

anteriorly considerably beyond the lateral angles, and covers about half the pereion, so that, when viewed dorsally, it appears triradiate, or shaped somewhat like an arrow-head. The somites of the pleon¹ are subequal, gradually lessening in length and breadth posteriorly to the fifth somite, which is slightly longer than the preceding and produced in the form of a blunt tooth on each side at the postero-lateral angles. The sixth somite is a little longer than the preceding and is produced to projecting angles at the postero-lateral extremity. The telson is a little longer than the sixth somite, gradually increases in width posteriorly, and terminates at each angle in a long tooth-like process, the base on the outer side being furnished with two small teeth or spines, and on the inner with five long blunt spines on each side of the median line.

The ophthalmopoda are large, gradually increasing in diameter from the base to the ophthalmus, the peduncle being slightly curved backwards and is longer on the posterior than on the anterior margin.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle obscurely divided into three joints, of which the first is short and the others subequal, and terminally supports two very short flagella.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum short, and is furnished with a scaphocerite that gradually tapers to a sharp point, and reaches nearly as far as the apex of the rostrum. It is curved, smooth and rigid on the outer margin and fringed with distantly planted hairs on the inner.

The oral appendages have not been examined.

The perciopoda, which are short and curved inwards, are in an immature condition; the first pair is the largest and subequal and chelate.

The pleopoda are small and biramose but not fully developed. The sixth or posterior pair is furthest advanced but has the rami unequal, the inner branch short and bud-like, the outer long, styliform, and fringed with hairs on the inner margin.

Observation.—The serrature on each side of the postero-lateral angle of the carapace, although not quite similar, is yet suggestive of that in the Zoa form of *Galathea*; hence the specific name.

Zoontocaris approximus, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXV. fig. 4).

Pereion globose. Carapace anteriorly produced to a sharp-pointed rostrum, broad at the base and fringed with small spines; posteriorly produced at each lateral angle to a long and slender tooth, smooth at the base. Pleon narrow, fifth somite armed on each side with a tooth at the postero-lateral angles. Telson broad and terminating posteriorly in sharp-pointed lateral angles.

Ophthalmopoda long, ophthalmus large.

¹ I have erroneously figured the pleon with a somite too few; the lobe shown as the pereion should be divided.