

in the Arctic Sea, and has been more fully described by the author under the name of *Boreomysis scyphops*. Although the former appellation has without a doubt claim to priority, I have seen fit to retain that proposed by myself, for the following reasons:—First, it is obvious that the said form cannot properly be comprised within the same genus as the preceding anomalous Mysidan, the only characters peculiar to both being merely the rudimentary condition of the eyes, whereas in all other respects it agrees much more closely with the species of the genus *Boreomysis*, to which of course it should rightly be referred. Secondly, this admitted, the specific name *inermis* would be quite inappropriate, referring, as it does, to the absence in the male of similar prehensile organs as in *Petalophthalmus armiger*, such a peculiar prehensile apparatus being never found in any species of the genus *Boreomysis*. Thirdly, no description of this form has been given by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, by whom the animal is only briefly recorded as a new species.

Although a full account of the present interesting Mysidan, with figures representing both sexes, has been given in the Report on the Crustacea collected on the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition just published, I have deemed it advisable to append the following somewhat modified description of the Challenger form.

*Description.*—Most of the specimens in the collection are females, and of the two male specimens found, none is yet fully developed. The largest female specimen measures about 85 mm. in length from the tip of the antennal scale to that of the uropod, or still somewhat more than the arctic specimens collected on the Norwegian Expedition.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXII. fig. 10) is somewhat robust, with the anterior and posterior divisions pretty well defined.

The carapace is rather large, covering the whole of the trunk, except a small part of the last segment, which appears exposed above. Moreover, the rounded lateral parts or wings of the carapace slightly overlap the first caudal segment. The cervical sulcus is very distinctly defined, marking off the cephalic section or frontal part of the carapace. The latter portion is evenly arched above, without any keel, and juts forth anteriorly in the middle as a slightly projecting angle. At the sides, the frontal margin forms, as in the other species, a deep emargination almost wholly exposing the basal part of the antennæ (see figs. 10, 11). Beneath this emargination each of the antero-lateral corners projects as a linguiform lobe, obtuse at the tip. The dorsal area is seen extending posteriorly behind the cervical sulcus as a narrow linguiform space, reaching to about the posterior third of the length of the carapace.

On removing the free parts of the carapace (see fig. 11) all the segments of the trunk are visible, as in the Lophogastridæ and Eucopiidæ, distinctly defined in their whole circumference, though densely crowded dorsally, in such a manner that only the last segment has the dorsal face of any considerable extent, whereas the others are extremely narrow, almost riband-shaped in that part. Laterally, each of the six anterior segments