This species in its general characters is very close to *Oplophorus typus*, only differing in such slight features that it is difficult to consider it as being more than a variety.

One peculiar feature worthy of notice is the translucent character of the carapace over the branchial region, so much so that the branchial plumes may be seen distinctly through it and their form determined.

Campylonotus, n. gen.[1]

Carapace longitudinally ribbed, anteriorly produced to a strong, laterally compressed, and deep rostrum, armed on the upper and lower margins with strong teeth; frontal margin having a first and second antennal tooth strongly developed at the anterior extremity of the longitudinal ridges, which are most conspicuous at the anterior extremity of the carapace. There is no supraorbital or hepatic tooth, and the rest of the carapace is smooth except for a small more or less dentate carina on the dorsal crest.

The pleon is smooth and the somites subequal, the third being dorsally arcuate and the sixth a little longer than the preceding.

The telson is long, gradually tapering to a point, dorsally smooth, and laterally compressed.

The ophthalmopoda are short and have a large subglobose ophthalmus, but carry no distinct ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ is biflagellate, and carries a strong stylocerite that is produced to a sharp point.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long, slender flagellum, and a scaphocerite that is broad, well developed, and strengthened by a longitudinal ridge that traverses the middle of the plate. . . .

The mandibles are short, robust, and deeply inserted within the oral cavity, have the molar process and psalistoma connected by a serrate ridge, and carry a biarticulate synaphipod.

The first pair of gnathopoda has the terminal joints large and reflexed against the inner side of the preceding. The basisal joint carries a long and slender ecphysis, and the coxa a small mastigobranchial plate that supports a podobranchial plume.

The second pair of gnathopoda is pediform, six-jointed, carries a multiarticulate basecphysis, and the coxa supports a small mastigobranchia but no podobranchial plume; a small arthrobranchial plume arises from the membranous articulation connecting the leg with the somite.

The first two pairs of pereiopoda are chelate, the anterior pair being smaller than the second. The three succeeding pairs are simple, and a small rudimentary mastigobranchia that terminates in a strong curved point is attached to the coxa of each pair of pereiopoda excepting the posterior. None of the pereiopoda carry a basecphysis.

[1] *καμπύλος*, curved; *νῶτος*, back.