

"Head anteriorly concavated, the upper part more or less projecting into a rostrum. Eyes small, like those in the Gammarids, placed uncommonly far down on the sides of the head. First pair of antennæ long, the flagellum more or less lanceolate, tumid; somewhat like that in the Vibiliidæ. Second pair are long, filiform, with very long joints. Urus [segments in connection with the uropods and telson] like that of the Hyperiidæ."

In 1885 Bovallius mentions that among his new species of *Lanceola* he has "two totally blind ones," in which case the generic character ought to speak of "eyes small or wanting"; that the lower antennæ are not always filiform has been already observed.

In this genus the ganglionic chain has its two halves clearly distinguishable, the longitudinal commissures being actually separate, in contrast to the genus *Vibilia* in which they are closely united. The muscles do not form thick and compact groups, but slender bundles of which the components are easily separable, and in the large segments of the peræon, instead of a single longitudinal group on either side of the back, there are several slender strips of muscle very distinctly separated.

*Lanceola pacifica*, n. sp. (Pls. CLI., CLII.).

Rostrum small, obtuse, a little depressed; back of the peræon rounded, its third segment the longest, the second and fourth nearly equal to the third; the pleon-segments slightly carinate dorsally, the first three also laterally ridged, having the lower part of the hind margin fringed with spinules and sloping forwards to form an obtuse angle with the lower margin, which is likewise bordered with spinules.

Eyes small but prominent, tending to oval, placed obliquely between the upper and lower antennæ.

*Upper Antennæ* reaching nearly to the middle of the fourth joint of the lower antennæ; the peduncle short and stout, the first joint not so long as broad, as long as the two following together; the flagellum three times as long as the peduncle, the bulky first joint channelled on one side, and on the other fringed with a brush of short setæ or filaments in many transverse rows; the apex is obliquely truncate and is followed by a very short laminar second joint, with one edge folded, to which succeed two minute terminal joints, much less broadly winged.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First joint obscure; second joint short, with a small gland-cone; third joint twice as long as broad, very setiferous; the fourth joint two and a half times as long as the third, as long as the whole upper antennæ but not quite so broad, triangular in transverse section; fifth joint as long as the third and fourth together, narrower, tapering to a point, of triangular section till near the apex. It is possible that the fourth joint may represent the fourth and fifth joints of the peduncle coalesced, and that the whole of the tapering fifth joint may be the flagellum; that its apical part belongs to the flagellum can not be doubted.