

the rami nearly equal, the inner a little the longer, the outer with the outer margin and lower part of the inner pectinate and a small pointed apex, the inner similar, except that of the outer margin only the lower part is pectinate; the peduncles of the second pair little longer than broad; the outer ramus about as large as one of the preceding, the inner considerably larger; peduncles of the third pair not longer than broad; outer ramus shorter than the inner, with smooth outer and pectinate inner margin, the inner ramus apparently coalesced with the peduncle, both margins pectinate for most of their length, the pointed apex not quite reaching the end of the telson.

*Telson*, reckoning from the bases of the third uropods, broader than long, triangular, with rounded apex, the margins continuous with those of the coalesced segment.

*Length* of the figured specimen, in its folded position, two-fifths of an inch.

*Localities*.—April 3, 1875, North Pacific, between New Guinea and Japan; lat.  $24^{\circ} 49' N.$ , long.  $138^{\circ} 34' E.$ ; surface; surface temperature,  $71^{\circ} \cdot 5$ . Two specimens.

April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat.  $17^{\circ} 47' N.$ , long.  $28^{\circ} 28' W.$ ; surface, night; surface temperature,  $73^{\circ}$ . One specimen, half an inch long with the pleon flexed. (Figs. *ep.A.* and *mx.<sup>2</sup>A.*) With this were taken two smaller specimens, not having the acutely projecting side-plates, yet probably belonging to this species, and either presenting one of the stages of growth, or being, as Claus suggests in his description of *Eutyphis inermis*, a smaller unarmed variety.

April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat.  $18^{\circ} 8' N.$ , long.  $30^{\circ} 5' W.$ ; surface, night; surface temperature,  $73^{\circ} \cdot 7$ . One specimen, with the acute side-plates, and one specimen unarmed.

### *Platyscelus rissoinæ*, Spence Bate.

1862. *Platyscelus Rissoinæ*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 329, pl. lii. figs. 9, 8b, 8b', 8c, 8h, 8i.<sup>1</sup>

The species, at least as represented by the Challenger specimen, has a strong resemblance to *Platyscelus ovoides* (Risso?) and also to *Platyscelus armatus* (Claus), with which latter species Claus supposed Spence Bate's species might be identical, but our specimen is a large one and yet is without the acutely projecting side-plates, which seem to be a distinguishing character of the adult *Platyscelus armatus*; the following particulars may be noticed:—

*Lower Antennæ* not as in the type specimen with "the first three joints subequal," but with the first free joint longer than all the following joints together, the second and third subequal to one another, the fourth much more slender than the third and only half its length; there is also a minute fifth joint tipped with a little setule.

<sup>1</sup> Though from the numbering the figures 8b to 8i appear to refer to "*Thyropus ferus*" (Milne-Edwards), it is clear from the descriptions that they refer to *Platyscelus rissoinæ*; the figures which Milne-Edwards gives of the gnathopods of his *Typhis ferus* are quite different and are not copied in the British Museum Catalogue, which gives only the full figure and the upper antennæ of that species.