

7. Station 202, October 27, 1874; off Samboangan; lat. $8^{\circ} 32' N.$, long. $121^{\circ} 55' E.$
One specimen (*Phorcorrhaphis zamboangæ*).

8. April 3, 1875, North Pacific; lat. $24^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $138^{\circ} 34' E.$; surface.
Two specimens (*Phorcorrhaphis edwardsi*).

Only three other localities have been hitherto recorded for this genus, a different species coming from each locality,—*Phorcus reynaudii*, Milne-Edwards, from the Indian Ocean; *Phorcus hyalocephalus*, Dana, from the “Atlantic, latitude 1° south, longitude $18^{\circ} 20'$ west”; and *Phorcus lovéni*, Bovallius, from the Caribbean Sea. Bovallius alone makes any reference to the females of this genus, and he only incidentally in giving the characters of the family; all the Challenger specimens appear to be of the male sex.

Genus *Lycæopsis*, Claus, 1879.

1879. *Lycæopsis*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 32, 41.
1887. „ Bovallius, Systematical List of the Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 29.
1887. „ Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 66.

For the shorter of the original definitions of this genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 493). In 1887 Claus places the genus next to *Phorcus*, and describes it to the following effect:—

“Form *Lycæa*-like, with thick deep head, elongate peræon and pleon. Segments of the peræon comparatively long, strongly imbricated, especially the two segments carrying the Gnathopods. Front Antennæ of the female five-jointed, with long stiliform terminal joint, those of the male with three-jointed flagellum. Hinder antennæ short, with hook-like bend, five-jointed, without counting the extensive basal-plate which has a joint-like distinctness. The eyes extended over almost the whole surface of the head with large pigment mass. Mandibles outdrawn, stiletto-like. Maxillipeds with large split inner plate, and broad outer plates with shell-like curvature (schalenförmig gebogenen). Gnathopods weak, simple; the first pair with large gland-cells in the dilated first joint, those of the second pair thinner and more elongate. Laminar first joint in the third and fourth peræopods comparatively elongate, that of the latter much the more extensive. Fourth peræopods very strong, much longer than the preceding pair, almost twice as long. The fourth and fifth joints of this pair considerably elongated and with pectinate front margin. Fifth peræopods feeble, but elongate, with the full number of joints. Branchial vesicles limited to the fifth and sixth segments. Peduncles of the first pair of uropods as long as the leaf-shaped rami.”

Bovallius in the same year, 1887, places the genus in the family Phorcidæ, to which it clearly belongs.