

to the antennæ with a sucker disk, behind four-lobed, the two inner lobes narrow, curved and subacute. Second segment transverse, laterally subacute. Wings of third segment slightly longer than broad, about half as long as the abdomen, a little the broadest behind, angles rounded, posterior margin hardly sinuous, oblique transverse. First segment of abdomen profoundly two-lobed, second quadrate. Caudal stylets large, subovate, extending a little beyond the extremity of the abdomen, setæ very short.

Plate 95, fig. 4 *a*, dorsal view of animal, enlarged; *b*, ventral view; *m*, third pair of natatories; *n*, laminae of fourth pair; *o*, last abdominal segment; *p*, caudal stylets.

From the body of a shark, taken south of Tongatabu, Pacific Ocean.

Length, half an inch. Body greenish in part, or subtransparent.

The front is obsoletely emarginate. The carapax is scarcely as long as broad, and the inner lobes behind are curved under the outer lobes. The wings of the third segment are nearly trapezoidal in form, and very slightly longer than broad; and in the specimen seen, they were not quite in contact on the medial line. The second and third segments belong to the third and fourth pairs of natatories.

The abdomen (as seen below) is rather longer than the carapax. The caudal lamellæ have a rounded apex, and bear five minute setæ, two near middle of posterior margin, one a little more exteriorly, and two on the outer margin, near its middle.

The posterior antennæ have a slender, recurved, pointed apex, as usual in the Caligi. The first pair of legs has the basal portion nearly as long as the following, and the furcation very short. The second pair is large, and has an acute moveable finger plying against a broad and low, flat-topped prominence, answering to an immoveable finger.

The first pair of natatories have two short branches, furnished with very short setæ. The setæ of the second pair are also short.

This species is near *D. affinis* (Hist. Nat. des Crust., par M. Milne Edwards, iii. 465, Plate 38, figs. 15-18), but the inner lobes to posterior part of carapax are subacute; the caudal lamellæ extend beyond the extremity of the abdomen; the abdomen is considerably narrower than the carapax; the form also of the second segment of the body is different.