

The telson is dorsally flat, with the sides depressed and the longitudinal line between the two strengthened by a ridge and armed with four long sharp spines, the posterior being situated at the terminal angles. These spines are evidently under the will and control of the animal, and are capable of being erected so as to be perpendicular to their base, and of being used as offensive weapons. This appears still more evident from the fact that the animal has the power of becoming dorsally flexed considerably beyond a horizontal line, the extent of which is shown in the shortness of the dorsal length of the first two somites, which are transversely bisected by a narrow groove.

*Observations.*—This species presents several points of extreme interest, which I do not think can be considered as generic. One is the extreme length of the two posterior pleurobranchiæ; in the largest specimen they are so long that their apical extremities are reflexed and folded back against the upper surface of the branchial chamber. Another feature of interest is the deep cleft that exists, more particularly in the fifth somite, between it and the coxal plate which belongs to it. Again in several congeneric forms in this small group, the dorsal crest is armed with teeth, in others with spines, and in some with both teeth and spines. In this genus the rostrum is armed entirely, both above and below, with sharp teeth that in this species are anteriorly directed almost parallel with the general line of the animal, but it is worthy of notice that several of the posterior teeth show a depression or groove at the anterior basal portion, apparently indicating a tendency for the conversion of the rigid teeth into movable spines.

*Dorodotes levicarina*, n. sp. (Pl. CXII. fig. 5).

Carapace smooth, lateral carinæ subdued; median dorsal line slightly carinated and armed with eleven teeth, the posterior standing on the pyloric region and the anterior near the apex of the rostrum, which is half the length of the carapace, and on the lower side with six small teeth.

Pleon slightly compressed, dorsally carinated, the carina on the third, fourth and fifth somites terminating posteriorly in a small tooth.

Telson tapering, not longer than the outer rami of the rhipidura.

First pair of antennæ scarcely longer than the rostrum.

Second about half the length of the animal.

Outer rami of the rhipidura broad and furnished with a diæresis, the outer angle of which is near the distal extremity.