species, the geniculate bend between the meral and carpal joints reaching to the middle only of the antennal scale.

The telson (see fig. 3) is very elongate and slender, with the apex acutely pointed and the subapical spines smooth.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) have the inner plate very considerably produced beyond the outer, and reaching to the tip of the telson.

Habitat.—All the specimens in the collection were taken in the tow-net at the surface of the sea. The following is a list of the localities :—

Date.	Locality.
December 24, 1873.	Southern Ocean, between Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen.
December 29, 1873.	Southern Ocean, between Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen.
January 23, 1874.	Southern Ocean, off Kerguelen.
February 3, 1874.	Southern Ocean, between Kerguelen and Heard Islands.
February 14, 1874.	Antarctic Ocean, at the ice-barrier.
February 19, 1874.	Antarctic Ocean, at the ice-barrier.
February 14, 1876.	South Atlantic, south of Buenos Ayres.

As regards distribution, the species would therefore appear to be wholly confined within the southern hemisphere, inhabiting, as it does, exclusively the Antarctic and South Atlantic Oceans.

Genus 6. *Nematoscelis*, G. O. Sars, 1883.

Nematoscelis, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda.

Generic Characters.—Form of body and structure of eyes and antennæ almost as in *Thysanoëssa*. Mandibular palp very small. Terminal joint of second pair of maxillæ likewise exceedingly minute. Maxillipeds slender, with last joint somewhat appressed and densely setose at the inner edge; epipodite obsolete. First pair of legs remarkably elongate and slender, well-nigh filiform, with a bunch of spiniform setæ at the apex, but for the rest almost naked. The four succeeding pairs of legs rather short and thick, with the terminal part not nearly attaining the length of the meral joint. Penultimate pair of legs very small, with the endopod bi-articulate. Last pair of legs quite rudimentary, forming only a lamellar setiferous plate (exopod). The two anterior pairs of gills simple, and of a similar structure to those in *Thysanoëssa*; remaining pairs composed of two distinct branches; last pair by far the largest. Ovisac simple, flattened. Luminous apparatus of the usual structure.

Remarks.—This genus is most nearly allied to *Thysanoëssa*, but differs, among other characteristics, very materially in the structure of the legs, the first pair of which are