

ophthalmopod, and the third joint, which is subequal with the second, reaches to the extremity of the rostrum and terminates in two short flagella.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long flagellum, but it is broken off a little behind the distal extremity of the scaphocerite, which reaches to the length of the peduncle of the first pair, is rounded at the extremity and fringed with hairs, the outer angle being furnished with a strong tooth.

The mandibles are without a synaphipod.

The first pair of pereopoda (fig. 3*k*) is long and slender; the meros is long, the carpos and propodos gradually enlarge and then as gradually decrease in thickness anteriorly to that of the dactylos, which terminates in a long straight unguis, the base of which bears a hair or two. The second pair (fig. 3*l*) is short, robust, and chelate; the carpos and propodos continuously enlarge at first and as gradually decrease to the extremity of the dactylos and form a long ovate chela, the fingers of which are about half the length of the palm of the propodos. The third (fig. 3*m*) and fourth pairs resemble each other; they are short, and terminate in a biunguiculate dactylos that is about one-third the length of the propodos. The fifth pair (fig. 3*o*) is very long and slender, reaching anteriorly as far as the extremity of the ophthalmopoda. It is remarkable for the large size of the coxal joint, which is broad at the base but rapidly narrows to the diameter of the basis, and generally lies directed forwards.

The pleopoda are all biramose, the posterior pair not being longer than the telson.

*Observations.*—This specimen is one of interest from the remarkable state of transition which it exhibits. It is evidently a young animal that is passing from one stage to another, the change almost corresponding in degree to a metamorphosis. The antennæ and other appendages are seen in a higher state of development within the older skin that is about to be shed, but the fifth pair of pereopoda, which in the adult state terminates in a biunguiculate dactylos, is inclosed within an older case that is produced to a long and slender point, more than four times its length, and fringed at the extremity on the concave side with a series of small reversed teeth.

*Diaphoropus longidorsalis*, n. sp. (Pl. CXVII. fig. 4).

Carapace long, cylindrical, carrying a short, pointed rostrum. Frontal margin without an antennal tooth; fronto-lateral angle produced to a small tooth.

Pleon having the five anterior somites subequally long; sixth somite as long as the two immediately preceding.

Telson nearly as long as the sixth somite.

Ophthalmopoda short and thick, but twice the length of the rostrum.

First antennæ twice the length of the ophthalmopod.