

*Habitat*.—Of this form, which may be regarded a representative species of the genus in the southern hemisphere, several specimens were collected off the Kerguelen Islands, at a depth of 120 fathoms. A single and much larger, though rather mutilated specimen, apparently of the same species, was taken in the Antarctic Ocean from a rather considerable depth. The locality is:—

Station 153, February 14, 1874; lat. 65° 42' S., long. 79° 49' E.; depth, 1675 fathoms; blue mud.

48. *Pseudomma australe*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXXIII. figs. 17, 18).

*Amblyops australis*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 45.

*Specific Characters*.—Ocular plates comparatively smaller than in the preceding species, not occupying the whole breadth of the frontal margin, outer edge smooth, and forming, along with anterior, a projecting corner, from which a longitudinal keel runs across the plate, dividing it into an upper and a lateral area, the latter somewhat hollowed. Antennular peduncle short and robust. Antennal scale twice the length of the antennular peduncle, rather narrow, lanceolate, setose on both edges, spine of outer margin placed close to base of scale.

*Remarks*.—Of this species only a fragment—the most anterior part of the body—was found in the collection. This fragment shows, however, some very striking peculiarities, fully warranting the establishment of a new species. I formerly referred it to the genus *Amblyops*, but now find it, on closer examination, more properly referable to the genus *Pseudomma*, the structure of the ocular plates being more in accordance with that in the latter genus.

*Description*.—The fragment—comprising the anterior part of the carapace, together with the ocular plates, the antennulæ and antennæ—had evidently belonged to a full-grown male specimen. The length of the animal may have probably been about 10 mm.

The carapace is rather broad anteriorly, with the frontal margin forming an even curve, and the antero-lateral corners almost right-angled.

The ocular plates (see fig. 17) do not occupy the whole breadth of the frontal margin, and exhibit, moreover, a form somewhat deviating from that in the preceding species. They are, as in that species, truncate anteriorly, and partly separated in the middle by a short and narrow sinus or cleft, but have the outer edge quite smooth, and forming, along with the anterior edge, a somewhat projecting corner. From the latter a longitudinal keel runs across the plate dividing it into an upper part, which is nearly plane, and a lateral one, distinctly hollowed along the middle (see fig. 18). As in the preceding species, no trace whatever of pigment or any visual elements can be detected.

The antennular peduncle has much the same appearance as in the last species, being