

preceding pair, a little less curved at the tips; third pair with short peduncles, rami long, broadly lanceolate; the outer with plumose setæ on the inner margin, a spine at each side of the base of the nail, which is pectinate on the inner side; the inner branch rather the longer, with spines and feathered setæ on both sides, inner margin pectinate, no nail.

Telson elongate, narrow, reaching far beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, slit nearly three-quarters of its length, not dehiscent except apically, the two halves in the specimen A not quite symmetrical, with three spines on one margin and only two on the other; each half is apically divided, the shorter tooth being on the outside; a spine is inserted in each cleft.

Length of specimen A, in curved position, half an inch; specimen B, in the same position, a little shorter. The details were figured from specimen A.

Locality.—Station 295, off the west coast of South America, November 5, 1875; lat. $38^{\circ} 7' S.$, long. $94^{\circ} 4' W.$; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}.3$. Specimen A; taken in the tow-net at the trawl.

Station 335, near Tristan da Cunha, March 6, 1876; lat. $32^{\circ} 24' S.$, long. $13^{\circ} 5' W.$; depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze; bottom temperature, 37° . Specimen B; taken with the deep trawl. The specimen as mounted contains several Globigerinæ.

Remarks.—Between this species and the type species of the genus, *Cyphocaris anonyx*, Lütken, as described and figured by Boeck, there are numerous points of close resemblance. Lütken's species was named *anonyx* obviously on the ground that the second gnathopods were devoid of an unguis or finger. The present species is named *micronyx*, to point to the fact of the second gnathopods possessing a finger, though a minute one. At the same time it is possible that there is one also in the earlier species, which has been overlooked. Boeck, who gives as part of the generic character, "pedes 2di paris elongati, ungue destituti," only says in the specific account that the finger seems to be absent. In *Cyphocaris anonyx*, from Greenland, the third and fourth side-plates are said to be coalesced, which is not the case in our species, and the remark that, in the first and second peræopods, "the fifth joint is somewhat thicker towards the end, and is on the inner margin armed with some small spines," is all the notice taken of what, if the species be identical with ours, are the rather remarkable palms on these two and on the two following pairs of peræopods.

Cyphocaris challengerii, n. sp. (Pl. XVII.).

Head having a certain amount of play within the first peræon-segment, the top of the head directed forwards, its anterior margin a little sinuous; the first peræon-segment about equal to the third and fourth united, the second shortest of all; the first three of the pleon each longer than first of peræon; the fourth with a dorsal depression near the