

distally, fringed with long hairs, and produced to a long and flat rod-like appendage of great tenuity and fringed with ciliated hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform, short, robust, with the distal joints reflexed, and carries a basecephysis.

The second pair is pediform, long, robust and terminally pointed, without a dactylos.

The first pair of pereopoda is asymmetrical; the appendage on the right side is robust and chelate; that on the left is also robust but simple. The second pair is similar in form but different in length. That on the left side is short, that on the right is long, and both have a long and slender multiarticulate carpos. The posterior three pairs of pereopoda are long, slender and simple, the carpos being as long as the meros and ischium combined, and terminate in a slender, sharp, smooth dactylos.

The pleopoda are biramose, and the terminal pair, which helps to form the rhipidura, has a diæresis on the outer branch.

The branchiæ I have not examined in the only specimen in the collection, but in *Nika edulis*, from the southern coast of England, in my own collection, there are five pleurobranchiæ, which are suspended near the upper extremity of the chamber, but no other plume or mastigobranchial plates; their disposition is shown in the following tabular arrangement:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

Being unwilling to injure the only specimen in the collection, I have taken the figures of the different parts separately from a British specimen, which appears to differ in little else than size from that brought home by the Challenger, which I have named "*processa*," the name given by Dr. Leach to the genus previously to his being aware of Risso's description.

The eggs borne by the species of this genus are oval in form and numerous; they differ from those of most other genera in having the vitellus floating in the centre of a quantity of transparent fluid.

The form of the brephalos has not been determined.

Geographical Distribution.—Species have been taken, but sparingly, in various parts of the world. The typical form of the genus was first found by Risso in the Mediterranean in 1816, and by others in the European waters as far north as Scotland. Stimpson records it from Madeira, as well as *Nika macrognatha* from Hong Kong. Dana describes a species, *Nika hawaiiensis*, from the Pacific; the Challenger specimen was taken off Amboina in the Eastern Archipelago; *Nika japonica*, de Haan, was taken further north, off the eastern coast of Asia.