

Station 232, May 12, 1875; lat. $35^{\circ} 11' N.$, long. $139^{\circ} 28' E.$; off Japan; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, $41^{\circ} \cdot 1$. Trawl and dredge both used.

Station 235, June 4, 1875; lat. $34^{\circ} 7' N.$, long. $138^{\circ} E.$; south of Japan; depth, 565 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, $38^{\circ} \cdot 1$. Four specimens; three males, one female. Trawled.

Station 133, October 11, 1873; lat. $35^{\circ} 41' S.$, long. $20^{\circ} 55' W.$; near Tristan da Cunha; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} \cdot 4$. Three male specimens. Length, largest, 85 mm. (3.4 in.); smallest, 41 mm. (1.6 in.). Trawled.

The external tissue is more firm and rigid than usual in this genus. The rostrum is short and pointed, tapering slenderly; crest thin and armed with two small teeth; carina terminating at the anterior margin of the cervical suture, posterior to which the dorsal surface is smooth and even, excepting for a slight carina which commences on the posterior half of the fifth somite, culminates in a small but distinct carina on the middle of the sixth, and is finally lost before it reaches the posterior margin, which is transversely elevated. The telson (fig. 1z) is dorsally flattened and laterally compressed, tapering slightly, and armed with three small spines on each side, the first of which is just beyond the middle, and the last subapical; the spaces between the teeth are fringed with hairs.

This species is very like *Benthesicymus brasiliensis*, but may easily be distinguished by its being more slender, by the firmness and rigidity of the external tissue, by the absence of any teeth on the dorsal surface of the pleon, and by the peculiar transverse elevation of the posterior margin of the sixth somite.

The ophthalmopod (fig. 1a) is flattened, membranous and flexible, and is furnished on the inner margin near the base with a small tubercle; it reaches to the extremity of the rostrum, but falls short of that of the stylocerite; it is of a yellowish-white colour, with a transverse line of dark pigment across the base. The ophthalmus is orbicular, and of about the same diameter as the greatest breadth of the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle scarcely longer than the ophthalmopod; it is armed on the outer side with a strong sharp stylocerite, that reaches to nearly the extremity of the joint, the outer angle of which is armed with a strong tooth. The second and third joints are short, subequal, and distally support two long flagella, the multiarticulation of which is very marked.

The second pair of antennæ supports a long scaphocerite, slightly tapering until beyond the external marginal tooth, which falls considerably short of the distal extremity; the flagellum is long and slender, more slender than the smaller flagellum of the first pair.

The metope is flat and smooth, and the epistoma projects over it in the form of an angular rostrum.

The synhipod of the mandibles has both the joints tolerably broad, flat and strong.