

Station 289, October 23, 1875; lat. 39° 41' S., long. 131° 23' W.; South Pacific Ocean; depth, 2550 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 34°·8. Trawled. Length (male), 25 mm. (1 in.).

The rostral crest is not greatly elevated, and is furnished with only one tooth on the upper margin, and behind it a very minute point. The animal offers no peculiar characters, except that there is a regular fringe of fine hairs on the infero-lateral margin of the sixth somite, and a slight indication of a dorsal carina; the telson in relation to the length of the other tail appendages is rather short, and the extremity is somewhat truncated and flanked by two small points or denticles.

The ophthalmopod is longer than the rostrum, flattened, and slightly curved; it is furnished near the base with a very prominent tooth-like process; the small tubercle common to the species of *Benthesicymus* being here largely developed. The ophthalmus, at the extremity of the ophthalmopod, is orbicular, not of greater diameter than the stalk, and of a brown colour, with a small mass of black pigment at the base.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle long. The first joint extends considerably beyond the rostrum and is hollowed on the upper surface to receive the ophthalmopod, the floor of the depression being paved with minute spinules; it is robust on the inner side, lobed anteriorly on the upper surface and very thin on the outer side, where it is armed with a short stout stylocerite. The second joint is short and lobed on the upper surface; the third is longer than the second, and articulates with it at the inferior angle, and is lobed on the upper surface posteriorly; it carries two flagella, of which the upper is broad at the base, and supports a closely-packed series of very long, slender, membranous cilia, and suddenly narrows to a slender filamentous termination. The lower is continuously slender from the base.

The second pair of antennæ has a slender flagellum, rather longer than the animal, and supports a scaphocerite that is longer than the peduncle of the first pair and terminates in an ovate extremity, and the margin is fringed with numerous multi-articulate ciliated hairs and is without an outer subapical tooth.

The mandible supports a large two-jointed synniphopod, the extremity of which reaches beyond the distal extremity of the peduncle of the second pair of antennæ; the first joint is broad and foliaceous, the second narrow and foliaceous.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, has the meros and ischium long and broad, the carpos long, narrow, and subequal to the propodos, and terminates in a broad, flat, palm-like dactylos.

The first pair of pereopoda is short, robust, and terminates in a short robust chela. The second pair is long and slender. The third is still longer and more slender, but is lost in the typical male specimen (but preserved in the female from another station). The penultimate pair is long, slender, and styliform. The posterior pair is wanting in