

The specimen examined by Milne-Edwards—a full-grown female—came from the Atlantic. Hence the species would seem to inhabit the tropical regions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, sometimes, however, occurring to the north and south of the tropical zone.

26. *Thysanopoda obtusifrons*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XVIII. figs. 1-14).

*Thysanopoda obtusifrons*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 25.

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body rather stout, not very much compressed. Carapace without lateral denticles or dorsal crest, frontal part slightly produced, but obtusely rounded, not forming any distinct rostral projection. Caudal segments smooth above, with epimera of moderate size, none anteriorly curved, the three middle pairs slightly sinuate at the inferior edge. Last segment longer than preceding; preanal spine obsolete. Eyes very small. Antennular peduncle remarkably strong, with rather a large and densely hispid lappet projecting from basal joint above, and overlapping base of second joint. Antennal scale broad, ovate, with apex rounded and outer corner unarmed; basal portion of flagellum very strong and massive. Terminal joint of first pair of maxillæ exceedingly narrow, that of second, on the contrary, very large and broad. Penultimate pair of legs but very little shorter than preceding, with meral joint very elongate. Outer branch of anterior pairs of gills exceedingly small. Telson having above two parallel serrate keels, apex bluntly lanceolate, subapical spines strong and diverging. Inner plate of uropoda shorter than outer. Length reaching 23 mm.

*Remarks.*—The present form, although differing in its general form very appreciably from the typical species, should unquestionably be regarded as a true *Thysanopoda*, agreeing, as it does, comparatively closely in all the essential anatomical features adduced as characteristic of that generic type.

*Description.*—Only three specimens of this form were secured, one of which I saw fit to sacrifice for dissection, with the object of determining the generic relationship of the species. The largest of the specimens measures 23 mm. in length.

The form of the body (see Pl. XVIII. fig. 1) would appear to be rather stout, and not compressed by far to the same extent as in the preceding species, both the carapace and the tail occurring broadly rounded above.

The carapace does not exhibit any trace of lateral denticles, the inferior margin being quite smooth and slightly incurved in its anterior part. A very slight keel occurs above on the anterior part, but no trace of any cervical impression can be detected. The frontal part projects somewhat in the middle above the bases of the eyes, without, however, forming any true rostrum, the end of the projection being obtusely rounded off (see fig. 2).

The caudal segments are quite smooth above, and have the epimera of moderate size