

Genus *Cleonardo*, n. gen.

Near to *Rhachotropis*, S. I. Smith.

Antennæ subequal, the upper longer than the lower.

Upper Lip with the distal margin convex.

Palp of the *Mandibles* long and slender, the third joint longer than the second.

The outer plate of the *First Maxillæ* carrying eleven spines; the two-jointed palp very long.

The inner plate of the *Second Maxillæ* much broader than the outer.

The calx of the wrist in the two pairs of *Gnathopods* not much produced.

The *Peræopods* all very long and slender, especially the fingers, which have setæ on the outer margin.

The outer ramus shorter than the inner in each pair of *Uropods*.

The *Telson* long and deeply cleft.

The trunk without carina or processes.

The generic name is taken from a personal name in Don Quixote.

From the species that have been assigned to *Rhachotropis* (under the name *Tritropis*), the species on which the present genus is founded differs in some particulars not included in the generic character; thus the side-plates of the first four peræon-segments are not so small, nor is the first pair produced forwards; the third joint in the first and second pairs of peræopods is not short, but elongate, while it is comparatively short in the three following pairs.

Tritropis appendiculata, G. O. Sars,¹ must no doubt be referred to this genus. That species was obtained in the sea north-west of Finmark, at the depth of 1287 fathoms, at a station located in the cold area. In 1885 Sars remarks upon it, "the form treated of here exhibits in some respects a rather striking deviation from the other species referred to the genus *Tritropis*, and may possibly be found to constitute a separate genus."

Cleonardo longipes, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXVI.).

Rostrum short and broad but well pronounced, sides of the head with broadly rounded lobes. The skin microscopically furred.

Eyes not perceived.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint of the peduncle much stouter than the second, outdrawn below into a blunt point, tipped with one very short and one rather longer spine, and two feathered spine-like cilia; the second joint rather longer than the first, distally outdrawn to a point above and below, with feathered cilia preceding the outdrawn parts;

¹ Crust. et Pycnog. nova, No. 27, p. 451, 1879, and Den norske Nordhavs-Expedition, p. 194, pl. xvi. fig. 3, 1885.