Remarks.—There can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, and *Phrosina nicæensis*, Milne-Edwards, are the same species; as specimens are recorded an inch in length, the species evidently attains a much greater size than shown by the Challenger specimens, but unless it be in the greater or less development of the dorsal and lateral angles of some of the pleon segments, there seems to be very little variation between very small and very large examples.

Phrosina pacifica, n. sp.

This species has so great a resemblance to that which I have already described as *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, that it is unnecessary to do more than note the points of difference.

The skin appears to be studded with numerous minute hairs. The *Antennæ* end acutely, having a small linear terminal joint, the preceding large joint being apically produced a little way alongside of it.

The first joint of the *First Gnathopod* exhibits no dendritic markings.

In the *Second Peræopods*, the finger-formed fifth joint ends acutely, without the least trace of a separate finger.

The first joint of the *Third Peræopods* is much expanded, so that the joint is not nearly twice as long as broad, with the greatest breadth a little above the centre; the fourth joint, between the apical tooth of the hind margin and the other six acute distal teeth, has a blunt tooth adjoining the hinge of the following joint.

In the *Fourth Peræopods* the fourth joint has five distal teeth instead of only four, besides the apical tooth of the hind margin; the terminal finger is extremely minute, scarcely distinct, except that its front margin is not quite continuous, and its somewhat longer hind margin by no means continuous, with that of the fifth joint.

The Fifth Peræopods have a tiny triangular second joint, with blunted tip.

The rami of the *Pleopods* have fifteen joints.

The Uropods appear in all the pairs to have microscopically pectinate edges, but this may be the case also in the other species; there are no stellate markings to break the glassy clearness of the terminal portions; the third pair are rather broader, and end more squarely, though with rounded corners; the second pair are a little broader and not very much shorter than the first.

The Telson is a little broader than long.

Localities.—April 3, 1875, North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 24° 49′ N., long. 138° 34′ E.; surface; surface temperature, 71°·5. One specimen.

Station 230, April 5, 1875; North Pacific, south of Japan; lat. 26° 29′ N., long. 137° 57′ E.; surface; surface temperature, 68°·5. One specimen.