

*Benthesicymus mollis*, n. sp. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 2).

This species very closely resembles *Benthesicymus brasiliensis*, so much so that I considered it to be that species, until I examined the structure of the branchial plumes and found them to have the ultimate lobes both broader and shorter. The telson (fig. 2z) which is partially damaged in the specimen taken as the type, is deeply grooved dorsally to the anterior extremity.

The texture of the external surface is extremely thin and soft, as in most specimens of this genus.

Length, 76 mm. (3 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 133, October 11, 1873; lat. 35° 41' S., long. 20° 55' W.; near Tristan da Cunha; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°·4. Trawled.

*Gennadas*, Spence Bate.

*Gennadas*, Sp. B., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 191, 1881.

Resembles *Benthesicymus*, but differs in having the dactylos of the second pair of gnathopoda spatuliform, instead of cylindrical and sharp. The rostrum is short, laterally compressed and dorsally crested. The ophthalmopod is flattened and carries a large tubercle or complementary eye on the inner margin. The first pair of antennæ is about half the length of the carapace and has the second and third joints broad. The first joint is deeply excavated to receive the eye, and the terminal joint articulates with the second at the inferior angle only, and carries two long flagella of unequal diameter. The second pair of antennæ is long and slender, and carries a large scaphocerite that gradually narrows towards the distal extremity.

The mandibles carry a two-jointed synnaphipod of which the first joint is broad and ovate, and the second narrow.

The first pair of gnathopoda is short and has the meros broad and squamiform.

The second pair is seven-jointed, long and narrow, and terminates in a spatuliform dactylos.

The first pair of pereiopoda is chelate, short and robust. The second is chelate, long and stout. The third is still longer and rather slender, and the two posterior are long, slender and feeble.

Both pairs of gnathopoda carry a mastigobranchial plate and a podobranchial plume, two arthrobranchiæ, and a small pleurobranchia. The mastigobranchiæ are rudimentary in their proportions, but become slightly larger on the penultimate pair of pereiopoda, where there is no podobranchial plume, and are altogether absent from the ultimate pair of pereiopoda, as also are the arthrobranchiæ, the pleurobranchial plume alone being retained.