

Challenger specimens belong to two different species, to be described in the sequel. They may easily be known by the following distinctive characters:—

Eyes very large.	Antennal scale linear.	Telson exceedingly narrow, truncate at tip,	<i>S. thompsoni</i> (M.-Edw.).
Eyes comparatively small.	Antennal scale rhomboidal.	Telson linguiform, with apex rounded,	<i>S. gracilis</i> , Dana.

53. *Siriella thompsoni* (M. Edwards) (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 1–24).

Cynthia sp., V. Thompson, Researches, p. 55, pl. vi.

Cynthia thompsoni, M.-Edwards, Histoire nat. des Crustacés, t. ii. p. 462, pl. .

Siriella vitrea, Dana, United States Exploring Expedition, Crustacea, pt. i. p. 656, pl. xliii. figs. 6, a–m.

? *Siriella brevipes*, Dana, United States Exploring Expedition, Crustacea, pt. i. p. 660, pl. xlv. figs. 3, a–b.

Cynthia inermis, Krøyer, Nat. Hist. Tidsskr., 2^{den} Række, Bd. i. p. 44, Tab. ii. figs. 6, a–g (male).

? *Promysis galathea*, Krøyer, Nat. Hist. Tidsskr., 2^{den} Række, Bd. i. p. 59, Tab. ii. figs. 8, a–k (female).

Siriella edwardsii, Claus, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xviii. p. 271, pl. xviii.

Siriella thompsoni, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 50.

Specific Characters.—Form of body not very slender. Frontal projection acutely pointed. Last caudal segment shorter than the two preceding taken together. Eyes very large, with cornea greatly expanded. Antennal scale narrow, linear, apex somewhat obliquely truncate. Propodal joint of legs undivided, terminal claw of moderate length. Telson exceedingly narrow; apex truncate, with three small teeth between the innermost pair of apical spines. Outer plate of uropoda much shorter than inner, with close upon six spines on the outer edge. Length attaining 10 mm.

Remarks.—I cannot but assume, that all the forms described under the different names referred to above, belong to one and the same species, and that this is the one first described by V. Thompson as *Cynthia* sp., and afterwards more fully designated by Milne-Edwards as *Cynthia thompsoni*. As the generic name *Cynthia* has been long since applied to a form of Ascidians, that proposed by Dana must of course be retained for the genus. Originally, the name *Cynthia* was only applied to the males, and *Siriella* to the females, the sexual differences being unknown till fully elucidated by Professor Claus.

Description.—The length of the largest example collected is about 10 mm., but most of the specimens in the collection are much inferior in size, though some of them are apparently adult.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXVI. figs. 1–3) is comparatively less slender than in most of the other species, though not nearly so thickset, as represented in the figure given by Dana of his *Siriella vitrea*, which form in my opinion is identical with the present species.

The carapace is very small, not covering by far the whole of the trunk, two segments of which, and even a small part of a third, being exposed behind. It is evenly emarginate posteriorly in the middle, and tapers a little anteriorly, hence not being broader in its