

*Pasiphæa amplidens*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLI. fig. 2).

Carapace dorsally straight, rounded, smooth, without a carina; frontal margin without a rostrum; frontal region dorsally crested in the form of a sharply pointed, obliquely elevated, and laterally compressed tooth; it is broad at the base longitudinally, and anteriorly directed. The orbits are but sparingly excavate and imperfectly defined by a small projection. The first antennal tooth is reduced to a prominence, but the second is developed to a large tooth, whence the margin recedes backwards and then at right angles downwards, then rounds off to form the lateral margin of the carapace, which gradually descends posteriorly to near the base of the second pair of pereiopoda, when it is gradually directed upwards.

The ophthalmopoda are short, standing on distinct pedicles, and distant from each other; the ophthalmus is globular, of larger diameter than the peduncle, and possesses no ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint deeply excavate and furnished with a stylocerite, which is sharply pointed and twisted anteriorly so as to become vertical; the inner margin is expanded, and flattened by compression against its fellow. The second and third joints are short and cylindrical and carry two flagella, of which the upper is the more robust.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that reaches beyond the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair, and is about half the length of the carapace, the inner and outer margin corresponding, each being curved towards the apex, the outer angle of which is furnished with a tooth, and the inner margin is fringed with hairs.

The mandibles are similar to those of *Pasiphæa cristata*, but have a larger number of teeth (thirteen) on the incisive margin, and the tooth that forms the lower angle is rather large and somewhat thickened, as if it were the rudiment of the molar tubercle.

The siagnopoda also closely resemble those of *Pasiphæa cristata*, but there is an interesting variation in the third pair in the more definite distinction of the distal extremity of the appendage from the basal portion, and in the semiarticulated portion of the outer basal division being more acutely produced.

The first pair of gnathopoda is associated with the third pair of siagnopoda, and in form and appearance closely resembles those of *Pasiphæa cristata*.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, slender, and pediform; it carries a stout basephysis and terminates in a long narrow joint with parallel margins, flattened towards the distal extremity and fringed with short hairs and spinules.

The first two pairs of pereiopoda are chelate. The first pair is long, slender, and smooth; the second pair has the posterior margin of the meros strongly serrate, and