

bristles, terminal joint very small and spinous. Remaining pairs of legs successively diminishing in size. Penultimate pair of legs exceedingly small, endopod bi-articulate, exopod distinct. Last pair of legs quite rudimentary, forming only a small linguiform and setose plate. The three posterior pairs of gills sending off a branch inwards; exterior branch in all as in *Nyctiphanes*. Luminous apparatus of the usual structure.

*Remarks.*—This genus was established by Brandt for the reception of an Arctic species from the Siberian Sea, *Thysanoëssa longipes*. I have recorded<sup>1</sup> two species from the Norwegian coast, *Thysanoëssa borealis* and *Thysanoëssa tenera*, and in the Challenger collection there are two other species described below. Thus the genus comprises at present five different species. They all agree in the characters stated above, the most striking of which is the strong development of the first pair of legs.

The two Challenger species may be briefly characterised in the following manner:—

Body	{	comparatively clumsy, with last segment only slightly longer than preceding. Rostrum narrow, lanceolate. First pair of legs exceeding half the length of body. Eyes remarkably large, . . . . .	<i>T. gregaria</i> , n. sp.
		very slender, with last segment exceedingly elongate and narrow. Rostrum triangular, broad at base. First pair of legs not nearly attaining half the length of body. Eyes of moderate size, . . . . .	<i>T. macrura</i> , n. sp.

31. *Thysanoëssa gregaria*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXI. figs. 8–17; Pl. XXII.).

*Thysanoëssa gregaria*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 29.

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body rather short and clumsy. Carapace with a well-marked lateral denticle behind the middle of the inferior margin; rostrum produced, straight, narrow lanceolate. Caudal segments smooth above, with slightly angular epimera. Last segment somewhat longer than preceding, preanal spine very large, forming a broad plate, serrate at posterior edge. Eyes remarkably large, irregularly globose, upper part of cornea narrowed. Antennal scale reaching beyond second joint of antennular peduncle, oblong, tapering, apex obliquely rounded, with outer corner projecting. First pair of legs, when extended, exceeding half the length of body, meral joint reaching tip of antennular peduncle. Telson with two pairs of dorsal denticles, apex acuminate; sub-apical spines smooth. Inner plate of uropoda a trifle longer than outer, scarcely reaching tip of telson. Length 18 mm.

*Remarks.*—This species may at once be distinguished from the three northern forms by its relatively short and clumsy body, as also its remarkably large eyes. Moreover, the peculiar form and strong development of the preanal spine would seem to afford a good specific character.

*Description.*—The average length of adult females is about 18 mm. The males are, as a rule, somewhat smaller.

<sup>1</sup> Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer, Bd. i., pp. 52, 53, 1882.