

sulcus, to the bottom of which a series of slender ciliated setæ seems to have been affixed, the bases of most of them being still present. From the tip of the lamella a fragment of what may have been either a strong spine or a very elongate seta projects, and external to this another similar spine or seta may have been affixed. The whole lamella exhibits a delicate parenchymatous structure similar to that of the branchial legs.

As the younger specimen is rather pellucid, some of the internal parts can also be faintly made out through the integuments. Thus, in a lateral view (fig. 1), a dark string is seen running from the cephalic part through the whole trunk and part of the pleon, at some distance from the dorsal surface. On examining the animal from the dorsal side, this string is found to be composed of two symmetrical narrow tubes filled with an opaque granular mass, and having between them another tube somewhat wider and more transparent. It therefore seems evident that the string referred to must represent the intestine, together with two elongate cæca accompanying it in the greater part of its length. But, besides, the anterior part of the body contains another internal organ of far greater dimensions, constituting a large opaque mass slightly tapering posteriorly and extending through the greater part of the trunk at a short distance from the ventral surface. The significance of this body I am unable to state with certainty. It cannot represent the generative organs, since it apparently forms an unpaired mass, and, moreover, its situation would seem to forbid such an assumption. I am more inclined to regard it either as a kind of liver, or perhaps more properly an accumulation of fatty deposits, answering to the adipose body which in *Nebalia* envelops the whole intestine together with its cæca. The ventral ganglionic cord—only with great difficulty examined in the two other genera—is here immediately visible when the animal is examined from the lower side (fig. 2), lying, as it does, immediately inside the ventral cuticle and not being concealed by the branchial legs. The ganglia of the trunk, placed in the two other genera so closely together as almost to be coalescent, are in this animal wide apart and connected by very long commissures, in close proximity to each other. The ganglia of the pleon, of which at least the anterior is very distinctly seen, are considerably larger than those of the trunk, and furnish several nerve-trunks to each side, from which numerous fine nerves arise, partly innervating the musculature of the pleon and partly entering the pleopoda.

*Habitat.*—The first specimen obtained, which, as above stated, was only represented by the carapace and a fragment of the front part of the body, was taken with the dredge in the Southern Ocean between Prince Edward Island and the Crozets.

Station 146, December 29, 1873; lat.  $46^{\circ} 46'$  S., long.  $45^{\circ} 31'$  E.; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature,  $35^{\circ} \cdot 6$ .

The other more complete specimen came up in the trawl from a very considerable depth in the South Pacific, about midway between New Zealand and Chili.

Station 289, October 23, 1875; lat.  $39^{\circ} 41'$  S., long.  $131^{\circ} 23'$  W.; depth, 2550 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature,  $34^{\circ} \cdot 3$ .