

12. "August 23, 1874, New Hebrides," between Stations 179 and 180, lat. $15^{\circ} 58'$ and $14^{\circ} 7'$ S., long. $160^{\circ} 48'$ and $153^{\circ} 43'$ E. One specimen.

13. "August 25, 1874, Api to Cape York, surface"; Station 181, lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 49'$ E. One specimen.

14. "Cape York"; lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $142^{\circ} 18'$ E. One specimen (*Vibilia viator*).

15. "Pacific." One specimen.

16. "April 4, 1875, off Volcano I., Pacific, surface"; between Stations 229 and 230, lat. $22^{\circ} 1'$ and $26^{\circ} 29'$ N., long. $140^{\circ} 27'$ and $137^{\circ} 57'$ E. Four specimens (*Vibilia propinqua*).

17. Station 245; lat. $36^{\circ} 23'$ N., long. $174^{\circ} 31'$ E. One specimen.

None of the Challenger specimens are as much as half an inch in length. The largest species yet recorded appears to be *Vibilia edwardsii*, Spence Bate, from the southern Orkneys, the length attributed to this species being three-quarters of an inch. *Vibilia kroeyeri*, Bovallius, from Greenland, has a length of 12 mm. *Vibilia jeangerardii*, Lucas, from the Mediterranean, is 10 mm. long. *Vibilia borealis*, Bate and Westwood, from Banff, is seven-twentieths of an inch in length, but neither the size nor the colour nor any of the details given seem sufficient to distinguish this species from that named by Lucas. The figure and description of *Vibilia affinis*, Spence Bate, from Java, are also, I think, insufficient for any specific determination. Except in the absence of colour markings, the specimens from various stations in the Atlantic differ but little from *Vibilia jeangerardii*, Lucas, and the colour markings may have disappeared during the ten or twelve years that the specimens have been preserved in spirit. *Vibilia edwardsii*, Spence Bate, and *Vibilia longipes*, Bovallius, differ from the rest of the group by the great disparity in length between the second and fourth peræopods, and *Vibilia pyripes*, Bovallius, from "tropical parts of Atlantic," is distinguished by having the "telson round, very broad, longer than last peduncles."

Family CYLLOPODIDÆ, Bovallius, 1887.

The family is defined by Bovallius as follows:—

"Head globular; eyes large, occupying almost the whole sides of the head. First pair of antennæ fixed at the anterior side of the head, with the first joint of flagellum tumid, conical; second pair fixed at the inferior side of the head, angulated. Mandibles with palp. Dactyli of seventh pair of pereopoda [fifth peræopods] transformed."

It may be questioned whether there was any pressing necessity for separating the single genus included in this family from the neighbouring Vibilidæ, a family which is itself as yet not overcrowded with genera. Mr. Spence Bate indeed is so much impressed with the likeness between *Vibilia* and *Cylopus* as to say of the two genera, that "had