Chondracanthus (?) *macrurus*, n. sp. (Pl. LV. figs. 4–8).

Length, 29-100ths of an inch (7·25 mm.). Body short and stout; head considerably broader than long, broadly rounded in front, and having a long and slender alæform process at each side, directed backwards. Anterior antennæ rather large, projecting much beyond the sides of the head, two-jointed, obtuse and quite destitute of setæ. Abdomen stout, as broad or broader than the head, and about twice as long as the cephalothorax, genital segment short, tail very small and terminating in two minute spines, and reaching about as far backwards as the abdominal lobes. The second cephalothoracic segment has two lateral alæ similar to those of the first segment.

Parasitic on a *Macrurus*, taken at a depth of 600 fathoms, off the Kermadec Islands. One specimen only.

This ought probably to be made the type of a new genus, the mouth-organs being apparently quite different from those of *Chondracanthus*, but my observations of it are so imperfect that it seems best to place it provisionally with *Chondracanthus*.

Family IV. Lernæidæ.

Lernæa, Linné.

Body more or less twisted and outré in appearance. Head furnished with horn-shaped appendages, which are irregularly branched. Ovarian tubes twisted into round masses and placed under the posterior portion of the body. Abdomen of considerable size (Baird).

1. *Lernæa hemiramphi* (?), Kröyer.

Lernæa hemiramphi, Kröyer, Bidrag til Kundskab om Snyltekrebs, p. 318, Tab. xv. fig. 7.

Parasitic on Cavalli taken at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, August 5, 1873.

2. *Lernæa abyssicola*, n. sp.

An interesting species of *Lernæa*, which I propose to call *Lernæa abyssicola*, was observed during the voyage of the Challenger by Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm. The accompanying woodcut is reproduced from his drawing of the living animal, and the following description is taken from his notes.

Lernæa, July 23, 1873, 2400 fathoms; Station 89. On a specimen of the curious Lophioid genus *Ceratias*[1]—an undoubted deep sea form—I discovered a specimen of *Lernæa*, which differs from all other parasitic Copepoda by its transparency. The head of the animal is a simple thread-like prolongation imbedded in the lateral muscles of the fish, and, so far as I was able to trace it, was quite unprovided with differentiated appendages; and I hardly think that they could have got torn off.

[1] The fish here alluded to is described by Sir Wyville Thomson (Voyage of the Challenger, Atlantic, vol. ii. p. 69) as *Ceratias uranoscopus*, Murray; Dr Günther is of opinion that it is specifically identical with *Ceratias holbölli* from Greenland.—J. M.