

secondary branch, 6 mandibular foot, 7 maxilla of first pair, 8 maxilla of second pair, 9 maxilla of third pair, 10 male copulative organ, 11 portion of postabdominal lamina showing six claws *in situ*, with scars of attachment of the remainder.]

*Philomedes*, Lilljeborg (1853).

Shell of moderate strength and density, notch broad, anterior extremity obtuse, posterior extremity mostly produced or angulated; anterior antennæ six-jointed, in the female short and stout, and bearing several subequal terminal setæ of moderate length; in the male more elongated, two of the terminal setæ of excessive length, the antepenultimate joint bearing a stout and densely setose auditory filament. Natatory branch of posterior antenna nine-jointed, in the female having the first joint very long, the rest short and subequal; in the male the first and third joints long, second much shorter, the rest short and subequal; secondary branch in the female, indistinctly jointed, setose; in the male, long, three-jointed, the last joint forming an opposable curved claw. Mandibular feet nearly alike in both sexes, in the female armed with mandibuliform processes and spines; in the male, bearing on the basal joint a small tubercle with two short hairs representing the incisive portion of the mandible proper; penultimate joint shorter than in *Cypridina*, the anterior marginal setæ fewer and fasciculate; first pair of jaws slender, palp bearing only a small trisetose lobe; second pair in the female only, armed with mandibuliform processes and spines. Third pair as in *Cypridina*. Eyes large, distant, placed at the sides of the animal near the centre of each valve. "Animal swimming with long jerks" (Sars).

This genus was established by Professor Lilljeborg for the reception of a species called by that author *Philomedes longicornis*, but which is identical with the previously-described *Cypridina interpuncta*, Baird.

The females of this genus differ, to a certain extent, both in form of shell and internal structure, from the males, and are seldom or never met with except on the bottom; the males, on the contrary, being active swimmers, are often taken abundantly in the surface-net. Professor G. O. Sars, noticing that he never obtained any egg-bearing females of *Philomedes longicornis*, has expressed an opinion that *Cypridina globosa (brenda)* is the true female of that animal. I have already, in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, April 4, 1871, stated my reasons for dissenting from that view, and have traced, as I think, with sufficient clearness, the true sexual relations of several reputed distinct species. Into this question I need not, therefore, here enter at greater length.

*Cypridina olivacea*, Dana, Professor Sars thinks fairly referable to the genus *Philomedes*. I am disposed, however, to think that this species may more properly be assigned to the genus *Asterope*. One very fine new species, *Philomedes wyville-thomsoni* (mihi), doubtless belonging to the genus *Philomedes*, is described below, and I have ventured to