

*mento primo lato, subelliptico, angulis posticis rotundatis, segmentis sequentibus dimidio angustioribus, non oblongis, subæquis, tertio posticè truncato; lamellis caudalibus latis, paulo oblongis, contiguis, setis lamellâ brevioribus, fere æquis. Furcula simplex, tenuis, basi angustissimo, brachiis divergentibus. Pedes postici tenues, ramis valde inæquis, ramo brevior 2-articulato, altero 3-articulato.*

*Female*:—Cephalothorax nearly round; second segment transverse, posterior angles alate, wings broad, approximate, the margin around arcuate. Abdomen three-jointed, anterior segment broad, subelliptical, posterior angles rounded, following segments half narrower, not oblong, subequal, the last truncate behind; caudal lamellæ broad, oblong, contiguous, setæ shorter than the lamellæ, nearly equal. Furcula simple, slender, narrow at base, prongs divergent. Posterior feet rather slender, branches very unequal, the shorter two-jointed, the other three-jointed.

Plate 94, fig. 8 *a*, dorsal view of animal, enlarged; *b*, posterior antennæ; *c*, maxillæ, adjoining buccal trunk; *d*, first pair of feet; *e*, second pair of feet; *f*, furcula (the preceding, from *b* to *f*, have the same relative position as in the animal); *g*, posterior feet; *h*, under view of abdomen, showing appendages to abdomen.

From the gills of an Albicore, in the Atlantic, May 7, 1842, latitude 11° south, longitude 14° west.

The carapax is emarginate in front. The second pair of feet have the finger nearly as long as the hand. The furcula is very narrow at base. The alate appendages to second segment of the body are rather larger in surface than the segment. They are placed obliquely, being in contact at the centre of the posterior side of the segment. The caudal lamellæ are as long as the last abdominal segment, and resemble much those of the Sapphirinæ. There are four setæ on the terminal margin shorter than the lamellæ, three of which are in contact towards the inner angle, and the fourth is a little separate, and situated at the outer angle.

The singular appendages to the first abdominal segment, represented in figure 8 *h*, resemble what we have elsewhere described (page 1347).