

eminently distinguished by their great length and slender form, giving them a nearly filiform appearance, hence the generic denomination. Four different species of this genus are represented in the Challenger collection, a synopsis of which is given below:—

Carapace	{ without any lateral denticle. First pair of legs	} longer than body. Eyes very large, . . .	<i>N. megalops</i> , G. O. Sars.
		} shorter than body. Eyes comparatively small, . . .	<i>N. microps</i> , G. O. Sars.
	{ with a well-marked lateral denticle. Rostrum	} acute, reaching to middle of basal joint of antennulæ. Body very slender, . . .	<i>N. tenella</i> , G. O. Sars.
		} greatly produced, reaching beyond middle of basal joint of antennulæ. Body compara- tively short,	<i>N. rostrata</i> , G. O. Sars.

33. *Nematoscelis megalops*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXIII. figs. 5–10; Pl. XXIV.).

Nematoscelis megalops, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 31.

Specific Characters.—Body rather thickset, gradually tapering from before backwards. Carapace without any lateral denticles, anterior part keeled above, rostrum exceedingly narrow, subulate, curving gently downward. Penultimate and antepenultimate caudal segments slightly keeled above, and jutting out in the middle of the posterior margin as small dentiform projections. Last segment longer than preceding; preanal spine unguiform, with a small denticle at base. Eyes of enormous size, irregularly globose, cornea contracted in middle. Antennal scale reaching almost to the tip of the antennular peduncle, exceedingly slender, linear, apex narrowly truncate, with outer corner projecting. First pair of legs remarkably elongate and slender, attaining, when fully extended, the length of the whole body, meral joint reaching far beyond tip of antennular peduncle, propodal joint a trifle shorter than carpal; terminal joint very minute. Telson rather elongate, with apex acutely produced; subapical spines smooth. Inner plate of uropoda longer than outer, and projecting beyond tip of telson. Length 26 mm.

Remarks.—The present species may be regarded as the type of this genus, and is chiefly characterised by the extraordinary length of the first pair of legs and the prodigious development of the eyes, as also by its remarkably narrow and curved rostrum, and the slender form of the antennal scale.

Description.—All the specimens in the collection are females, the largest has a length of 26 mm.

The body (Pl. XXIII. figs. 5, 6) is rather thickset and but slightly compressed, tapering gradually from before backwards, with the tail about twice the length of the anterior division.

The carapace is comparatively short, and lacks every trace of lateral denticles, the inferior margins being perfectly smooth and slightly incurved in the middle. The