

olfactory filament; in the *male* (fig. 3) the antenna is geniculated, and has a slender claw-like apical joint. The posterior antenna (fig. 5) is two-jointed and cylindrical, the first joint having attached near the middle a minute one-jointed branch, which bears two stout pectinated setæ, the last joint about half as long as the first, and provided with four apical setæ of unequal length, and bearing also a small seta on the outer margin. Mouth-organs extremely minute. Mandible simple, cylindrical (fig. 7), obscurely toothed at the apex, and beset on one margin with a series of closely-set fine hairs. Maxilla (fig. 6) short, quadrate, truncated, and strongly toothed at the apex, bearing a small simple palp, which has a large marginal seta and three smaller apical ones. Anterior foot-jaw (fig. 8) short and stout, divided into several (about four) stout marginal setiferous digits; posterior (fig. 9) elongated, narrow, two-jointed; first joint bearing only a single small marginal hair, second truncated and serrated at the apex, which is armed with a short and stout hook-like claw; the first joint about five times, the second three or four times, as long as broad. The second, third, and fourth pairs of feet are nearly alike, and the same in both sexes (except the second pair of the *male*), having both branches three-jointed and of nearly equal length; the first pair is similar in *male* and *female* (fig. 10), and differs from the rest in having the inner branch composed of only two joints, and in being less profusely setose; the inner branch, too, is slightly longer than the outer; in the *male* the inner branch of the second pair (fig. 11) is two-jointed, the last joint being composed apparently of the coalescent second and third joints; fifth foot (figs. 13, 14) composed of two foliaceous joints, not very dissimilar in the two sexes, the basal joint fringed with four or five, the apical with six stout setæ. The first abdominal segment in the *female* is formed by the confluence of two somites, and shows a more or less distinct division into two parts, in the *male*, the first segment has the postero-ventral angle produced and setiferous (fig. 15); caudal stylets cylindrical, about thrice as long as broad; terminal setæ three, the longest being considerably shorter than the abdomen. The ovisacs of the *female* contain only a small number of very large ova.

*Habitat.*—Lat. 40° 3' S., long. 132° 58' W. (Station 288); and lat. 5° 28' N., long. 14° 38' W. (Station 349). In the first-named locality only one specimen, a male, was found; in the second several specimens, all of which were females. A few specimens were taken in Mid-Atlantic (Station 99), and mounted alive during the cruise, thus preserving the colours of the living animal,—the body a brilliant bluish-green, cornea smoky yellow; from all the spirit-specimens the colour has entirely fled.

I have not been able to find the "falciform appendages" described by Dana; probably these correspond to the blunt frontal prominence which I call the rostrum. Except in the relative lengths of the antennal joints, the Challenger specimens agree closely with Dana's description of *Miracia efferata*, the anterior antenna of which is said to be seven-jointed, the third, fifth, and seventh joints being the shortest. I cannot at all explain the discrepancy, and possibly the two may prove to be distinct; but for the