

The caudal limbs are developed precisely as in the males of the other species of the genus, constituting powerful natatory organs, with very elongate and multiarticulate branches. In the first pair, however, the inner branch is, as usual, non-articulate, forming an oblong membranous plate, with a short lateral expansion at the base.

The telson (fig. 6) is a trifle longer than the last segment and somewhat slender, as compared with that of the preceding species, with the outer part narrowed and densely fringed with small, slightly unequal, denticles. The apical incision does not fully occupy one-fifth of the length of the telson, and is narrowly rounded at the bottom, as also fringed with numerous short spinules. The terminal lobes are somewhat narrow and obtusely rounded at the tip, and their apical denticles would not seem to exceed in length the lateral.

The uropoda exhibit much the same appearance as in the two Norwegian species *Boreomysis arctica* and *Boreomysis tricornis*, having both plates somewhat more slender than in *Boreomysis scyphops*.

*Habitat.*—The two specimens contained in the collection were both taken in the North Pacific in the following localities:—

Station 232, May 12, 1875; lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E. (off coast of Japan); depth, 345 fathoms; green mud; bottom temperature, 41°·1.

Station 252, June 12, 1875; lat. 37° 52' N., long. 160° 17' W.; depth, 2740 fathoms; red clay; bottom temperature, 35°·3.

45. *Boreomysis microps*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXXIII. figs. 7–10).

*Boreomysis microps*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 43.

*Specific Characters.*—Female:—Form of body somewhat more slender than in the preceding species. Frontal margin of carapace arched, with a small pointed projection in the middle. Last caudal segment elongate, tapering. Eyes unusually narrow, almost fusiform, with cornea not in the least expanded, and occupying but a small part of the eye. Antennular peduncle relatively more slender than in *Boreomysis obtusata*. Antennal scale surpassing antennular peduncle by only one-fourth of its length, oblong-linear, apex obtusely truncate, with denticle of outer corner very small. Telson exceedingly slender and greatly narrowed in outer part; lateral edges armed with strong denticles along with numerous much smaller ones; apical incision occupying only from one-seventh to one-eighth of the length of telson, very narrow at bottom; terminal lobes rounded at tip. Length, 24 mm.

*Remarks.*—The present form may be at once distinguished from the other species of the genus by its unusually small and narrow eyes, a character from which the specific denomination was taken. Moreover, the slender form of the telson would seem to afford a good specific mark.