

males as well as females among them, though I am bound to say that I did not discover any decided evidence of a difference of sex, unless the elongation of the abdomen marks the males in this species as it does in the genus *Leptognathia*.¹ This being the case, the four-jointed antennules and antennæ in both sexes will perhaps be considered to constitute a generic character.

In no genus are these appendages four-jointed in both sexes, though frequently (*e.g.*, *Leptognathia*, *Cryptocope*) they are four-jointed in the female. Professor Sars, in his Revision of the Tanaids, mentions that in *Haplocope*, *Strongylura*, and *Anarthrura*, the antennules of the female are four-jointed, but he makes no statements respecting the males of these genera. This present genus, however, cannot be confounded with either of the three, since it possesses distinctly separate ocular lobes, which are wanting in the genera above referred to.

Bathytanais bathybrotos, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XVII. figs. 9-14).

Paratanais bathybrotos, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 119.

This species is represented by a single individual from the great depth of 2050 fathoms. Judging from the antennules it is a female, though there were no other marks of sex to decide the point conclusively. The specimen measures about 4 mm.

The general shape of the body is elongated and narrow as in other species of the genus. The surface of the body appears to be perfectly smooth.

The cephalothoracic shield is about as long as the first two segments of the thorax, it is narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, and projects as a wide, obtusely pointed, rostral process. The ocular lobes are present though small and pointed anteriorly, they contain an abundance of reddish-brown pigment, and the vitreous bodies of the eyes were also plainly visible through the integument. This is one of the few deep-sea species in which eyes are well developed.

The first free segment of the thorax is rather shorter than the rest, which are subequal.

The length of the abdomen is about one-fourth of the length of the entire body; the five proximal segments are short and subequal, the first alone being a trifle longer than the rest; the terminal segment of the abdomen is longer; it is rounded and bent down at the extremity.

The *antennules* (fig. 11) have a very characteristic form; the basal joint is as long as the rest of the appendage, and is extremely wide and flattened, much more so than in any other Tanaid known to me; the following joint is short and wide, the third joint of the peduncle is no longer but is narrower than the preceding; the flagellum consists of a single joint somewhat conical in form, the narrow end being the distal. At the extremity

¹ G. O. Sars, Revision of Gruppen Isopoda, Chelifera, &c., *loc. cit.*, p. 40.