

NEW OR IMPERFECTLY KNOWN

ISOPODA,

BY

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PART III.

WITH 4 PLATES.

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1. *Nerocila philippensis*, n. sp.

Diagn. *Corpus* elongatum, fere lineare, plus quam ter longius quam latius.

Caput permagnum, fere quadratum, paulo latius quam longius.

Oculi minuti, distincti, rotundati.

Antennæ primi paris septem-articulatæ, antennis secundi paris vix crassiores, sed paulo breviores.

Epimera segmenti quinti segmentum æquantia, cetera segmenta superantia.

Segmenta *plei* subæqualia; anguli inferiores segmenti primi angulos superiores segmenti tertii attingentes, anguli inferiores segmenti secundi angulos inferiores segmenti quinti paulo superantes, anguli inferiores segmenti tertii angulos inferiores segmenti quarti attingentes, anguli inferiores segmenti quarti et quinti superioribus multo breviores.

Urus quam pleon longius, longius quam latius, fere rectangulare, margine posteriore rotundato, non carinatum.

The *body* is elongate, almost linear, more than three times longer than broad.

The *head* is very large, nearly square, only a little broader than long.

The *eyes* are small, distinct, round.

The first pair of *antennæ* are seven-jointed, almost as slender as the ones of the second pair, but a little shorter.

The *epimerals* of the fifth segment are as long as the segment, the other epimerals are longer than the corresponding segments.

The segments of the *pleon* are subequal in length, the lower corners of the first segment reach to the upper corners of the fourth; the lower corners of the second reach a little farther than the lower corners of the fifth; the lower corners of the third reach to the lower corners of the fourth. The lower corners of the fourth and fifth segments are much shorter than the corresponding upper corners.

The *urus* is longer than broad, almost rectangular, not carinated on the upper side, the hinder margin rounded.

The animal in question is closely allied to *Nerocila cebuana*, SCHIOEDTE and MEINERT, and *N. phaeopleura*, BLEEKER. With the first it has in common the shape of the pereion and of the legs, with the latter most of the characteristics of the pleon and of the *urus*.

Ovigerous female.

Pl. I, fig. 1—12.

The *head* is very long, with the anterior margin broadly rounded, the antennæ are fixed at the midth of the under-side, leaving anteriorly a broad smooth, spade-shaped part of the head. The head is longer than the first pereional segment and half the second together (8 : 7), and broader than half the fourth (11 : 20); it is only a little shorter than broad (9 : 11).

The *eyes* are black, small, very distinct, situated at the hinder margin of the head, distant by three fourths of the breadth of the head.

The first pair of *antennæ* (Pl. I fig. 3) reach a little beyond the anterior margin of the first pereional segment, they are not compressed; they show a distinct three-jointed peduncle, the second joint the longest, and a four-jointed flagellum, shorter than the two preceding joints together. The joints of the flagellum are equal, each carrying two or three very short hairs at the hinder outer corner.

The *second pair* (Pl. I fig. 3), are as robust as the first pair, a little longer, totally smooth, without distinction between peduncle and flagellum; they reach to the middle of the first pereional segment.

The *labrum* is very prominent, broadly rounded at the lower margin.

The *mandibles* (Pl. I, fig. 4) are broad; the tip is strongly arched, excavated at the inner side, ending in a sharply pointed edge with two broad teeth below; the whole is of the same shape as the upper jaw of the bill of a faucon. The palp is short but robust, the first joint is the longest and thickest, the second only half as thick and a little shorter, the third tapering, as long as the second, provided with three or four minute bristles at the tip.

The *first pair of maxillæ* (Pl. I, fig. 5) are slender, straight, with two larger and two smaller spine-like teeth at the tip.

The *second pair* (Pl. I, fig. 6) are stout, thick, feebly hollowed at the anterior side, not surrounding the first pair; at the free end they show a rounded head with two short but strong, feebly bent teeth, and at the inner side of this head a small spherical articulating(?) joint, armed with a strong tooth.

The *maxillipeds* (Pl. I, fig. 7) are very simple, consisting of three thick joints, the second the longest, the last ovate, armed with two hooked teeth at the tip and a straight one at the inner side.

The *pereion* is strongly convex, almost compressed. The first segment is three-sinuated at the anterior margin, the lateral sinus bordering the eyes; it is longer than the second. The sixth and seventh segments are the longest, equal; the fourth is the shortest.

The *epimerals* (Pl. I, fig. 2) of the first segment are the smallest, rounded behind, longer than the segment. The ones of the third and fourth segments are longer, obtusely pointed behind, longer than the segments; the epimerals of the fifth segment are a little deeper, obtusely pointed behind, scarcely as long as the segment. The ones of the sixth and seventh segments are spindle-shaped, acutely pointed behind, longer than the corresponding segments. The last pair reach to half the length of the first pleonal segment.

The first to third pairs of *pereiopoda* have the femur broad and short; the fourth to seventh pair have the femora longer, nearly linear. The genu is long and stout in all pairs, the tibia and carpus very short, the metacarpus tolerably long, with well developed articulation for the dactylus; the dactylus is strongly hooked, very long, a little shorter in the two last pairs. In the first five pairs it is constricted at the base. (Pl. I, fig. 8—10.)

The *pleon* is a little shorter than the last two pereional segments. The segments are equal in length, the first a little the broadest; the upper hinder corners of the segments are obtuse, increasing in length backwards, the inferior corners are very long in the first two segments, much shorter in the third, and very small in the last two segments. The inferior corners of the first two segments are flat, elongate-ovate, the ones of the first segment reach to the end of the inferior

corners of the third segment, the ones of the second segment beyond the inferior corners of the fifth segment. The inferior corners of the third reach to the inferior corners of the fourth segments, they are vertical.

The *second pair of pleopoda* (Pl. I, fig. 11) carry a tapering styliiform process at the inner lamina.

The *urus* is longer than the pleon, as long as the first three pereional segments. It is nearly rectangular, the hinder margin broadly rounded, produced in the middle; the sides are straight, the surface is smooth. It is a little longer than broad.

The *uropoda* (Pl. I fig. 12) are much longer than the *urus*, the rami are thick, tapering backwards, the inner is shorter than the outer (11:18) but longer than the peduncle (11:8).

Colour. Greenish white, densely spotted with dark brown minute dots.

Length. 26 m.m.

Hab. The coast of the Philippine Isles. (S. M.)

2. *Nerocila Lovéni*, n. sp.

Diagn. *Corpus* deplanatum, rotundatum, fere latius quam longius.
Caput parvum, latius quam longius, segmento quarto pereii quater angustius.

Oculi parvi, obscure definiti.

Antennæ primi paris septem-articulatæ, antennis secundi paris paulo crassiores ac breviores. *Antennæ* secundi paris septem-articulatæ.

Anguli segmenti primi *pereii* valde producti, angulos segmenti secundi attingentes, anguli segmenti septimi angulos superiores segmenti quinti plei fere attingentes.

Epimera maxima, perlonge producta, attenuata, ensiformia, acuta; *epimera* segmenti septimi longissima, apicem pedunculi pedum uri fere attingentia.

Segmenta *plei* subæqualia, anguli superiores valde producti, acuti, anguli inferiores segmentorum primi et secundi longissimi, anguli inferiores segmentorum sequentium evanidi.

Urus latum, rotundatum, latius quam longius.

Uropoda ramis longis, falcatis.

The *body* is depressed, nearly circular, almost broader than long.

The *head* is small, broader than long, as broad as a fourth of the breadth of the fourth pereional segment.

The *eyes* are small, indistinct.

The first pair of *antennæ* are seven-jointed, a little shorter but thicker than the second pair, which also are seven-jointed.

The hinder corners of the first segment of the *pereion* are very produced, falciform, almost reaching to the ends of the corners of the second segment; the hinder corners of the seventh segment reach almost to the ends of the upper corners of the last pleonal segment.

The *epimerals* are very long, extremely produced, flattened in the form of sabres or flat horns, very sharp; the ones of the seventh segment are the longest and broadest, they reach nearly to the end of the peduncles of the uropoda.

The segments of the *pleon* are subequal in length, the upper corners are very produced, sharp; the inferior corners of the first and second segments are very long, the inferior corners of the other segments are not developed.

The *urus* is broad, rounded, broader than long.

The *uropoda* are provided with long, falciform rami.

Nerocila Lovéni is a well defined species, its next allies are *N. depressa*, MILNE-EDWARDS and *N. serra*, SCHIOEDTE and MEINERT. It is easily distinguished from both by the totally flattened body, recalling the form of *Serolis*, and by the enormous development of the posterior corners of the first pereional segment.

Virgo.

Pl. I, fig. 13—17; Pl. II, fig. 18—21.

The *body* is flat as a penny piece, broader than long, the measure taken from the outside of the epimerals (34 : 33) its form is nearly circular. It is not fully symmetrical, the right side being a little broader than the left.

The *head* is irregularly semicircular, twice as broad as long, scarcely as broad as a fourth of the fourth pereional segment (5 : 21); the front is feebly rounded.

The *eyes* are small, indistinct, distant by four fifths of the breadth of the head.

The *first pair of antennæ* (Pl. I, fig. 13) are seven-jointed, without distinction between peduncle and flagellum. The first joint is a little thicker than the following ones, and a little shorter than the second, which is the largest, the last joint is slender and carries a few minute hairs.

The *second pair* (Pl. I, fig. 13) reach a little beyond half the first pereional segment; they are a little longer than the first pair, and, except the basal joint, more slender. The first joint is thick ovate, as long as the second, the succeeding five joints are subequal, the last feebly bent forwards, without hairs.

The *labrum* is thick, semicircular.

The *mandibles* (Pl. I, fig. 14) are comparatively narrow, the free end thicker, bent in an obtuse angle, the inner side excavated, ending in a gouge-like tooth, with two small prominences below. The palp is short but very robust, the first joint very thick and broad, longer than the two succeeding together, the second joint is not half as broad as the first, but twice as long as the last, which is rounded at the tip, without hairs.

The *first pair of maxillæ* (Pl. I, fig. 15) are styliform, simple, armed at the apex with three spine-like teeth, feebly curved at the tips.

The *second pair* (Pl. I, fig. 16) are thick, robust, a little flattened at the anterior side; the free end forming a small head excavated at the inner side, and armed with two short, hook-like teeth; in the excavation is inserted, a rounded, pillow-like joint armed with a hook-like tooth.

The *maxillipeds* (Pl. I, fig. 17) are robust, the last joint conical, armed with two small, hook-like teeth.

The *pereion* is very dilated, almost totally flat, the posterior corners of the segments are strongly produced. The first segment is the longest, almost as long as the last two ones together, the anterior margin is distinctly tri-sinuated, the median sinus deeper than the lateral; the hinder margin is semicircular, the produced corners are very long, flat, feebly bent backwards, almost reaching to the ends of the corners of the second segment. The second to fifth segments are subequal in length, the sixth and seventh a little shorter, subequal. The posterior produced corners of the second and third segments are the shortest, the following increasing in length backwards, the ones of the seventh segment are the longest, reaching beyond the superior corners of the last pleonal segment. The colour of the pereion is yellowish brown with dark brown spots bordering the hinder margins of the segments, and two parallel, obscure, black bands from the fifth segment down the sides of the

pleon. The sides of the segments with the epimerals, the hinder margin of the last pereional segment, and the anterior margin of the first pleonal segment form a frame around the under-side of the pereion, which is hollowed.

The *epimerals* (Pl. II, fig. 19) are strongly developed, sabre-formed, increasing in length and breadth backwards; they are flat, acute, feebly bent, the ones of the seventh segment is more straight than the others. The epimerals of the fifth segment reach to the anterior margin of the pleon, those of the sixth segment to the anterior margin of the urus, and those of the seventh segment beyond the midth of the urus.

The *pereiopoda* (Pl. II, fig. 20 and 21) are subequal in length. The femur of the first pair is the shortest, that of the fifth pair the longest; the metacarpi of the first four pairs are totally smooth, those of the last three pairs are armed with three or four minute teeth. The dactyli of the first three pairs are a little longer than those of the succeeding pairs; all strongly curved, the articulation with the metacarpi is well developed.

The *pleon* is more than twice as broad as long (26 : 11); the segments are subequal in length, the first much the broadest. The superior corners of the first two segments are very long and flattened, those of the following segments decrease in length. The superior corners of the first segment reach to, or beyond the anterior margin of the last pleonal segment, those of the second beyond the anterior margin of the urus. The inferior corners of the first segment reach beyond the midth of the urus, as far as the epimerals of the last pereional segment; the ones of the second pair reach to, or beyond the ends of the peduncles of the uropoda. In the last three segments the inferior corners are obsolete.

The *pleopoda* are short, nearly circular, thick. Those of the second pair want a styliform process.

The *urus* is a little longer than the pleon (12 : 11), as long as the last three pereional segments together, broader than long (4 : 3), semicircular; the surface is smooth, without impressions; the margins are even.

The *uropoda* are unequal in the specimen examined, the right uropod having the rami nearly of equal size, the left having the outer ramus a third longer. The rami are slender, falciform.

Colour. Brownish yellow.

Length. 16 mm.

Hab. The coast of Java. (S. M.)

The only specimen hitherto known was captured by the late Captain GEORG VON SCHÉELE, of the swedish ship *Monarch*, in the year 1884.

3. *Nerocila laticeps*, n. sp.

Diagn. *Corpus* ovatum, duplo longius quam latius.

Caput magnum, duplo latius quam longius.

Oculi distincti, ovati.

Antennæ primi paris sex-articulatæ, articulo primo crasso.

Antennæ secundi paris antennis primi paris longiores.

Epimera segmentorum secundi, tertii et quarti segmenta superantia. *Epimera* segmenti quinti segmentum æquantia. *Epimera* segmentorum sexti et septimi segmenta multo breviora.

Segmentum primum *plei* secundo brevius. Anguli inferiores segmenti secundi angulos segmenti quinti explentes.

Ramus interior *pedum uri* exteriori paulo brevior et angustior.

The *body* is ovate, twice as long as broad.

The *head* is large, twice as broad as long.

The *eyes* are distinct, ovate.

The first pair of *antennæ* are six-jointed, the first joint is thick. The second pair are longer than the first pair.

The *epimerals* of the second, third and fourth segments are longer than the corresponding segments; the ones of the fifth segment are as long as the segment. The ones of the sixth and seventh segments are much shorter than the segments.

The first segment of the *pleon* is shorter than the second. The lower corners of the second segment reach to the upper corners of the fifth.

The inner ramus of the *uropoda* is a little shorter and narrower than the outer.

Nerocila laticeps comes nearest to *N. maculata*, MILNE EDWARDS and *N. latiuscula*, DANA, but is to be distinguished from the first by the broad head, the prominent hinder corners of the fifth pereional segment, by the short, first pleonal segment and by the narrow, inner ramus of the uropoda, from the latter by the length of the hinder corners of the last pereional segments, by the length of the inferior corners of the second pleonal seg-

ment, by the length of the urus, and by the form of the uropoda.

Ovigerous female.

Pl. II, fig. 22—26 and Pl. III, fig. 27 and 28.

The *body* is tolerably convex, ovate, totally smooth, a little more than twice as long as broad (31 : 15).

The *head* is very broad, nearly half as broad as the fourth pereional segment (23 : 50); the midth of the anterior margin is feebly projecting; it is scarcely more than twice as broad as long (23 : 11), not immersed; fully as long as the first pereional segment.

The *eyes* are tolerably large, very distinct, transversally ovate.

The *first pair of antennæ* (Pl. II, fig. 22) are six-jointed, the three first joints subequal in length, the first very thick—almost inflated, the fourth and fifth joints are subequal but narrower than the third, the last joint is very minute; they reach only a little beyond the anterior margin of the first pereional segment.

The *second pair* (Pl. II, fig. 22) are longer and more slender than the first, eleven-jointed, the first joint is thick, the second very short, the third to sixth subequal in length, the five last ones very short, subequal, scarcely as long as the two preceding together. They reach a little beyond the midth of the first pereional segment.

The *labrum* is very deep and large, rounded below, hanging down as a curtain.

The *mandibles* (Pl. II, fig. 23) are long, narrow, with the free lower end almost spirally bent around the maxillæ, and ending in a feebly hollowed, long tooth. The three-jointed palp is comparatively slender, the first joint the longest, the second much shorter, the third almost as long as the first, tipped with three longer and four to six shorter bristles.

The *first pair of maxillæ* are simple, long, slender as in *N. philippensis*, but armed at the tip with one strong tooth and two bristles.

The *second pair* are exactly of the same building as in *N. philippensis*, but more soft, and armed with shorter, hooked spines.

The *maxillipeds* are like those already described in *N. philippensis*.

The *pereion*; the first segment is longer than the second, the second third and fourth are equal, the fifth and sixth are the longest, equal, the seventh is as long as the first. The anterior margin of the first segment is distinctly three-sinuated, the large median sinus is much deeper than the lateral. The hinder corners of the first and fourth segments are distinctly produced, obtuse, the ones of the sixth and seventh segments are sharply produced, the last ones reaching to the upper corner of the second pleonal segment.

The *epimerals* (Pl. III, fig. 28) are very thick, the first four pairs dilated inwards, the first three pairs are the shortest, subequal, but longer than the corresponding segments. The ones of the fifth segment are as long as the segment, obtusely pointed; the epimerals of the sixth and seventh segments are longer than the preceding, sharply pointed, subequal; they are much shorter than the segments.

The last pair of *pereiopoda* (Pl. II, fig. 25) are a little longer and more slender than the others, with shorter dactylus, and three very short spines on the inner side of the carpus. The outer side of the femora of all pairs is hollowed for the reception of the rest of the leg, thus forming two sharp keels, the anterior being the highest. The dactyli of the first six pairs are longer than the three preceding joints together, strongly curved. (Pl. II, fig. 24).

The *ovitetrices* are three on each side, feebly striated; the last pair are uncommonly large, reaching almost to the end of the urus.

The *pleon* is twice as broad as long, shorter than the last two pereional segments; the first segment is shorter than the second, the others are subequal. All the upper corners are well developed, sharp, subequal in length. The inferior corners of the first segment are strong, round, feebly bent upwards, reaching beyond the upper corner of the second segment; the ones of the second segment are longer, reaching to the upper corners of the last segment; the inferior corners of the third are minute but very sharp. The two last segments want inferior corners.

The second pair of *pleopoda* are provided with a styliform process at the inner lamina.

The *urus* is broad at the base, the margins rounded, feebly tapering, the midth of the hinder margin is a little projecting. It is broader than long (8:4), a little longer than the pleon, and (12:11) as long as the last two pereional segments. The upper surface is totally smooth, without impressions.

The *uropoda* (Pl. II, fig. 26) reach a little beyond the *urus*. The rami are elongate ovate; the inner ramus is as long as the peduncle, a fourth shorter than the outer ramus, and a little narrower.

Colour. Bright yellowish, without spots or bands.

Length. 29 mm.

Hab. West coast of Africa. (S. M.)

4. *Anilocra leptosoma* BLEEKER, var. *caudata*, n.

The animal in question differs from *Anilocra leptosoma*, BLEEKER, by the broader head, the shorter pleon with the first segment totally concealed by the last pereional segment, and the very long *urus*.

Virgo.

Pl. III, fig. 29—38.

The *body* is four times longer than broad, very convex transversally.

The *head* is triangular, truncated in front, broader than long (5:4), and broader than half the breadth of the fourth pereional segment (5:9).

The *eyes* are very large, distant by less than a third of the breadth of the head.

The *first pair of antennæ* (Pl. III, fig. 31) are eight-jointed, the peduncle is distinct, threejointed, the third joint is the longest, projecting into an broad process anteriorly; the flagellum, is five-jointed, the first joint is much the longest, all carrying minute hairs.

The *second pair* (Pl. III, fig. 31) are eight-jointed, the first joint thick, almost inflated, the sixth joint the longest. They are much longer than the first pair, and reach almost to the anterior margin of the second pereional segment.

The *labrum* is prominent, thick, rounded below.

The *mandibles* (Pl. III, fig. 32) are small, narrow, the free end bent inwards, they end in a long hollowed tooth. The palp is very

thick, the first joint long, thicker than the mandible itself, the second joint thick, a little shorter than the first, the third much shorter, thick, rapidly tapering, provided with three to four bristles at the tip.

The *first pair of maxillæ* (Pl. III, fig. 33) are styliform, tipped with three spine-like teeth feebly bent at the end.

The *second pair* (Pl. III, fig. 34) are tubiform, soft, the free margins bordered with minute teeth and some few short hooked spines.

The *maxillipeds* (Pl. III, fig. 35) are robust, the last joint short, armed with three to four short hooked spines.

The *pereion*; the first segment is longer than the second; the sixth the longest, the seventh is scarcely longer than half the sixth.

The *epimerals* (Pl. III, fig. 30) are small, the ones of the second and third segment are as long as the segments, the succeeding do scarcely occupy more than half the length of the corresponding segments.

The *pereiopoda* (Pl. III, fig. 36 and 37) are increasing in length backwards. The dactyli of the first four pairs are constricted at the base, and strongly enlarged immediately below the constriction.

The *pleon* is scarcely longer than the sixth pereional segment; the first segment is almost totally concealed, the succeeding subequal in length.

The *pleopoda* are very large and thick.

The *urus* is broader behind the middle than at the base, nearly twice as long as broad at the base (9 : 5), longer than the pleon and the last pereional segment.

The *uropoda* (Pl. III, fig. 38) reach beyond the urus; the rami are elongate, rounded behind, fringed with minute hairs. The inner ramus is a little longer and broader than the outer.

Colour. Greyish white, almost hyaline, with fine arborescent spots of dark green.

Length. 23 mm.

Hab. The coast of the Philippine Isles. (C. B.)

Anilocra Hedenborgi, n. sp.

The name in honour of Doctor JOHAN HEDENBORG, a zealous collector of zoological specimens for the R. Swedish State museum.

- Diagn.* *Corpus* fere ellipticum, plus quam duplo longius quam latius.
Caput magnum, triangulatum, duplo latius quam longius.
Oculi ovati, valde distantes.
Antennæ primi paris teretes, non dilatatae. *Antennæ* secundi paris antennis primi paris teretiores ac longiores.
Epimera segmentorum secundi et tertii segmenta expleantia, cetera segmentis multo breviora.
Pedes pereii quarti paris ceteris breviores.
Segmentum primum plei secundo longius.
Urus fere rotundatum quam pleon vix longius; latius quam longius.
Uropoda ramis elongatis ovatis, interno breviora.

The *body* is nearly elliptical, more than twice as long as broad.

The *head* is large triangular, twice broader than long.

The *eyes* are ovate, widely distant.

The first pair of *antennæ* are slender, not dilated or inflated. The second pair are longer and more slender than the first pair.

The *epimerals* of the first and second segments are as long as the segments, the others are much shorter than the corresponding segments.

The fourth pair of *pereiopoda* are much shorter than the others.

The first segment of the *pleon* is longer than the second.

The *urus* is broader than long, nearly rounded, scarcely longer than the pleon.

The rami of the *uropoda* are elongate-ovate, the inner ramus is shorter than the outer.

The nearest allies to the animal are *Anilocra physodes* and *A. laticauda*, MILNE-EDWARDS. From the first our animal differs by the form of the *antennæ* and the *epimerals*, from the latter by the length of the fourth pair of *pereiopoda*, the form of the *urus*, and by the short inner ramus of the *uropoda*.

Ovigerous female.

Pl. III, fig. 39. Pl. IV, fig. 40—45.

The *body* is tolerably convex transversally and longitudinally, more than twice as long as broad (7 : 3).

The *head* is triangular, truncated anteriorly, not immersed, more than twice as broad as long (9 : 4); it is a little broader than a third of the fourth pereional segment.

The *eyes* are small, ovate, distant by two thirds of the breadth of the head.

The *first pair of antennæ* (Pl. IV, fig. 41) are slender, eight-jointed, without distinction between peduncle and flagellum. The first joint is as long and broad as the second, the last joint is half as long as the next preceding. They reach to the midth of the first pereional segment.

The *second pair* (Pl. IV, fig. 41) are longer than the first pair, scarcely more slender, not compressed, nine-jointed, the sixth joint the longest.

The *labrum* is short, broadly rounded.

The *mandibles* (Pl. IV, fig. 42) are short, robust, the free end is half spirally bent, ending into a simple, broad, gouge-like tooth. The palp is uncommonly slender, the first joint is the longest, the second two thirds of the first, armed with some minute spines along the outer margin. The third is a little longer than half the preceding, broadly ovate, provided with some very minute hairs.

The first pair of *maxillæ* are styliiform comparatively thick, armed at the tip with one strong tooth and two spines.

The *second pair* are thick, robust, of the same form as in the preceding species.

The *maxillipeds* are very short, three-jointed, not reaching to the tip of the maxillæ.

The *pereion* is very convex, elliptical, the fifth segment the broadest. The first segment is longer than the second, the anterior margin is fully straight, without sinuations. The second segment is the shortest, the sixth the longest. The posterior corners of the first and second segments are rectangular, feebly rounded; those of the third and fourth truncated, rounded, those of the fifth rounded, those of the sixth feebly produced, rounded, those of the seventh segment produced, sharp-pointed.

The *epimerals* (Pl. IV, fig. 40) of the second and third segments are as long as the segments, rounded behind; those of the fourth occupy a little more than half the length of the segment; those of the fifth and sixth scarcely half the

segment; those of the last segment are the longest, equalling two thirds of the segment.

The *ovitetrices* are feebly striated, not reaching beyond the first pleonal segment.

The *pereiopoda* (Pl. IV, fig. 43 and 44). The first to third pairs increase in length, the fourth are abruptly shorter, the following increasing, the last pair are only a little longer than the sixth. The dactyli of the first three pairs are of moderate size, as long as the two preceding joints, feebly curved, those of the last two pairs are short, shorter than the metacarpi.

The *pleon* is broader than long (7 : 5), shorter than the last two pereional segments (5 : 6); the first segment is the longest and broadest, the three succeeding are subequal in length, the last only a little shorter than the first. The posterior corners are produced, sharp-pointed, decreasing in length backwards.

The *pleopoda* are long, reaching beyond the midth of the urus.

The *urus* is tolerably long, a little longer than the pleon (11 : 10), rounded, broader than long (13 : 11); the midth of the hinder margin is feebly produced.

The *uropoda* (Pl. IV, fig. 45) reach far beyond the urus, the peduncle is broad, the projecting part obtuse. The inner ramus is a third shorter than the outer, almost as long as the peduncle, both are elongate ovate.

Colour. Greenish brown.

Length. 20 mm.

Hab. The Mediterranean? (S. M.) Collected by D. J. HEDENBORG. 1838.

6. *Anilocra guinensis*, n. sp.

Diagn. *Corpus* ellipticum, ter fere longius quam latius.

Caput latum, margine frontali recto, quam segmentum quartum pereii ter angustius.

Oculi distincti, elongati ovati.

Antennæ primi paris paulo compressæ; *antennæ secundi paris* longiores, paulo angustiores, leviter compressæ.

Anguli posteriores segmentorum quarti et quinti *pereii* truncati.

Femora *pedum pereii* parium quattuor posteriorum non carinata, pedes septimi paris ceteris multo longiores.

Segmentum primum *plei* partim obtectum, segmenta cetera subæqualia.

Urus leve, rotundatum, longitudine latitudinem æquans.

Rami *pedum uri* æquales, elongati ovati.

The *body* is elliptical, almost three times longer than broad.

The *head* is broad, as broad as a third of the breadth of the fourth pereional segment; the anterior margin is straight.

The *eyes* are distinct, elongate-ovate.

The first pair of *antennæ* are a little compressed; the second pair are longer, a little more slender, feebly compressed.

The posterior corners of the fourth and fifth *pereional* segments are truncated.

The femora of the last four pairs of *pereiopoda* are not carinated; the seventh pair are much longer than the preceding pairs.

The first segment of the *pleon* is partly obtected, the four succeeding are subequal in length.

The *urus* is smooth, rounded.

The rami of the *uropoda* are subequal in length, elongate-ovate.

Anilocra guinensis is most nearly allied with *A. coxalis*, SCHIOEDTE and MEINERT, but differs by the truncated corners of the fourth and fifth pereional segments, the not carinated femora of the last four pairs of pereiopoda, the form of the urus, a. o.

Ovigerous female.

Pl. IV, fig. 46—54.

The *body* is transversally convex, the surface smooth and hard.

The *head* is broadly triangular, truncated in front, broader than long (11:8); the frontal margin is straight, the surface smooth, feebly convex.

The *eyes* are small, longitudinally ovate, distant by more than half the breadth of the head; they are not prominent.

The *first pair of antennæ* (Pl. IV, fig. 48) are eight-jointed, with distinct peduncle, a little compressed, the second joint the longest, the first a little broader. They reach to the anterior margin of the first pereional segment.

The *second pair* (Pl. IV, fig. 48) are a little longer and narrower, nine-jointed, less compressed. The sixth joint is the longest; they reach beyond the midth of the first pereional segment.

The *labrum* is broad, rounded.

The *mandibles* are strongly built but narrow, the free end is rectangularly bent, not spirally, ending in a sharp, flat

tooth, the palp is very thick and robust, almost deformed, thicker than the stem of the mandible itself, the first joint is the longest, it shows on the hinder side a deep channel-like excavation forming a fully closed round passage through the second joint, probably opening in the base of the third joint. The last joint is thick, tongue-shaped, rectangularly articulating with the second, fringed at the free rounded end with seven stout, long, feebly curved spines.

The *first pair of maxillæ* (Pl. IV, fig. 50) are styliform, tipped with three equal strong spines.

The *second pair* (Pl. IV, fig. 49) are robust, hollowed the free rounded end carrying four short, straight, spine-like tubercles, the small articulating joint carries two such tubercles.

The *maxillipeds* (Pl. IV, fig. 51) are short, reaching to the ends of the maxillæ; the first two joints are broad and long, equal, the third half as long as the second, rectangularly articulating, armed with some few very short, hook-like teeth at the tip.

The *pereiion*. The segments, except the first, second and seventh, are transversally hollowed. The hinder margins of all the segments are thick, extending; the first segment is longer than the second, as long as the head, the anterior margin is straight; the sixth segment is the longest, the second the shortest. The posterior corners of the first segment are rectangular, those of the second and third feebly rounded, those of the fourth and fifth truncated, those of the sixth rectangular, scarcely produced, those of the last segment very produced, obtuse.

The *epimerals* (Pl. IV, fig. 47) of the first segment are rounded behind, as long as the segment, those of the second segment are shorter than the segment, those of the third occupying half the segment, those of the fourth less than half, those of the fifth a little more than half, and the epimerals of the last segment are the longest, occupying two thirds of the length of the segment.

The *ovitetrices* are smooth, not striated, reaching to the first pleonal segment.

The *pereiopoda* (Pl. IV, fig. 52 and 53) increase in length from the first to the sixth pair, the seventh are much longer than the sixth. The dactyli of the first pair are not longer than those of the last pair.

The *pleon* is broader than long (4:3), shorter than the last two pereional segments. The posterior corners of all the segments are produced backwards, broadly rounded in the first four segments, incised in the last segment, there forming a superior and an inferior corner.

The *pleopoda* are very long, almost reaching beyond the hinder margin of the *urus*.

The *urus* is as long as broad, evenly rounded, feebly impressed on the upper side at the base, very thin and soft.

The *uropoda* (Pl. IV, fig. 54) reach scarcely beyond the *urus*, the peduncle is shorter than the rami; the inner ramus is scarcely shorter than the outer, and a little broader; both are elongate ovate.

Colour. Yellowish without spots.

Length. 33 mm.

Hab. The coast of Guinea, West-Africa. (C. B.)

Explanation of the plates.

Plate I.

Nerocila philippensis, n. sp.

- Fig. 1. The animal from above ($\frac{5}{2}$).
 » 2. » » » the side ($\frac{5}{2}$).
 » 3. The head with the antennæ from the below ($\frac{6}{1}$).
 » 4. The mandible ($\frac{22}{1}$).
 » 5. The maxilla of the first pair ($\frac{22}{1}$).
 » 6. » » » second pair ($\frac{22}{1}$).
 » 7. The last joint of the maxilliped ($\frac{22}{1}$).
 » 8. The first pair of pereopoda ($\frac{10}{1}$).
 » 9. » fourth » » ($\frac{10}{1}$).
 » 10. » seventh » » ($\frac{10}{1}$).
 » 11. » second » » pleopoda ($\frac{6}{1}$).
 » 12. The uropoda ($\frac{6}{1}$).

Nerocila Lovéni, n. sp.

- » 13. The head with the antennæ from the under side ($\frac{12}{1}$).
 » 14. The mandible ($\frac{22}{1}$).
 » 15. The maxilla of the first pair ($\frac{22}{1}$).
 » 16. » » » second » ($\frac{22}{1}$).
 » 17. » maxilliped ($\frac{22}{1}$).

Plate II.

Nerocila Lovéni, n. sp.

- » 18. The animal from above ($\frac{3}{1}$).
 » 19. » » » below ($\frac{3}{1}$).
 » 20. The first pair of pereopoda ($\frac{12}{1}$).
 » 21. » seventh » » ($\frac{12}{1}$).

Nerocila laticeps, n. sp.

- » 22. The head with the antennæ from below ($\frac{13}{2}$).
 » 23. The mandible ($\frac{18}{1}$).
 » 24. The first pair of pereopoda ($\frac{7}{1}$).
 » 25. » seventh » » ($\frac{7}{1}$).
 » 26. The uropoda ($\frac{6}{1}$).

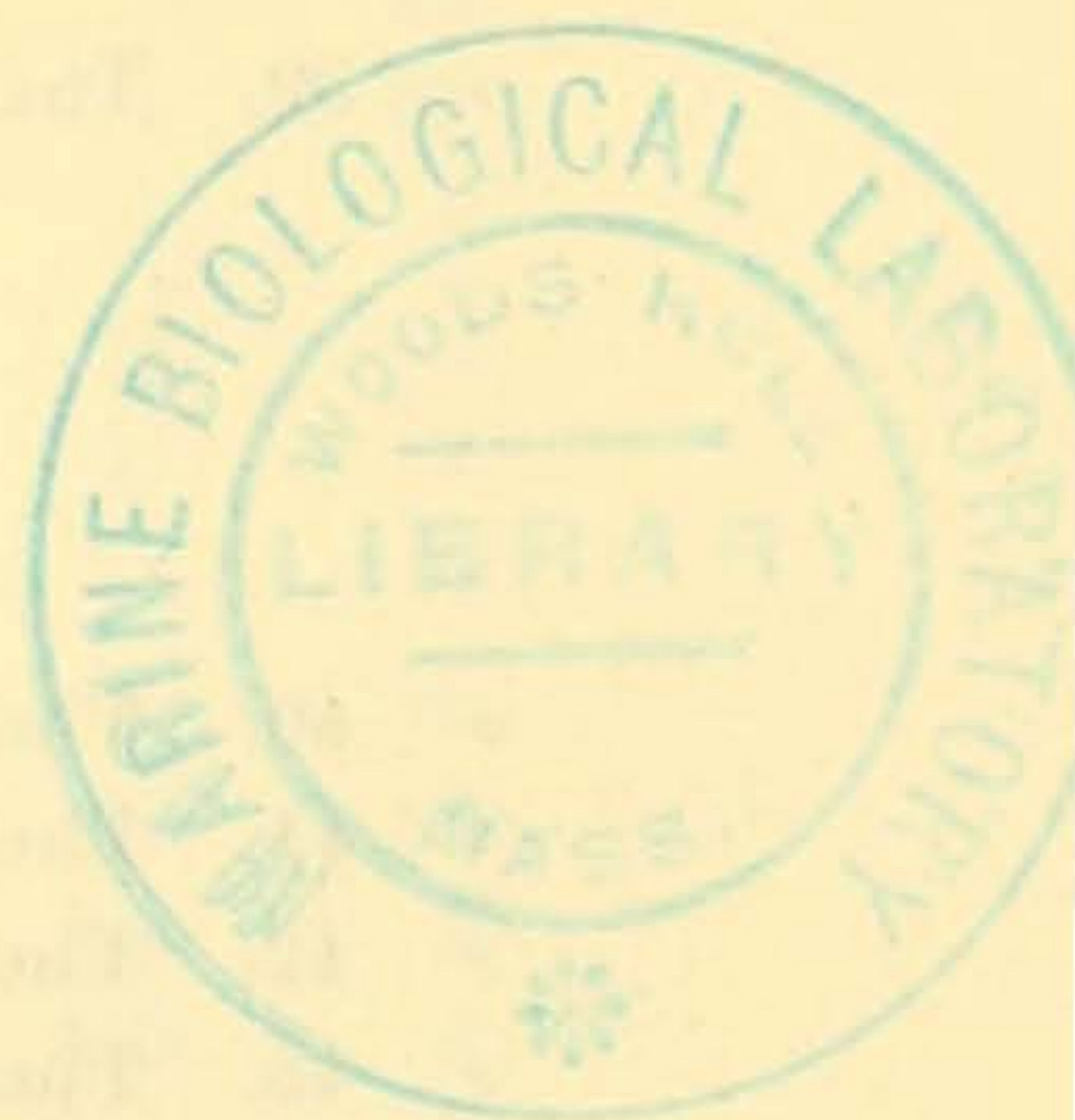


Plate III.

Nerocila laticeps, n. sp.

- Fig. 27. The animal from above ($2/1$).
 » 28. » » » the side ($2/1$).

Anilocra leptosoma BLEEKER, var. *caudata*, n

- » 29. The animal from above ($3/1$).
 » 30. » » » the side ($3/1$).
 » 31. The antennæ from below ($10/1$).
 » 32. The mandible ($22/1$).
 » 33. The maxilla of the first pair ($22/1$).
 » 34. » » » second pair ($22/1$).
 » 35. The maxilliped ($22/1$).
 » 36. The first pair of pereopoda ($12/1$).
 » 37. » seventh » » ($12/1$).
 » 38. The uropoda ($8/1$).

Anilocra Hedenborgi, n. sp.

- » 39. The animal from above ($3/1$).

Plate IV.

Anilocra Hedenborgi, n. sp.

- » 40. The animal from the side ($3/1$).
 » 41. The antennæ from below ($10/1$).
 » 42. The mandible ($22/1$).
 » 43. The first pair of pereopoda ($15/1$).
 » 44. » seventh » » ($15/1$).
 » 45. The uropoda ($9/1$).

Anilocra guinensis, n. sp.

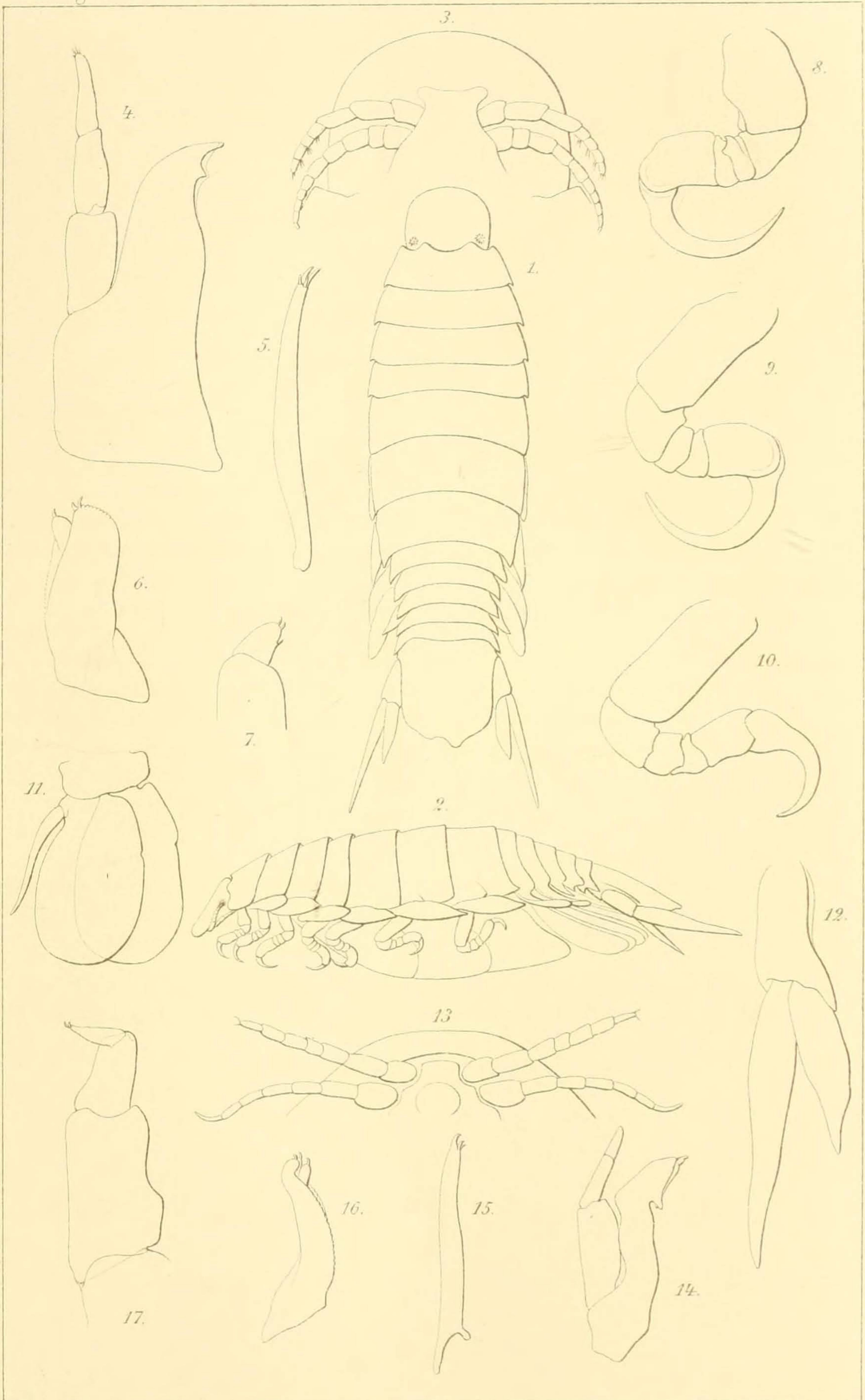
- » 46. The animal from above ($7/3$).
 » 47. » » » the side ($7/3$).
 » 48. The antennæ from below ($10/1$).
 » 49. The maxilla of the second pair ($22/1$).
 » 50. » » » first pair ($22/1$).
 » 51. The maxilliped ($22/1$).
 » 52. The first pair of pereopoda ($7/1$).
 » 53. » seventh » » ($7/1$).
 » 54. The uropoda ($6/1$).

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¹⁾ Part I is published in Bihang till K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl. Bd. 10, N:o 11 (1885); part II, in the same annual, Bd. 11 N:o 17 (1886).

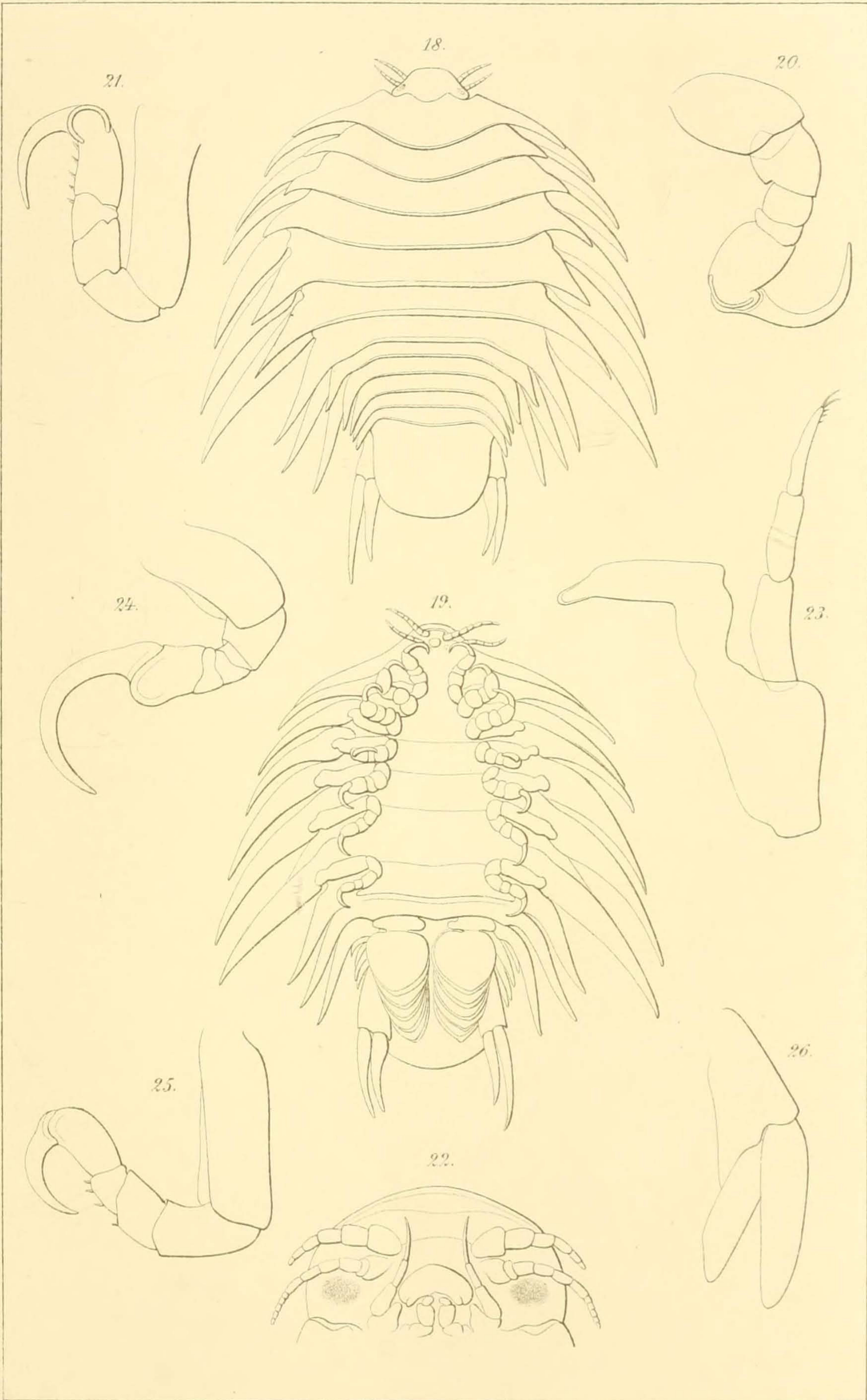




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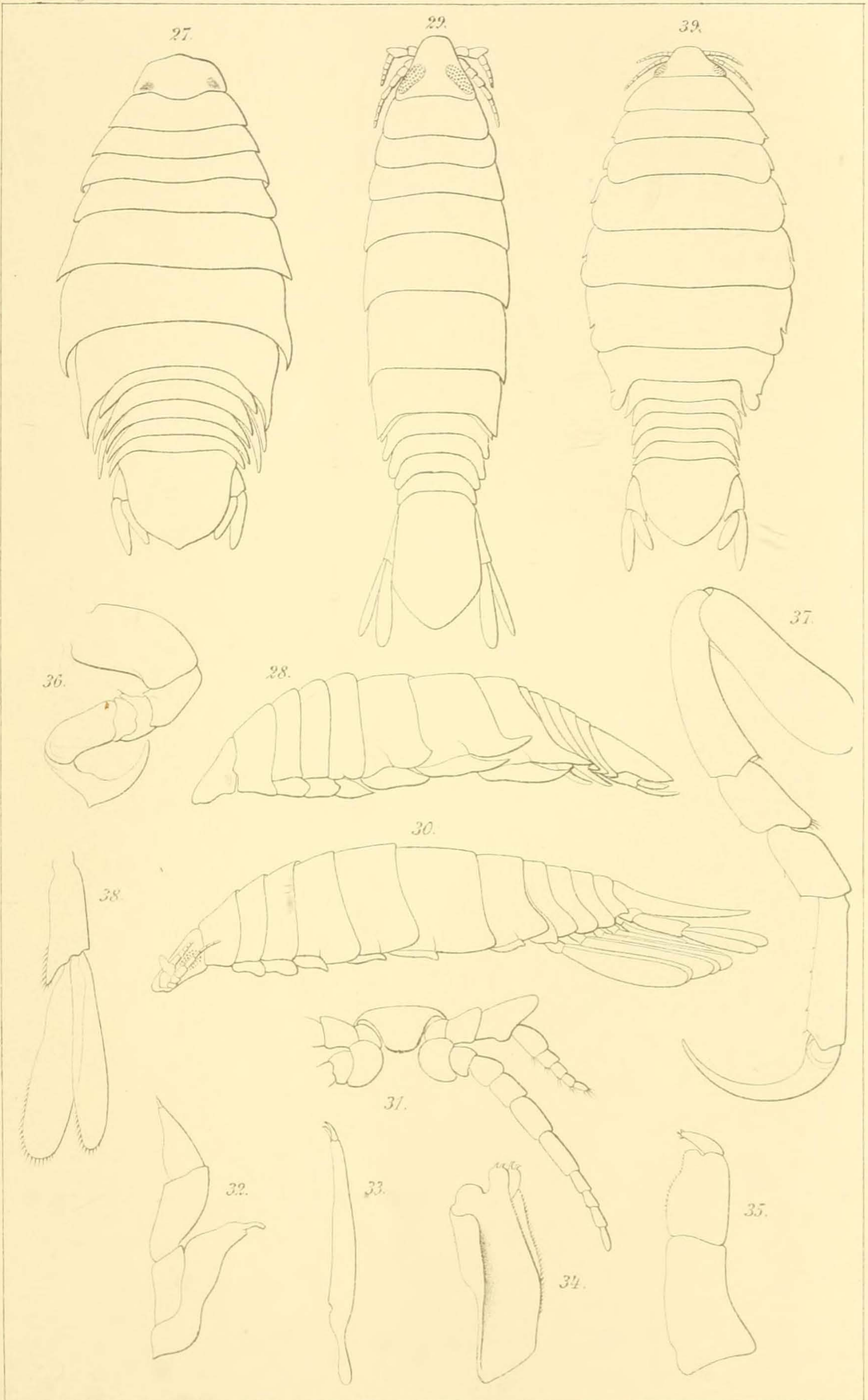
Fig. 12 *Nerocila philippensis*, n. sp. Fig. 13-17 *Nerocila Lovéni*, n. sp.



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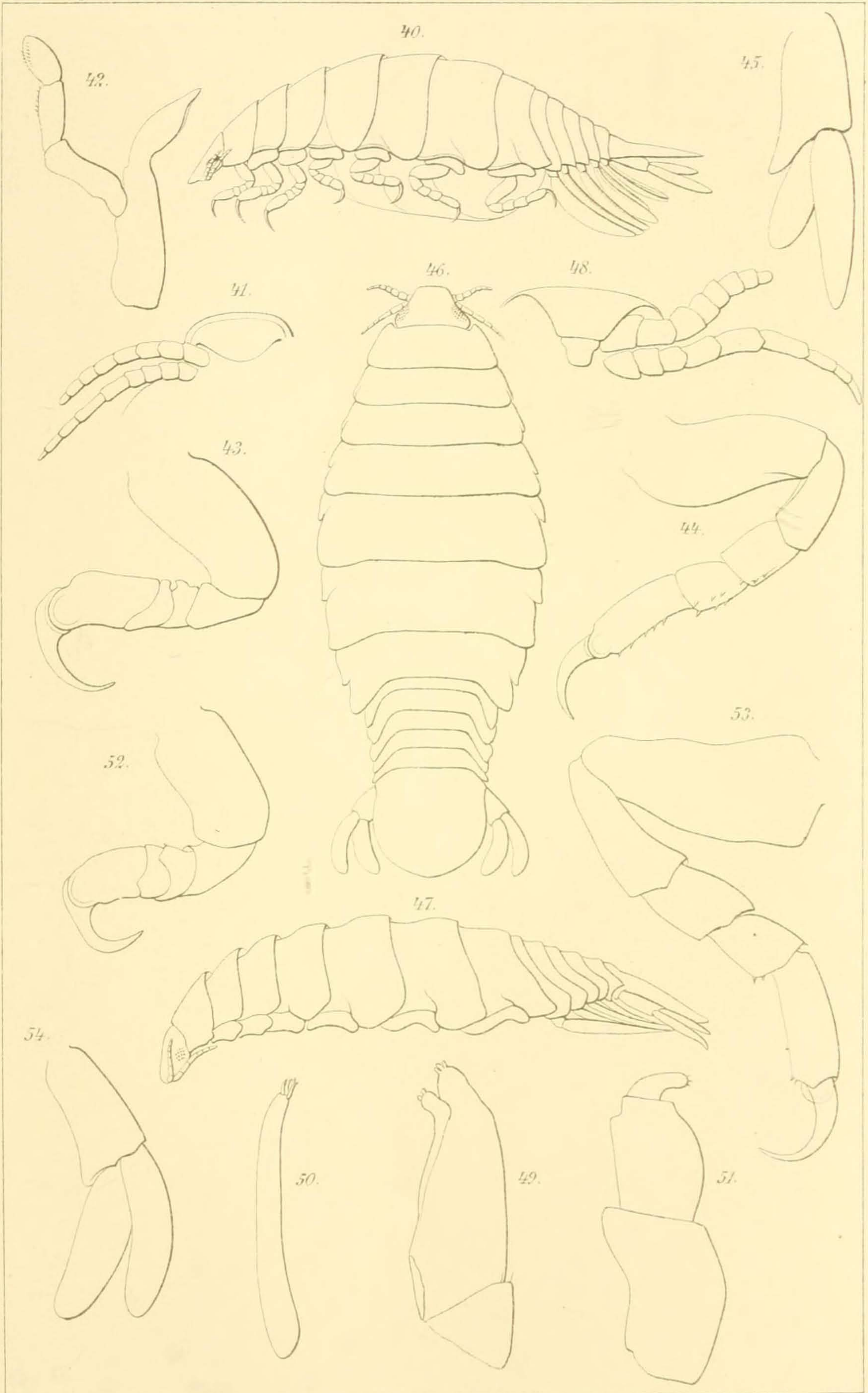
Fig. 18-21 *Nerocila Lovén*, n. sp. Fig. 22-26. *Nerocila laticeps*, n. sp.



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Fig. 27 and 28 *Nerocila laticeps*, n. sp. Fig. 29-38 *Anilocra leptosma*, Elkr., var.



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lith. W. Schlachter, Stockholm.

Figs 40-45 *Amphicra Hedenherói* n. sp. Figs 46-54 *Amphicra eumensis* n. sp.