

*Hepomadus glacialis*, Spence Bate (Pl. LII.).*Hepomadus glacialis*, Sp. B., *loc. cit.*, p. 190.

Rostrum broken off short; the base of a small tooth exists on the dorsal crest just behind the orbital margin. Dorsal surface of the carapace compressed, elevated, and surmounted by a small carina that commences just anterior to the cardiac region and continues to the rostral projection. The inner antennal tooth is well defined, but not so large nor so conspicuous as the outer antennal tooth. The hepatic tooth is large, sharp, and distinct.

The pleon is compressed, and has the third somite posteriorly produced to a well-defined sharp tooth that reaches nearly to half the length of the fourth somite, which is posteriorly produced dorsally to a small tooth, as is also the fifth somite, where it is still smaller. The sixth also carries a small terminal point. The telson is broken near the distal extremity.

The ophthalmopoda project from the lateral extremities of a conspicuous somite and are uniarticulate, slender, flattened dorsally, and have an ophthalmus that is not much broader than the peduncle.

The first pair of antennæ has the stylocerite reaching to the extremity of the first joint and the prosartema thickly tufted with hairs. The upper flagellum is short, about the length of the two last joints of the peduncle; the lower is slender and was probably very long, but is broken off at the length of the carapace.

The second pair is also damaged, the peduncle alone being preserved; the scaphocerite which is broad and foliaceous is strengthened by a ridge on the outer side that terminates in a small sharp tooth; the flagellum is broken off short; a sharp, strong tooth arms the outer side of the second joint of the peduncle, and the first joint or coxa carries a phymacerite on the inner side, just in front of the epistoma, which is produced to a point anteriorly and posteriorly supports the broad and movable cheiloglossa.

The mandible (*d*) has a broad, curved, lunate, incisive margin, and a large, smooth, molar protuberance; the synniphod is two-jointed, having the second joint shorter than the first and excavated on the inner side.

The two pairs of oral appendages that succeed the mandibles are thin, foliaceous, and resemble those of *Aristeus armatus*, while the next (*g*) differs from that in *Aristeus* in having the outer branch long, and terminating in a slender extremity, and in this respect it resembles more nearly the same appendage in *Benthesicymus crenatus*.

The first pair of gnathopoda is short, subpediform, and consists of six joints. The coxa carries a short and broad mastigobranchia, to which a podobranchial plume is attached; the basis supports a long, slender, two-jointed cephalopod, that is as long as the gnathopod, the first joint being very short and the second multiarticulate: the ischium appears to be confluent with the basis (thus making one joint), and only definable by a