

biunguiculate dactylos. Fifth pair very long, slender, and terminating in a biunguiculate dactylos.

Pleopoda biramose, ultimate pair subequal in length with the telson.

Geographical Distribution.—Species of this genus have been captured in the Australian seas and in the Atlantic off the Cape Verde Islands.

Observation.—This genus is evidently the immature condition of some undetermined form.

Diaphoropus versipellis, n. sp. (Pl. CXVII. fig. 3).

Carapace long, cylindrical, anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is twice the length of the ophthalmopod, which is short and stout.

Peduncle of first antennæ subequal with the rostrum. Scaphocerite subequal with the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, flagellum (probably) long and slender.

First pair of pereiopoda terminating in a straight and style-like unguis. Second pair robust, long and chelate; fingers about half the length of the palm, carpos short. Two succeeding pairs terminating in a biunguiculate dactylos. The fifth pair reaches beyond the ophthalmopoda and terminates in a biunguiculate dactylos.

Length, entire,	9 mm. (0.3 in.).
„ of carapace,	3 „
„ of pleon,	6 „

Habitat.—Off Cape Howe, Australia, April 3, 1874. Surface, at night.

The carapace is one-third the length of the animal and rather deeper than the walls of the pleon, and has the surface smooth except for a small tubercle on the gastric region; it is anteriorly produced to a sharp rostrum lying in the plane of the dorsal surface, and about half the length of the carapace. The frontal margin is excavate to form orbits, the outer angles of which correspond with the first antennal tooth, whence the margin recedes and unites immediately with the lateral margin, which continues in a line subparallel with the dorsal surface to the posterior extremity of the carapace, the lateral angles of which are rounded and increased in depth.

The first somite of the pleon is long and divided into an anterior and a posterior section. The second is still longer, being subequal with the third, fourth and fifth, all of which are smooth and free from any dorsal depression. The sixth is subequal in length with the preceding and with the telson.

The ophthalmopoda are short and stout, not exceeding half the length of the rostrum and about a third less broad than long.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle longer than the