

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint broad, excavated on the upper surface, and armed on the outer with a stout stylocerite about half the length of the joint, the outer distal angle of which is rounded and fringed with long ciliated hairs. The second joint is about half the length of the first, and the third is stouter and rather longer than the second; the flagella are broken short off.

The second pair of antennæ is furnished with a long, slightly curved ancecerite, and with a broad and somewhat tapering scaphocerite, smooth on the outer surface and fringed on the inner with long, ciliated hairs, and reaching as far as the distal extremity of the third joint of the peduncle of the first pair.

The epistoma projects in the form of a rounded protuberance.

The mandibles support a long, two-jointed synniphod of extreme thinness; the first joint is broad and ovate, and the second narrow and tapering, its extremity reaching as far as the distal border of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ.

The oral appendages are of extreme delicacy and tenuity.

The first pair of gnathopoda has the meral joint extremely broad and very thin, the margins being thickly fringed with hairs; the basis supports a long ephysis, and the coxa carries a podobranchial plume attached to a rudimentary mastigobranchia.

The second pair of gnathopoda carries a podobranchial plume borne upon a rudimentary mastigobranchia attached to the coxa; the basis carries a long and slender ephysis; the ischium and meros articulate, and the latter is enlarged to a broad plate of extreme tenuity; the two succeeding joints are narrow. The dactylos is spatuliform, curved, and terminates in a slender but stiff spine, more like *Benthesicymus* than *Gennadas*; on the outer surface the dactylos is furnished with a small but distinct process or tooth.

The first pair of pereopoda is short and slender, but more robust than the second and third, which are successively longer, slighter, and more feeble. The last two pairs are broken off at the ischium.

The first pair of pleopoda in the typical specimen, which is a male, supports a large and well-developed petasma, which resembles that of *Gennadas parvus*, as shown on Pl. LIX., p. The others are all biramose and subequal. The rhipidura is damaged, but the telson appears to have been more than half the length of the lateral plates.

Length (male), 45 mm. (1.75 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 106, August 25, 1873; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; off Sierra Leone; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°.6. One specimen. Trawled.

A specimen, 24 mm. in length, was taken at the surface between Bermuda and the Azores, in June 1873.

Station 137, October 23, 1873; lat. 35° 59' S., long. 1° 34' E. Surface. One male specimen. Length, 23 mm. (0.9 in.).