

strongly toothed on the free margins, and a stout two-jointed palp, the first and largest joint of which bears several long setæ on each margin, the last joint armed with several unequal curved claws; a small branchial plate is attached to the base of the limb.¹ First pair of feet in the female five-jointed, slender, and bearing at the base a narrow semi-circular and somewhat lobate branchial palp, the last joint provided with three subequal long and slender terminal claws; in the male the limb is much stronger, and bears three long, curved, and densely ciliated terminal setæ. Second pair of feet rudimentary, two-jointed, bearing two unequal apical setæ, one of which is of moderate length, the other several times the length of the entire limb. Postabdominal laminae short and wide, rounded, and armed with numerous curved marginal claws, decreasing regularly in length from the apex. Eyes wanting. Copulative organ of the male double, not very complex in structure, consisting apparently of a compressed tubular organ, divided into two terminal, slightly-toothed, and setiferous lips, and enclosing an efferent duct.

Three species of *Halocypris* have been recognised amongst the proceeds of the Challenger tow-net gatherings. Of these *Halocypris atlantica*, Lubbock, is by far the most abundant; *Halocypris brevis*, Dana, also occurred not unfrequently; and another species, apparently undescribed, *Halocypris imbricata* (mihi), was met with only seldom.

1. *Halocypris atlantica*, Lubbock (Pl. XL. figs. 1-15, and Pl. XLI. figs. 11, 12).

Halocypris atlantica, Lubbock, Trans. Entom. Soc., vol. iv., 1856, p. 28, pl. xii. figs. 1-8.

(i) *Halocypris*, sp. Claus, Ueber die Geschlechtsdifferenzen von *Halocypris* (Zeitschr. f. Wissensch. Zool., Bd. xv., 4 Heft, 1865).

Carapace of the female (Pl. XL. figs. 1, 2), seen from the side, oblong, rather higher behind than in front;² anterior extremity produced at the dorsal angle into a subacute, hood-shaped beak, below which is a deep notch, whence the margin rounds off into a full curve continuous with that of ventral surface, the posterior extremity is rounded off below at its junction with the ventral margin, indented above the middle, and produced upwards so as to join the dorsal margin almost at a right angle; the dorsal margin in its general direction is straight, but shows more or less sinuation; ventral margin gently convex; the height of the shell is equal to more than half its length. Seen from above, the outline is subovate, or tending to the shape of a hexagon with rounded angles, about twice as long as broad; lateral margins subparallel, converging to an acuminate point behind, but in front forming a broadly rounded or subtruncate anterior extremity. Surface of the shell marked with numerous closely-set, irregularly-concentric striae, the

¹ Sars makes no mention of a branchial plate in connection with the first maxilla, but assigns one to the second maxilla, and a single branchial filament to the mandible palp. These are the most important points of divergence between the observations of Sars on *Conchocia*, and those here given on *Halocypris*.

² The shape, as remarked by Sir John Lubbock, is not unlike that of the capital letter D.