

anterior division of the body (see Pl. X. fig. 12), and therefore at first supposed the foremost to have been very possibly lost in dissection. Subsequently, however, I learnt that Mr. Spence Bate, too, did not find a greater number in the specimen he dissected, and, moreover, that this zoologist has found the last segment of the trunk to want a separate ganglion, a feature likewise shown to characterise several forms of the Penæidea. The ganglion belonging to the penultimate segment of the trunk, according to the statement of the same author, besides furnishing that segment and its appendages with nerves, also sends off on each side a nerve to the last pair of legs. Hence, the total number of ventral ganglia belonging to the anterior division of the body, counting those that supply the oral parts with nerves as one, would not strictly be more than seven.

In regard to the structure of the ganglia (see Pl. X. fig. 12) they exhibit, as in *Gnathophausia*, a very similar appearance, forming rounded masses of granular nerve-substance, connected by distinct fibrous commissures. Those of the anterior division of the body are perfectly uniform in size, and somewhat larger than the caudal ganglia. The commissures, too, connecting the ganglia of the trunk are rather thick, and lie close together in such a manner as readily, at the first glance, to be taken for single, while those between the caudal ganglia are distinctly separated and rather long. In addition to a strong nerve-trunk, proceeding from either side of the ganglia and supplying the corresponding pair of limbs with nerves, another pair of nerves is seen to originate from the commissures themselves, apparently innervating the muscles of the body.

Colour.—According to the statement of the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, the animal exhibits, in a fresh state, a bright red colour throughout.

Habitat.—The specimens procured by the Challenger Expedition were collected from the following seven localities:—

Station 50, May 21, 1873; lat. $42^{\circ} 8' N.$, long. $63^{\circ} 39' W.$ (North Atlantic, south of Nova Scotia); depth, 1250 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature, $38^{\circ} 0.$

Station 73, June 30, 1873; lat. $38^{\circ} 30' N.$, long. $31^{\circ} 14' W.$ (North Atlantic, west of the Azores); depth, 1000 fathoms; Pteropod ooze; bottom temperature, $39^{\circ} 4.$

Station 92, July 26, 1873; lat. $17^{\circ} 54' N.$, long. $24^{\circ} 41' W.$ (Tropical Atlantic, north of the Cape Verde Islands); depth, 1975 fathoms; Globigerina ooze.

Station 107, August 26, 1873; lat. $1^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $26^{\circ} 36' W.$ (Tropical Atlantic, about midway between Africa and Brazil); depth, 1500 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} 9.$

Station 146, December 29, 1873; lat. $46^{\circ} 46' S.$, long. $45^{\circ} 31' E.$ (Southern Ocean, between Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen); depth, 1375 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 6.$

Station 158, March 7, 1874; lat. $50^{\circ} 1' S.$, long. $123^{\circ} 4' E.$ (Southern Ocean,