

bidentate; beneath it is armed with eight teeth, which extend to the tip.

## CUMACEA.

*Diastylopsis*, gen. nov.

The species for which this genus is proposed is very closely allied to *Diastylis* in the structure of the appendages of the cephalopereon and in the structure of the pleon, but it differs from *Diastylis*, and, as far as I know, from the heretofore described genera of Cumacea, in the consolidation and great expansion of the tergal and epimeral portions of the third and fourth free segments of the pereon, which forms an arched shield-like plate nearly half as large as the carapax. The basal segments of the second pair of gnathopods (third maxillipeds) are more expanded distally and form a much more complete oral operculum than in *Diastylis*. The cephalopereon, also, is much more elongated and more compressed laterally than in any described species of *Diastylis*.

*Diastylopsis Dawsoni*, sp. nov.

*Female*.—The cephalopereon is considerably longer than the pleon, compressed laterally so that the breadth is little more than a fourth of the length, and the part made up of the free segments is fully as wide and as high as the carapax. The carapax is more than twice as long as high and smoothly rounded above, though the dorsum is compressed somewhat anteriorly. The eye is obscure or wanting, and the anterior lobes of the carapax extend far in front of the ophthalmic lobe and form a prominent and acute rostrum. There is a deep antennal sinus (much deeper than in the species of *Diastylis*) in the anterior margin below the rostrum and bounded inferiorly by the prominent dentiform antero-lateral angle, back of which the lateral margin is dentated for a short distance. The entire surface of the carapax, as well as the dorsal surface of the free segments of the pereon, is perfectly smooth, naked and highly polished, but there are four nearly equidistant, faintly indicated transverse lines crossing the anterior half of the carapax and evidently marking the areolation so conspicuous in some species of *Diastylis*. The first and second of the five free segments of the pereon are short and nearly or quite covered each side by the third segment, which is itself short above but greatly expanded each side into a large plate a third as long as the carapax; the dorsal part of the fourth segment is greatly elongated, and lies between and above the lateral prolongations of the third segment: and the tergal and epimeral portions of these two segments are ankylosed or closely united together, so that the U-shaped suture between them is only