

present, it seems best to keep them under one specific name. One of the localities given by Dana corresponds pretty nearly with the Challenger Station No. 349.

Machairopus,¹ n. gen.

Cephalothorax broad and rather depressed; abdomen five-jointed in both sexes. Anterior antennæ nine-jointed; inferior three-jointed, with a large three-jointed inner branch. Mandible strong, and provided with a slender two-branched palp. Maxilla (?). Foot-jaws three-jointed, the second pair uncinatè and flexed in a geniculated manner. Inner branch of the first pair of feet two-jointed, armed at the extremity with two broad laminated or knife-like appendages in place of claws; outer branch short, three-jointed, and strongly setiferous, second, third, and fourth pairs having both branches three-jointed; fifth pair foliaceous, two-jointed. Eyes distinct and widely separated.

In this genus the characters are intermediate between *Idya* and *Scutellidium*, the antenna, foot-jaws, and mandibles agreeing with the former, while the feet are like those of the latter genus. The only species is

Machairopus idyoides, n. sp. (Pl. XLI. figs. 1-12).

Length, 1-20th of an inch (1.3 mm.). Cephalothorax much broader than and separated sharply from the abdomen. Anterior antennæ rather densely setiferous, geniculated in the *male*. The secondary branch of the posterior antenna (fig. 4) is stout, and three- (or four-?) jointed; the mandible (fig. 5) is tapered towards the apex, and not very strongly toothed; the basal joint of the palp is long and slender, and the branches are composed each of a single joint with five long setæ; the foot-jaws (figs. 6, 7) are both three-jointed, but the second has a longer terminal claw, is more slender, and is flexed upon itself between the first and second joints. The feet of the first pair are exactly as in *Scutellidium*, the broad lamina and knife-like apical armature of the inner branch being very characteristic (fig. 8); the outer branch is much shorter, and bears several very stout plumose setæ; the last joint is very short and broad, and has five such setæ; the first and second joints have each one or two; the outer margins of both branches are likewise densely fringed with short, rather rigid hairs. The other swimming feet (fig. 9) have equal, three-jointed branches, with densely pectinated outer margins; marginal spines slender and lancet-shaped; terminal spines long and slender. The basal joint of the fifth foot in the *female* (fig. 10) is broad and bilobed at the apex, the outer margin bearing a fringe of long, fine, and closely-set hairs, the inner margin less profusely fringed in a similar way; the apex of the outer lobe has three long, slender setæ, the inner lobe one long hair and a series of about eight small tooth-like setæ; the second joint is long and subovate, has ciliated margins, and five long, unequal apical setæ. The outer

¹ μάχαιρα, a knife; πούς, a foot,