

pair of feet in profile; *f*, penult natatories; *g*, posterior or fourth pair of natatories; *h*, mandible and extremity of buccal trunk.

From the body of a shark, northeast of New Zealand, April 15, 1840, where it occurred along with *Nogagus*.

The sucker disks are large and oblong. The second segment of the body is prolonged on each side as far backward as the carapax. The fourth segment is considerably narrower than third, and a little narrower than the abdomen. The first segment of the abdomen is truncate behind, but with the posterior angles cut off, and a minute seta at the outer apex. The second segment has the posterior angles very deeply removed, and their places occupied with the stylets.

The plumose setæ at apex of anterior antennæ are as long as the second joint. The buccal trunk is a long slender beak, with the mandibles exsertile at apex. The mandibles are long and straight, curving a little towards the place of their insertion, and having a minutely denticulate inner margin at apex.

The posterior antennæ are similar to those of female *Caligi*, having a recurved pointed apex.

The first pair of legs have the furcation extending half way to apex of basal joint.

The second pair is very stout, like that in the species of *Nogagus* described. The stout blunt finger folds against the oblique outer surface, and extends to a blunt immoveable finger, the apex of which is corneous.

The last six natatories are very broad, and have long plumose setæ on the biarticulate branches. The basal joint of the first pair has a projecting apex, and is longer than broad.

The pigment of the two eyes was deep blue; the colour of the minute spot between, bright red.