

The second gnathopod is broken in all the specimens, so that I cannot compare its length with other parts, except so far as to show that the basecephysis is relatively the same as in *Haliporus curvirostris*.

The pereopoda are long and slender, especially the posterior two pairs.

Only one specimen of the male, and that considerably damaged, was taken off the Philippines. Neither the ventral surface of the male, nor the petasma attached to the first pair of pleopoda, is perfect enough for description. The female has the sexual tubercular process on the third pair of pereopoda very large, and covered with stiff, short hairs; posterior to which, arising from the ventral surface on each side, is a stout process directed backwards and inwards and sparsely covered with short hairs. In the median line between these processes is a narrow, straight-sided vertical projection, broken at the apex, and posteriorly is the lateral bar, marking the posterior limits of the pereion, and on the first somite of the pleon, between the pleopoda, is a pointed process beneath which a nervous ganglion lies.

The specimens are all of a semitransparent and submembranous structure, and live at a depth of about three miles, where the temperature is only 4°·6 F. above the freezing point.

The solitary female specimen, taken near the Philippine Archipelago, does not on the closest comparison exhibit any difference from the Atlantic specimens; it was captured at a depth of one mile and a quarter, and where the temperature was 5° F. above freezing point.

*Haliporus neptunus*, Spence Bate (Pl. XLII. fig. 3).

*Haliporus neptunus*, Sp. B., *loc. cit.*

This species closely resembles *Haliporus equalis*, and a very close comparison of the two species externally has failed to show that there is any differentiating feature to distinguish them, except that in *Haliporus neptunus* the flagella of the superior antennæ are shorter, and the form of the parts on the ventral surface of the pereion differs.

The coxal process of the third pair of pereopoda in the female is large and like the same part in *Haliporus equalis*; there is a transverse lunate process behind them, but the coxal process of the fourth pair of pereopoda is rounded instead of being sharp; and posteriorly in the median line is a narrow longitudinal prominence, instead of the broad shield-like plate as in *Haliporus equalis*. In the male the petasma between the first pair of pleopoda terminates in three prominent processes like a trident, hence the specific name.

Length (male and female), 63 mm. (2·5 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 191, September 23, 1874; lat. 5° 41' S., long. 134° 4' 30" E.; off the Arrou Islands; depth, 800 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, 39°·5. Trawled. Two specimens.