

intervals of which are often finely punctate. The shell of the male (Pl. XLI. fig. 11) is smaller, broader in proportion to its length, and the anterior rostriform process is short and obtuse. The margins of the valves at the posterior ventral angle show often a series of minute, irregular serratures (Pl. XL. fig. 3). The setæ of the anterior antennæ in the female (fig. 6) are one long and three short, in the male (fig. 5), one short and three long, the latter being annulated and densely setose; one of the three bears also a series of very delicate marginal loop-like appendages (fig. 5, *a*). The secondary branch of the posterior antennæ has the basal joint very much dilated and bearing two short setæ, while the last joint in the female (fig. 7) has five or six long subequal, densely-ciliated setæ, and in the male (fig. 8) a strongly hooked claw and three setæ, two of which are long and one short. Length, 1-15th of an inch (1.6 mm.).

The following is a list of the localities of the tow-net gatherings in which *Halocypris atlantica* was found; in some of these cases it was scarce, but in others very abundant:—

Lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E.,	.	.	.	Station 158
„ 47° 25' S., „ 130° 12' E.,	.	.	.	„ 159
Abi to Cape York (Pacific).				
Lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E.,	.	.	.	„ 232
„ 35° 41' N., „ 157° 42' E.,	.	.	.	„ 241
„ 36° 32' S., „ 132° 52' W.,	.	.	.	„ 287
„ 42° 43' S., „ 82° 11' W.,	.	.	.	„ 302
„ 45° 31' S., „ 78° 9' W.	.	.	.	
„ 46° 53' S., „ 75° 11' W.,	.	.	.	„ 304
„ 42° 32' S., „ 56° 27' W.,	.	.	.	„ 318
„ 12° 16' S., „ 13° 44' W.,	.	.	.	„ 341
„ 3° 10' N., „ 11° 51' W.,	.	.	.	„ 348
„ 36° 44' S., „ 46° 16' W.,	.	.	.	„ 325

Following these references on the map, the very wide distribution of this species becomes at once apparent, the points indicated being spread over the Pacific Ocean from 10° south of the Australian continent to the latitude of Japan in the north, and to Patagonia in the east, while in the Atlantic it occurs from the latitude of Patagonia southward to that of Sierra Leone in the north, this last being also the district in which Sir John Lubbock's type-specimens were taken. If Dr Claus' Messina specimens be taken to belong to the same species, its range will, of course, extend to the Mediterranean.

[Pl. XL. figs. 1-15. 1 Carapace of female seen from left side, 2 from above (both magnified 35 diameters), 3 portion of margin of shell more highly magnified, 4 anterior antennæ of male with tentacle, 5 one of the same more highly magnified, 5*a* portion of central seta showing marginal loops, 6 anterior antenna of female, 7 posterior antenna of female, 8 secondary branch of posterior antenna of male, 9 mandible and palp, 10 first maxilla, 11 second maxilla, 12 first foot of female, 13 first foot of male, 14