

forward directed seta, which at the first glance may be taken for a third flagellum. The true flagella are exceedingly elongate, nearly equalling the length of the whole body.

The antennal scale (see fig. 16), reaching but slightly beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, is rather broad, of an oval form, and obtusely rounded at the tip, with the outer corner jutting out as a well marked though rather small denticle. The flagellum is very elongate, even slightly exceeding in length those on the antennulæ.

The oral parts of course could not be accurately examined in the single specimen preserved.

The maxillipeds and legs, as also the gills, would not appear to differ essentially from those parts in *Thysanopoda obtusifrons*.

The copulatory appendages to the first pair of pleopoda (fig. 19) are somewhat similar to those in the last species. A few minor differences may, however, be found in the structural details. Thus, both the hook-shaped processes of the outer part are quite simple, subulate, whereas in *Thysanopoda obtusifrons* one is slightly dilated at the tip and the other distinctly angulate at the base. The appendages to the second pair (fig. 20) agree almost exactly with those in the above mentioned species.

The telson (see fig. 17) is of moderate length, tapering uniformly towards the apex, which is acutely pointed. The subapical spines (see fig. 18) are comparatively small and scarcely at all divergent, as also quite smooth. Moreover, on the dorsal face of the telson may be seen about six pairs of small denticles.

The uropoda (see fig. 17), when extended backward, reach a little beyond the tip of the telson, and exhibit between the plates a relation similar to that in *Thysanopoda obtusifrons*, the inner being appreciably shorter than the outer.

*Habitat.*—The only specimen secured was brought up in the trawl from a considerable depth in the Celebes Sea, south of Mindanao, Philippine Islands—Station 213, February 8, 1875; lat.  $5^{\circ} 47' N.$ , long.  $124^{\circ} 1' E.$ ; depth, 2050 fathoms; blue mud.

In all probability the specimen in question did not actually enter the trawl at that enormous depth, but most likely was taken by the net during its upward passage from some intermediate stratum of the sea.

28. *Thysanopoda microphthalma*, n. sp. (Woodcut, Fig. 3).

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body comparatively slender. Carapace with a single lateral denticle, projecting from the inferior margin far behind the middle; anterior part very slightly keeled above, and jutting forth as a well-marked acuminate rostrum. Caudal segments smooth above, with epimera not very large. Last segment longer than preceding; preanal spine distinct unguiform. Eyes exceedingly small, rounded. Antennular peduncle strong, with a densely hispid lobe projecting from the basal joint