outer plate of the rhipidura has a diæresis armed with a small tooth on the outer margin ; the inner plate is narrow and rounded terminally ; it is fringed with long hairs, as is also the inner margin of the outer plate, and both are a little longer than the telson.

*Observations.*—The specimens of this species were taken at the same station as *Plesionika spinipes*, to which they bear a general resemblance, although they differ in the relative lengths of the pereiopoda, rostrum, and antennæ, and have proportionately larger eyes, and a differently formed rostrum. The meral joints of the three posterior pairs of pereiopoda resemble one another in the two species in having numerous little teeth along the posterior margin.

The branchiæ are arranged according to the typical condition in the genus ; attached to the coxa of each pereiopod there is a small, almost rudimentary, mastigobranchial appendage, so diminished in size as to be apparently only a useless appendage.

Among the specimens appear to be two females, but of one I am uncertain.