

margins of the fourth and fifth somites, while the anterior show no evidence of their presence, but the ventral surface in the median line of each somite is inferiorly lobed, and a mass of neural substance appears to be lodged in each. The sixth pair of pleopoda is unequally biramose, and extends beyond the telson for half its length.

Eretmocarid corniger, n. sp. (Pl. CXLV. fig. 4).

Carapace one-fourth the length of the animal, dorsally armed with a strong tooth on the gastric region, anteriorly produced to a rostrum, which is broken short off in this the only specimen obtained.

Pleon having a horn-like tooth on the dorsal surface of the third somite, curving anteriorly.

Telson as long as the sixth joint.

Ophthalmopoda as long as the carapace.

Scaphocerite longer than the ophthalmopod.

Appendages of the pereion having the basecephyses subequal with the pereopoda.

Length, entire,	.	.	.	.	.	7 mm. (3 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	1.5 „
„ of rostrum (broken),	.	.	.	.	.	2 „
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	5.5 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	0.8 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	1.5 „
„ of telson,	.	.	.	.	.	1.5 „

Habitat.—Cape Verde, April 26, 1876.

The carapace is scarcely more than one-fifth the length of the animal; it is dorsally armed with a strong tooth in the median line of the gastric region, and anteriorly produced to a rostrum which is broken off in our specimen, so that its length cannot be determined. Near the middle of the orbit stands a large sharp tooth directed forwards, and the antennal angle is rounded off, as is also the fronto-lateral angle, behind which and within the margin stands a sharp tooth.

The anterior two somites of the pleon are subequal; the third is longer, and is armed with an anteriorly curved vertical tooth on the dorsal surface near the posterior margin; the fourth and fifth somites are shorter and subequal, the sixth is longer than the preceding two, and the telson is equal to the sixth somite.

The ophthalmopoda are biarticulate and subequal in length with the carapace; the basal joint being a long and slender stalk that is equal in length to the pyriform distal mass, which corresponds with the usual organ, the rounded extremity of which represents the reticulated ophthalmus.

The first pair of antennæ is longer than the ophthalmopod and terminates in two