

not impossible that they may be sometimes reduced in number and become less conspicuous in various specimens, and this would render the resemblance between this species and *Aristeus armatus* still greater. The carapace as well as the lateral walls of the pleon are tomentose generally, which is a character of considerable importance, but the pile is likely in old animals to be much rubbed off and therefore less noticeable. The shortness and small diameter of the eye-stalk, and the comparative largeness of the eye itself, which rests partially within a hollow thickly fringed with rather long hairs, is another conspicuous feature. The first pair of antennæ has the stylocerite waved, strong, and scarcely reaching to the extremity of the first joint, which is armed at the outer angle with a sharp tooth; the second joint is a little shorter than the first, is sub-cylindrical and covered all over with hairs; the third joint supports a flagellum rather shorter than in most species and attached near the base, while the other situated at the extremity is longer. The latter was broken off in our specimen at a length about equal to that of the entire animal, but, from comparison with other species, it was probably longer.

The second pair is remarkable for the great length of the flagellum, about four times that of the entire animal, and carries at its base a broad scaphocerite that is about as long as the peduncle of the first pair, extends inwards and dips between the antennæ, and partially encloses the last joints of the peduncle, which are rather long, reaching to about two-thirds of the scaphocerite. The ancecerite or hook-like process is reduced to a small rigid tubercle, but the phymacerite is prominent and horse-shoe-shaped.

The epistoma projects forwards as a rounded pilose prominence, from which the cheiloglossa projects downwards and overlaps the anterior margin of the mandibles, the glossal portion filling the space between them. The mandible (*d*) is a strong and powerful organ, and differs from that of the type only in the form of the synaphipod being more pronounced, having the second joint nearly as long as the first, and carrying a strong projecting process near the base; both joints are thickly covered with long and stiff hairs.

The metastoma is double and pear-shaped, overlaps the mandibles posteriorly and reaches to the anterior lip.

The first pair of siagnopoda has the first branch shorter and more quadrate, and the second longer and more spinose.

The succeeding pairs are very similar to those of *Aristeus armatus*.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform, very hirsute at the margins, and carries an extremely long branch attached to the basal joint; the first joint of this branch is very short and simple, the second is multiarticulate and fringed with numerous long fine hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, slender, and fringed with long stiff hairs, each of which stands on its own protuberance on the inner and lower margin; the dactylos articulates with the propodos so as to attain a right angle only, at which degree two bunches of small curved spinules on the opposed sides, one on the propodos and the