

*Uropods* and *Telson* in all material respects like those of *Eusiroides cæsaris*, but the cleft of the telson not quite reaching the centre instead of extending beyond it, and the apical part of the telson slightly less acute.

*Length*.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the dorsal extremity of the third pleon-segment, barely half an inch.

*Locality*.—Station 151, Heard Island, February 7, 1874; lat. 52° 59' 30" S., long. 73° 33' 30" E.; depth, 75 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, female.

*Remarks*.—The specific name is derived from Pompeius, the colleague of Cæsar in the celebrated Roman triumvirate. In addition to other marks of difference, this species shows none of the very striking striation of the integument which attracts attention in the preceding species.

*Eusiroides crassi*, n. sp. (Pl. XC.).

*Rostrum* small, lateral lobes of the head rather broad, irregularly rounded; postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments produced in small teeth, those of the third segment almost right-angled, the hind margin not serrate; the fourth segment with a transverse dorsal depression.

*Eyes* very large, coming very near to one another on the top of the head, the inner margin concave, close to the front of the head, the ocelli numbering nearly two hundred.

*Upper Antennæ* very similar to those of *Eusiroides pompeii*; fifty-nine joints were counted of an incomplete flagellum.

*Lower Antennæ* as in the species just named; the gland-cone decurrent, well defined; fifty-two joints were counted of an incomplete flagellum.

*Upper Lip* with a broad distal margin, almost straight, and with the centre quite smooth, unless this appearance be due to the accidental turning back of the furred obtusely angled true margin; on either side is a tuft of spiny cilia, which seem to be confined to the margin, and not to form any curved band across the surface.

*Mandibles* differing from those of *Eusiroides cæsaris* is the following points—the cutting plates slighter in structure, the secondary plate on the left mandible having the terminal tooth much larger than the others, the spine-row consisting of six larger spines, with six much more slender; the teeth of the molar crown small; the palp much more massive, especially the long and broad third joint, of which the outer margin is quite smooth, extremely convex, while the inner margin is sinuous, bordered with a crowd of pectinate spines, and near the base with a few setæ; the apex, though narrow, has many long spines.