

in the Atlantic and South Indian Oceans at an approximate depth of about 2000 fathoms.

The specimen taken at Station 104 carried from thirty to forty eggs of an ovate form and large size, in which the embryo is present, sufficiently advanced to demonstrate the character of the brephalos to be that of the *Megalopa* stage.

The specimen from Station 87 has the dorsal crest almost smooth, the small denticles being either in a rudimentary condition or broken off by friction. In this specimen the outer plates of the rhipidura are preserved, and close inspection, even after the application of a reagent, failed to show the presence of a diæresis, and the small tooth on the outer margin that demonstrates its position when present is wanting, although a small notch shows its position. This is also the condition in the two specimens taken at Station 157. In one of these the animal was not far from the point of moulting. The form of the plate is rounded at the extremity, and almost smooth, or where more highly magnified shows small indentations from which hairs have been removed, and a small denticle is present at the outer angle. Within the cuticle the new dermal structure is in an advanced condition, and exhibits the presence of long slender hairs along the distal margin, and the outer angle bears, not a minute denticle, but a long hair and a strong spine, beyond which the outer margin is smooth, although in some specimens a series of small dots are regularly placed, suggesting the presence of a number of minute hairs on the under side within the margin.

In one of the two specimens from Station 133 the telson is tolerably preserved, which is not the case in the type specimen. It is longer than the lateral plates of the rhipidura, and nearly twice the length of the sixth somite, and probably terminates in a few hairs of greater or less length, but which are broken off.

#### Family STYLODACTYLIDÆ.

This family is established to receive those forms, of which only one genus is known, in which the first pair of gnathopoda terminates in two branches, subequal in size and importance, and the propodos of the two chelate pereopoda has the palm short and the pollex and dactylos long, slender, and feeble.

#### *Stylodactylus*, A. Milne-Edwards.

*Stylodactylus*, A. Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, tom. xi. p. 11, 1884; Recueil de Fig. Crust. nouv., 1883.

Carapace one-third of the length of the body, dorsally rounded, anteriorly compressed to a slight carina, and produced to a long, slender, and laterally compressed rostrum,