

The larger male differs not only in the small subequal chelipedes, but also in the form of the post-abdomen, which is slightly broader in proportion to its length.

*Ethusina*, Smith.

*Ethusina*, Smith, Ann. Rep. Com. of Fish and Fisheries, 1882, p. 349, 1884.

This genus (or subgenus as I prefer to regard it) is, according to Smith, closely allied to *Ethusa*, but is distinguished by the form of the antennules, whose basal segments are very large and swollen, occupy the whole width of the front, and crowd back the eyes and antennæ into an almost transverse position, nearly beneath the exterior orbital angles, which are reduced to small lateral teeth, far back from the front. The eye-stalks are very small and immovably imbedded in the orbits, which closely inclose them to near the tips, except for a narrow space beneath.

In the typical species *Ethusina abyssicola*, Smith, dredged off the east coast of the United States (1497 to 1735 fathoms), there are, according to Professor Smith, no podobranchiæ at the bases of the first gnathopods, so that there are only six branchiæ on each side; two arthrobranchiæ each at the base of the second gnathopod and first pereopod, and one pleurobranchia each for the second and third pereopods.

There are in the collection of H.M.S. Challenger two species, which on account of the structure of the antennules and eye-peduncles I assign to this genus. One of these species is unfortunately represented only by a single mutilated example.

*Ethusa (Ethusina) challengerii*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 2).

Carapace about as broad as long, depressed above, with the cervical and cardiobranchial sutures very indistinctly defined; the lateral margins nearly straight, and converging to the front, so that the body, as in *Ethusina abyssicola*, is much narrower in front than posteriorly. The front is not quadridentated, but sinuated, and concave in the middle line, where it is prolonged downwards (as in *Ethusina abyssicola*) between the bases of the antennules, and is in contact with the narrow median process of the epistoma. The orbits are very incompletely defined, and the exterior orbital spine or tooth, which is developed on one side only, is very short. The post-abdomen (in the female) is distinctly seven-jointed. The eye-peduncles are short, and taper from the bases to the distal extremity; the eyes are small, and terminal. The bases of the antennules are very large and swollen, subglobose. The basal joint of the antennæ is short and slender, and does not nearly attain the front (the flagellum is broken in the specimen examined). The exterior maxillipedes do not cover the anterior part of the buccal cavity, which is narrowed very abruptly (as in *Ethusina abyssicola*); the ischium is produced and rounded at its antero-internal angle. The merus is distally somewhat rounded, and is