

The uropoda (see fig. 4) are comparatively a little longer than in the preceding species and have the scape cylindrical, with but four denticles along the inner edge. Of the branches, in this species the inner one is the larger and about as long as the scape. Its first joint is scarcely twice as long as the last, slightly tapering, and provided along the inner edge with only five denticles. The last joint is linear and has three denticles along the inner edge and a much stronger one at the tip, besides another very small apical denticle and a simple slender bristle. The outer branch is considerably shorter than the inner and has the last joint provided with a series of ciliated setæ along the inner edge.

Habitat.—The above described specimen was taken from a very considerable depth in the North Pacific, at Station 246, July 2, 1875; lat. $36^{\circ} 10' N.$, long. $178^{\circ} E.$; depth, 2050 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 1.$

Genus 2. *Eudorella*, Norman, 1866.

Eudorella Norman, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 1866, p. 197, note.

Eudora, Sp. Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xvii. p. 457.

Generic Characters.—Anterior division of body more or less dilated, almost clavate. Carapace comparatively small, not crested dorsally, truncated in front, without any pseudorostral projection, the lateral lobes ascending perpendicularly and meeting immediately in front of the median lobe, leaving between their extremities an oval orifice for the expulsion of the water. No eye. Five segments of the trunk exposed behind the carapace, rapidly diminishing in height posteriorly. Tail very slender and movable. Antennulæ rather large, geniculate, outer part being reflexed and doubled upon the inner by an elbow-like flexure; inner flagellum well developed, uniarticulate, with three strong apical bristles. Antennæ in female very small, uniarticulate. Oral parts and legs nearly as in *Leucon*. Telson wanting. Uropoda with both branches biarticulate.

Remarks.—As regards the structure of the several limbs, this genus exhibits great affinity to the genus *Leucon*, though it is easily distinguished by the very different form of the carapace, which gives to the species of the present genus quite a peculiar appearance. The strong development and peculiar curvature of the antennulæ affords another good generic mark. No less than seven different species of this genus have hitherto been distinguished. Of these, three occur in the Northern Ocean, one in the Arctic Sea, two off the eastern coast of North America and two in the Mediterranean, one of which is also found in the Northern Ocean. Besides these, an eighth species, which is described below, was procured during the Challenger Expedition.