unequal rami; the most anterior one is shorter and a great deal thicker than the posterior one. The former has five, the latter six segments.

This species was taken at Station 49, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3′ N., long. 63° 39′ W.; depth, 83 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1°·8 C.; bottom, gravel, stones. Numerous specimens. Station 10, cruise of H.M.S. "Triton;" August 24, 1882; lat. 59° 40′ N., long. 7° 21′ W.; depth, 516 fathoms. Bottom, mud; bottom temperature, 8° C. Two specimens.

Observations.—This species seems to be common throughout the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. A very interesting observation was made in one of the specimens dredged in August 1882 by H.M.S. "Triton." On opening it, I found it contained eggs. They were large and not extremely numerous. On studying them with the microscope I found they had passed already the Nauplius-stage, and had arrived at the Cypris-stage. The exuviæ of the Nauplius-larva still adhered to the covering of the Cypris, though it was not easy to make out which parts had developed from the Nauplius-appendages. I figure an egg in the Cypris-stage in fig. 1 of Pl. VIII. The first pair of Nauplius-appendages changed into the antennæ of the Cypris, but of the two other pairs only one was visible. Whether its basal part has changed into one of the excrescences which fill up the interspace between the antennæ and the cirri, I cannot say with certainty. Of the cirri there are six pairs, behind which a rudimentary cirrus is still observed. They almost seem to have developed within that part of the Nauplius-larva which, as a distinct excrescence, is attached to the ventral side.

When complemental males are present there is one attached to the interior side of the scutum. Pl. VIII. fig. 4 shows the place it occupies (*a*). The chitinous membrane covering the valve on its interior surface forms a little pouch, the opening of which is directed towards the occludent margin of the valve. In this pouch the male is lodged. I got two rather different specimens of this male, and as I think our knowledge is still very insufficient in this respect, I give figures of both specimens. Probably the male figured in fig. 2 (Pl. VIII.) has not yet quite passed through its metamorphosis. At the one extremity it is furnished with the two small prehensile antennæ (*an.*), and at the other extremity a kind of disc is observed with an opening in it. The body is very flat. Muscles are seen running towards the antennæ, and probably the testis and the genital duct are represented. In the other stage (fig. 3) the animal has grown more robust; the body is no longer flat, but the size has slightly diminished: in the stage of fig. 2 the size is 0·8 mm., in that of fig. 3 only 0·6 mm. The disc-like appendage has disappeared, and the two prehensile antennæ are now represented by a single stout excrescence. As in the first stage, the chitinous membrane which covers the body is rather thick; it is, however, no longer so distinctly striated as was the case in the first stage. The internal viscera are much better to be distinguished; they are only represented by the genital apparatus. This consists of a glandular mass, the testis (*t.*) and a duct, which is much