

our typical specimen, but the coxa in comparison with that of the preceding pair is remarkable for its large size.

The first pair of pleopoda is single-branched, moderately long, and has a large membranous curtain attached to the base of the first joint, which extends across the ventral surface and is united in the median line to its fellow on the opposite side by a series of cincinnuli.

The second pair of pleopoda is biramose, the anterior ramus being shorter than the posterior; two small membranous leaf-like appendages are attached to the anterior extremity of the peduncle.

The third and following pairs of pleopoda are two-branched, the outer or posterior branch being the longer.

The sixth or ultimate pair has the branches subequal, slender, tapering, fringed with tolerably long hairs, and twice as long as the telson.

This interesting form is so closely allied in general structure to *Benthesicymus*, that I hesitated to remove it from that genus. But the characteristic formation of the second pair of gnathopoda, the large secondary eye-tubercle, the peculiar form of the articulation of the third joint of the first pair of antennæ, together with the structure of the branchiæ, compel me to place it in a separate genus.

The specimens taken at Stations 232 and 235, near the southern shores of Japan, were got in comparatively shallow water, the depths being 345 and 565 fathoms respectively, or something less than from half to three-quarters of a mile from the surface.

The specimens from these stations, most of which are females, are nearly twice as long as the fully-developed male from Station 230 in the same locality, but where the water is three miles deep, which was only 30 mm. long, about the length of most others from similar depths.

*Gennadas intermedius*, n. sp. (Pl. LVIII. fig. 3).

External structure soft and membranous. Carapace anteriorly produced to a broad, sharply-pointed rostrum that is not more than half the length of the ophthalmopoda. Near the apex a thin carina arises which is dorsally elevated to a crest, that is armed with a single tooth above the frontal margin, and by the rudiment of another still further behind, but in advance of the gastric region. The rest of the animal corresponds in general appearance with *Gennadas parvus*.

The ophthalmopoda are nearly half the length of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, are obliquely compressed, support an ophthalmus which is not of greater diameter, and bear on the inner side a prominent tooth-like process that reaches as far as the base of the ophthalmus, and gradually tapers to a point which is furnished with one small lens.