

This species and that from Samboangan are doubtless the same, although the caudal termination is rounded in the latter, and bifid in *Phyllosoma philippinense*; the basecephysis is absent from the third pair of pereopoda.

These two species, moreover, correspond closely with two taken off the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic, that are of the same size and of similar condition of development. I am inclined to believe that both forms belong to the same genus as *Phyllosoma furcicaudatum*, and this probably is generically related to some species belonging to the Scyllaridæ, and probably to the genus *Ibaccus*.

Tribe **Astacidea.**

Family ERYONIDÆ.

Cephalon dorsally depressed, having no rostrum. Lateral margin of the carapace horizontally compressed and serrate; broader than the pleon. Eyes wanting or abnormal; first pair of antennæ supporting two multiarticulate flagella. Second pair having a scaphocerite, and a long multiarticulate flagellum. Gnathopoda pediform. Pereiopoda seven-jointed; first three pairs chelate; posterior pair reversed, chelate occasionally in the female, smaller than preceding. Pleopoda, except the first and sixth pair, having a stylamblys. Outer branch of sixth pair without a diæresis. Telson tapering.

Observations.—Professor Camil Heller in 1863 described in his “Crustaceen des südlichen Europa,” under the name of *Polycheles typhlops*, a small Crustacean, of which he only had a male specimen, found in the collection of the Museum at Vienna. It was supposed to have been taken in the Mediterranean, somewhere near the island of Sicily.

Its interest appears to have been much overlooked by naturalists, until Sir Wyville Thomson published, in *Nature*, May 15, 1873, ten years after Camil Heller’s description, some notes by Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm of the Challenger, upon a closely allied form that was dredged on the 4th of March preceding in the middle of the North Atlantic, at a depth of 1900 fathoms or rather more than 2 miles from the surface. To this animal the describer gave the name of *Deidamia leptodactyla*, the generic name of which was afterwards withdrawn, because it was found to have been given previously by Dr. Clemens to a genus of North American Lepidoptera, and the name *Willemæsia*, out of compliment to the ill-fated naturalist of the Challenger, was given to it by Dr. Grote in 1873.¹

The great depth from which it was dredged, a depth that was previously believed to be barren, if not of all life, certainly of animals so high in the scale of existence, the apparent absence of the power of vision, and the relationship of the animal to forms of Crustacea that were supposed to have been extinct since the period of the Liassic Limestone of England and the Upper White Jura of Bavaria, gave a considerable degree of interest to the discovery. Shortly afterwards a second smaller species in shallower, but still

¹ *Nature*, vol. viii. p. 485.