

comparison. The likeness between the two species makes it probable that they belong to the same genus; the distance between the localities at which they were obtained adds a little to the probability that they are in fact specifically distinct.

*Atylopsis dentatus*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXX.).

*Rostrum* small, rounded, lateral lobes of the head not prominent, with sinuous outline; last segment of the peræon and first two of the pleon each dorsally produced backwards in a small tooth; first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles also produced in a small tooth, the lower border of the segment having a conspicuous spine; the integument rather hairy.

*Eyes* round, oval, near the front of the head, with slender ocelli.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint shorter than the head, longer than the second joint; second joint not much longer than thick; the rest missing.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First three joints short, gland-cone decurrent; fourth joint shorter than the first three united; the rest missing.

*Upper Lip* bilobed, very finely ciliated, one lobe more advanced and much broader than the other.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting plate divided into seven or eight teeth; secondary plate of the left mandible divided into five or six teeth, of which the lowest is the longest; on the right mandible the secondary plate is slighter, distally bifid, with two slender teeth conspicuous, the lower one the longer; spine-row of six plumosely serrate spines mixed with long cilia; close to the spine-row is the molar tubercle, the crown of which has several rows of strong denticles and a plumose seta; set just over the tubercle is the strong palp, the first joint a little dilated distally, the second rather stout, with a few spines near the front margin; the third joint as long as the second, with nine spines on the upper part of the front margin and the apex, of which the two actually at the apex are the slenderest, the others being broader and conspicuously pectinate on two edges; near the base, on the surface near the convex hind margin, are two pectinate spines, one much longer than the other, boldly pectinate in its lower part, and finely in the upper.

*Lower Lip*.—Principal lobes broad, distally somewhat narrowed and dehiscent, lightly ciliated; inner lobes short; mandibular processes short, blunt-ended.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate small, with two setæ on the apex; outer plate carrying on the truncate distal margin ten spines, the three shortest of which are furcate, the others denticulate; the second joint of the palp reaching beyond the outer plate, broadest near the distal margin, which is dentate and has four spine-teeth of different lengths, besides two or three slender submarginal spines. Though only ten spines were seen on the outer plate, it is probable that the normal number is eleven.