

*Brachyscelus bovallii*, n. sp. (Pl. CXCVII., A.).

This species is closely allied to *Brachyscelus rapax* (Claus), but smaller and with the head rather more rounded. Claus gives a figure of the animal from the ventral side, showing the long broad groove which separates the eyes on the under side of the head. As this is a very unusual aspect to be figured, because of the difficulty of arranging a specimen suitably for the purpose, it may be mentioned that the specimen from which the new species is described attracted attention by spontaneously assuming the requisite position. Though, however, in this aspect the Challenger specimen closely resembles Claus' species, it is separated from it by various points of detail.

*Upper Antennæ.*—Peduncle short; first joint of flagellum long, not strongly curved, the apex little produced, the long convex under side with the usual brush of filaments, the upper margin not very short, carrying a dozen pairs of filaments; the small second joint twice as long as broad, with filaments at four or five points, the third joint linear.

*Lower Antennæ.*—Third (first free) joint of peduncle three-quarters the length of the next joint, proximally curved, distally widened, fringed like the following joints with short filaments; the fourth joint straight, distally widened, the next joint broken and the others missing.

*First Gnathopods.*—The lower front corner of the side-plates produced, rounded. The first joint twisted, the elbow behind a little more prominent than the distal convexity of the front margin; the second joint with two spines at the apex of the hind margin; the third joint small, very little longer than the second, but distally much wider, with two spines at the hinder apex and one spine on the margin above it; the wrist of the usual pattern, but with scarcely any pectination, while the teeth are long and slender, five in number above the apical tooth on each margin of the process; the hand has five teeth on the hind margin, graduated in size, the apical being the longest and reaching nearly halfway along the finger, close to which it lies; the finger curved, more than half the length of the hand. Claus' figure of the first gnathopod of "*Thamyris rapax*" shows three teeth on the hand, and on the wrist three teeth on one side and four on the other side of the apical tooth.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The first joint almost straight and parallel-sided; the wrist differing little from that of the first gnathopods, except as usual in not having the prominent rounded apex of the front margin; the upper part of the hind margin is straight and smooth; above the apical tooth there are four teeth on the hind margin of the process, and in one limb three, in the other five, on the front, with more serration than in the first gnathopods; the hand has five teeth on the hind margin besides some serration; the finger scarcely so long as in the first pair.

*First and Second Peræopods* very slender, smooth, except for the pectination of