

lobe, pointing forward. Of the flagella, the inner one would seem to be very small, whereas the outer is strongly developed.

The antennal scale is comparatively small, and has no articulation at the extremity. It is oval in form, the apex being rounded off, and the outer edge distinctly serrate.

Of the legs, the two anterior pairs, judging from the figures, would appear to differ somewhat from the rest, their terminal part being a little stronger and more curved. The remaining legs are uniform in structure and not very strong, but have a distinct terminal claw.

The incubatory lamellæ (Fig. 1, *ee*) were well marked in the specimen examined, and were present, as in the other forms of this family, at the bases of all the legs.

The caudal limbs would not seem to differ in structure from those of other Lophogastridæ.

The telson is greatly produced, and very narrow, tapering gradually towards the apex, which is acutely pointed; the lateral edges are almost straight, and in one of the figures appear finely serrate.

The uropoda are rather large, reaching the tip of the telson, and have both plates lanceolate, the outer one being somewhat broader, without, however, exhibiting any articulation at the apex.

*Habitat.*—The above described specimen was taken in the Southern Ocean, south of Australia.

Station 158, March 7, 1874; lat.  $50^{\circ} 1' S.$ , long.  $123^{\circ} 4' E.$ ; depth, 1800 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature,  $33^{\circ} \cdot 5$ .

## Family II. EUCOPIIDÆ.

*Remarks.*—This family, so far as at present known, contains but a solitary type, viz., the genus *Eucopia*, established by Dana for a remarkable Crustacean obtained by the United States Exploring Expedition, and named by that author *Eucopia australis*. This form was classed by Dana within his division Penæidea, and Mr. Spence Bate has recently<sup>1</sup> adopted the same view in regard to the systematic position of the genus. On the other hand, the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, who rediscovered the same species during the Challenger Expedition, regarded it as the type of a new family of the Schizopoda. But, having apparently not consulted Dana's work, he described the animal as a new form under the name of *Chalaraspis unguiculata*, and accordingly named the family Chalaraspidæ. In my opinion, the view of Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, as to the systematic position of the present form, is undoubtedly quite correct. The earlier name, however, *Eucopia*,

<sup>1</sup> On the Penæidea, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. viii. pp. 169-196, 1881.