

Family ANCEIDÆ.

Anceus,¹ Risso.*Gnathia*, Leach, Edin. Ency., vol. vii.*Anceus*, Risso, Crust. d. Nice, p. 51, 1816.*Praniza*, Leach, MSS.*Anceus bathybius*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XVIII. fig. 1-7).*Anceus bathybius*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 119.

Only a single representative of this genus, was dredged in deep water, and it consists merely of a single fragment comprising the head and the thorax; the abdomen has entirely disappeared.

The specimen is a male, and measures about 10 mm. in length.

The head is squarish in outline and terminates anteriorly in a long obtusely pointed rostrum, which has a tuft of hairs at its free extremity; the dorsal surface of the head is traversed by several shallow furrows. Eyes are completely absent. The first three of the free thoracic segments are much shorter than the two following, but of about equal width; the first segment is shorter than the two next, which are subequal; the fourth is about equal in length to the second and third taken together; the fifth is rather longer again. The surface of the body is smooth and unmarked with spines or tubercles.

The *antennules* are about as long as the rostrum; they consist of three basal joints and a flagellum of five joints; the two proximal joints of the peduncle are short, the distal joint is about equal in length to the two basal joints taken together. In the flagellum the first joint is extremely minute, the second rather long, the three following joints progressively decrease in length, the terminal joint being again extremely minute.

The *antennæ* are longer than the antennules; the peduncle is four-jointed; the first joint is moderately long, the second shorter; the third and fourth joints are of considerable length, the fourth being the longest; the flagellum is short, about equal in length to the last joint of the peduncle; it consists of about six short slender joints.

The *mandibles* have the usual structure characteristic of the males of this genus; in the present specimen they were extended forwards parallel with the longitudinal axis of the body, and reached to a point rather beyond the end of the rostrum; these appendages are shown in fig. 1, 2, each is somewhat bent and terminates in a blunt tooth; from the inner side nearly halfway down is another tooth-like projection.

¹ There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the correct name to be applied to this genus; I have here followed Westwood and Spence Bate. I imagine that, strictly speaking, a new name ought to be employed, since *Gnathia* and *Anceus* were applied to the male only and *Praniza* to the female. I am unwilling, however, to create a new generic term for so well-known an animal.