

middle of the North Pacific Ocean. An imperfect specimen of what appears to be the same species was taken off the island of Sombrero, in the West Indies, at a depth of 450 fathoms. *Benthesicymus iridescens*, which approaches in form the genus *Gennadas*, was secured in 1900 fathoms, near the island of Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Thus, as will be more fully shown in that part of this Report dealing with the General Distribution, all the species, with the exception of *Benthesicymus altus*, were taken at a greater depth than 1000 fathoms. One specimen of *Benthesicymus brasiliensis* was taken near the Fiji Islands, at 315 fathoms, but this was probably a migrant from the deeper waters of the Eastern Pacific; one specimen of *Benthesicymus altus* was taken at 1400 fathoms, but that was in a deep ravine between two banks, where the water becomes shallow from the ocean towards Torres Strait, and another at 1900 fathoms in the South Atlantic.

In the nearly allied genus *Gennadas* a similar bathymetrical distribution is found; specimens were taken at six stations, where the depth was greater than 1000 fathoms, and at two where the depth was 345 and 565 fathoms respectively.

All the specimens of the two genera recorded from thirty stations were taken by the trawl, with the exception of those at Stations 23, 45, 173 and 214, where the dredge alone was used, and Station 232, where both dredge and trawl were employed. At Station 267 the depth is given as 2700 fathoms, but the specimen is labelled as having been captured in the towing net, which was sent down to 2000 fathoms, and therefore did not reach the bottom by some 700 fathoms. The fact that the specimens were captured more abundantly by the trawl than by the dredge seems to suggest that they are free-swimming animals and that their most frequented home is at some distance from the sea bottom. This appears, moreover, to receive support from the feeble condition of the pereopoda and the powerful natatory character of the pleopoda.

Most of the specimens, excepting those of *Benthesicymus altus*, were brought up in a soft, pulpy, and collapsed condition.

*Benthesicymus crenatus*, Spence Bate (Pls. LIV., LV.).

*Benthesicymus crenatus*, Sp. B., *loc. cit.*, p. 190.

Rostrum short, sharp pointed, laterally compressed, dorsally crested, and armed with three small teeth on the crest and one immediately posterior to it.

Posterior margin of the fourth somite of the pleon evenly crenated. Fifth somite produced posteriorly to a small sharp tooth.

Marginal tooth of the outer branch of the rhipidura not situated at the extremity.

Telson half the length of the rhipidura, tapering, unarmed and fringed with hairs.

Length (female), 200 mm. (8 in.).