

“*Mandibles* with the palp weak and slender; the length of the second joint surpassing that of the third.¹

“*First Maxillæ* with the inner plate of moderate length, furnished with from seven to eight plumose setæ.

“*Second Maxillæ* elongate, narrow.

“*Maxillipeds* having the outer plate armed on the inner margin with many strong teeth, which as they approach the apex are elongate, curved, and finally become setiform; the inner plate elongate, strong; the palp short and narrow; the outer plate extending beyond the second joint of the palp.

“The body compressed; the back carinate; the keel on several segments forming backward-directed teeth; the head with a long curved rostrum, compressed or subdepressed; the side-plates not very deep, sometimes rigid, plumose on the lower margin, the last two segments of the pleon coalesced.

“*Lower Antennæ* longer than the upper.

“*First and Second Gnathopods* with the hand small.

“*Second Uropods* shorter than the *third*.

“*Third Uropods* with the peduncle shorter than the telson; the rami equal.

“*Telson* cleft.”

Atylus homochir, Haswell (Pl. LXXIV.).

1885. *Atylus homochir*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i. p. 7 (sep. copy), pl. xiii. figs. 5-7.

A sharp slender rostrum projecting a little beyond the triangular lateral lobes of the head, below which its lower angles are acutely produced; the whole of the back sharply carinate, the carina continuous from the tip of the rostrum to the end of the third pleon-segment, except that the seventh peræon-segment and the first three segments of the pleon are distally produced in minute teeth; the carina of the fourth pleon-segment forms two teeth, the hinder one the larger; the hinder part of the dorsally coalesced fifth and sixth segments is also produced into a large tooth, with a spine-tooth on the centre of its dorsal line, and separated by a small depression from that narrow front part of the segment which carries the second uropods; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon produced into small points, above each of which is placed a spine, but the lower convex lobe of the hind margin in each segment swells out beyond the lower angle; many submarginal spines on the lower margins of these segments. The integument with a scale-covered appearance.

Eyes oval or reniform, retaining colour in spirits, situate near the convex margin of the head between the rostrum and the lateral lobes, ocelli numerous, rather elongate.

Upper Antennæ.—Peduncles carinate, first joint long, about twice the length of the

¹ Not so in all species, e.g., *Atylus homochir* and *Atylus swammerdamii*.