

more nearly transversely than in the preceding, and are as long as the caudal spines.

Individuals of this species were very abundant, in latitude  $6^{\circ}$  north, longitude  $180^{\circ}$ , on the 24th of May, 1841. Length, one-fortieth of an inch.

Figures 11 *a*, *b*, *c*, represent a very different kind of animal. It has a carapax like a neatly curved hemisphere, flattened in front, and with slightly projecting antero-lateral angles. In a lateral view, the extremity of the abdomen projects a little, and below the middle of the body the extremity of the trunk is seen. There is a single eye on the medial line near the front.

The abdomen is short and obtuse, and resembles much the abdomen of *Conchoecia*, so nearly, indeed, that we might suspect the animal to be young of a species of that genus, if the character of the mouth and shell were consistent with such a view. It has two series of short spines, the terminal pair being the longest; and above these a short distance there is another spine, as seen in the profile view.

The mouth has the form of a large trunk, which is truncate and broad at the extremity, and has a short spine at the angles of the extremity, with a ciliate margin between. The exact nature of this trunk we do not understand.

There are six pairs of jointed appendages, two antennary, one pair probably maxillary, and one pair corresponding to a pair of feet. The antennæ are five-jointed and setigerous; the third joint is largest, being broad and nearly obovate. The second and third pairs are two-branched. The base of the second has an oblique process directed inward below, and furnished with short setæ, which resembles the inner process of a maxilliped, and shows the normal relations of the legs to a pair of maxillæ, if not to the mandibles. One of the branches has five very short transverse terminal joints, and is furnished with longish setæ. The other branch is three-jointed and setigerous; the first joint of the three has a short process on the posterior side. The third pair has two equal three-jointed branches on a stout base, and the setæ of the two are nearly equal in length. The length of the animal was one-fortieth of an inch.

Found abundantly off the north side of Upolu, February 24th, 1841. It is provisionally named by the author *Aspistes scabricaudis*.