

primary branch of posterior antenna three-jointed; secondary branch small, indistinctly four-jointed; mandible-palp composed of a moderately large basal joint, and two small branches composed of several joints; maxillæ and foot-jaws nearly as in *Pontella*. Inner branch of first swimming foot three-jointed, those of the following pairs two-jointed; fifth pair of feet two-branched. Eyes coalescent at base of rostrum.

This genus differs from *Calanopia* in the structure of the posterior antennæ, mandible-palp, first and fifth pairs of feet, and in the peculiar outgrowth of the abdomen. From *Pontella* it is separated by the less numerous joints of the anterior antennæ, and especially by the characters of the posterior antennæ and mandible-palp. But no males having been observed, the generic characters here given must be taken as merely provisional.

The two species described by Dana as *Pontella pulchra* and *Pontella emerita*, would appear to be nearly allied to that here noticed; but without fuller details it is impossible to say whether they really belong to the proposed new genus.

1. *Pontellopsis villosa*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXV. figs. 14-20, and Pl. XXXIV. figs. 10-13).

Length, 1-3th of an inch (3 mm.). *Female*.—Cephalothorax elongated, cylindrical, posterior angles produced into long, almost straight spines. Anterior antennæ (Pl. XXXV. fig. 15) eighteen-jointed, shorter than the cephalothorax, seventh and eighth joints coalescent and slightly swollen at the apex, all the joints bearing apical and marginal setæ of moderate length. Primary branch of the posterior antenna (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 10) three-jointed (sometimes indistinctly so); secondary branch very short, four-jointed, the two apical joints very small. The mandible is stoutly toothed and clothed with fine hairs toward the apex; palp two-branched, one branch composed of two, the other of five joints. Inner branch of the first swimming foot (Pl. XXXV. fig. 17) three-jointed, all the marginal spines of its outer branch very long and slender. The second, third, and fourth feet have two-jointed inner branches (fig. 18), the marginal spines of the outer branches ciliated, those of the first and second joints very long. Fifth pair of feet (*female*) two-branched (fig. 19), each branch consisting of a single joint, the inner very short, with furcate apex, the outer very much longer, bearing several spine-like setæ, three at the apex and two or three on the sides. Abdomen (fig. 20) two-jointed (?), produced at the distal extremity of the left side into a curious cushion-like villous protuberance, with a few terminal spines; caudal segments about twice as long as broad, setæ subequal; integument of the abdomen clothed with short hairs.

*Habitat*.—Lat. 30° 22' N., long. 154° 56' W. (Station 256); Atlantic between lats. 37° and 38° S., and long. 45° to 48° W.

Three specimens only were found in these gatherings, all females.