

peræon being a characteristic of youth and not of species. A specimen measuring, without the antennæ, more than three-quarters of an inch, had no trace of a carina on the first five segments of the peræon.

*Locality*.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35°. Thirteen specimens. Dredged.

*Rhachotropis kergueleni*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXV.).

*The Rostrum* very long and narrow, depressed between the upper antennæ; the lateral lobes of the head narrow, prominent; segments of the peræon very short; the first four segments of the pleon long, carinate, dorsally produced into a small sharp tooth, that on the second segment the largest; on the first and second segments there is an additional less prominent denticle on either side of the central one; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are not acute or produced; in the third segment the lower margin is straight, with several small submarginal spines, the lower lobe of the hind margin is cut into fifteen upward turned teeth.

*Eyes* not perceived.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First and second joints long, subequal in length, the first thicker than the second, carrying some long plumose cilia; the second joint having many setules on the upper and some spinules on the lower margin, and an apical feathered cilium; the third joint not a third of the length of the second; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, of thirty-four joints, those of the distal half being very slender.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first three joints very short, the gland-cone short, decurrent; the fourth joint much longer than the preceding three united, longer than the first joint of the upper antennæ, fringed above with setules, below with spinules and long plumose cilia; the fifth joint much longer than the fourth, nearly as long as the peduncle of the upper antennæ, fringed above with setules, and having a few spinules on the lower margin; the flagellum very slender, longer than the peduncle, abruptly narrower, of thirty-seven joints, all slender, the first cleft at the base within the socket.

*Upper Lip*.—The distal margin a little flattened, very slightly ciliated.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting plate is narrow, with a small denticle at the top, the lower end bidentate, although scarcely so in the left mandible of the specimen examined, perhaps through its being worn down by use; the secondary plate of the left mandible with the edge cut into six small teeth; the secondary plate on the right mandible is narrow, with a very irregular edge, perhaps regularly dentate in unworn specimens; there are two spines in the spine-row, of which, however, on the left mandible only the stumps remained; the molar tubercle small, its dentate crown roundly oval, fringed with strong sharp teeth, with rows of smaller denticles on the inner side, which do not appear