

hidden scuta. Filaments one pair, seated beneath the basal articulations of the first pair of cirri; the mandibles have two or three teeth, the maxillæ are notched, the caudal appendages are multi-articulate.

This genus forms the transition from those with distinct and well-developed valves to the genus *Anelasma*, which is quite destitute of valves. In those species which are furnished with scuta, these valves resemble in form those of *Conchoderma*, and according to Darwin it shows also some affinity to this genus by the ovarian tubes in *Alepas cornuta* surrounding the capitulum. According to this same author, *Alepas* has perhaps a closer affinity to *Ibla*. But as I do not know this genus from personal investigation, I think it better to refer to the work of Darwin.

This genus has a world-wide range, though represented by a few species only, and never by a great number of specimens. As to its range in depth, almost nothing is known as yet. As a rule, they inhabit either the surface of the sea or rather shallow water. The new species, which will presently be described by me, is the first taken from so considerable a depth as 410 fathoms.

To determine the species of this genus, I have composed the following table:—

### *Alepas.*

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| 1. Scuta horny, covered by the integument of the capitulum.   |   |
| i. Orifice one-third of the length of the capitulum;<br>total length not quite half an inch, <sup>1</sup> | <i>Alepas minuta</i> , Philippi.          |
| ii. Orifice two-thirds of the length of the capitulum;<br>total length two inches,                        | <i>Alepas parasita</i> , Sander Rang.     |
| 2. Scuta wanting; orifice slightly protuberant.   |   |
| i. Inner rami of the fifth and sixth cirri rudimentary,   | <i>Alepas cornuta</i> , Darwin.           |
| ii. Inner rami of the fifth and sixth cirri normal,   | <i>Alepas pedunculata</i> , n. sp.        |
| 3. Scuta wanting; orifice tubular, protuberant,   | <i>Alepas tubulosa</i> , Quoy et Gaimard. |

*Alepas pedunculata*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 1–5; Pl. VII. figs. 10, 11).

Orifice slightly protuberant, small. Scuta wanting, capitulum globular, without projections along the carinal margin. Peduncle a little longer than in the other species of the genus. Outer maxillæ with the inner bristles divided into two groups; segments of the posterior cirri not very numerous, inner rami of the fifth and sixth cirri as strongly developed as the outer rami.

*Capitulum* globular, with the carinated edge smooth, entirely destitute of valves. Colour, flesh-colour, dotted over with small red spots. Orifice slightly projecting or tubular, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the peduncle, with the edges sinuous. As

<sup>1</sup> Darwin (*loc. cit.*, p. 161), says that the total length of the largest specimen he examined was about one-fourth of an inch. I got specimens from the Gulf of Naples, the largest of which was almost 12 mm. In these larger specimens the scutum is almost entirely hidden.