

broken off, but I suppose they are long and slender, as in the other species. The stylocerite is reduced to a rudimentary condition.

The second pair of antennæ possesses a scaphocerite that reaches beyond the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair, and the synnhipoda of the mandibles equal it in length. The second pair of gnathopoda extends to nearly the length of the carapace beyond the frontal margin, but supports only the rudiment of an ecphysis attached to the basal joint.

The anterior three pairs of pereopoda are moderately long and very slender; the posterior two pairs are very long and slender but rather more robust than those of other species, their great length being due to that of the meral and carpal joints.

The pleon is free from the small spines so characteristic of the carapace, and is smooth, except that it has a small tooth at the posterior extremities of the dorsal surface of the last two somites, and a longitudinal ridge that traverses the lateral walls of the several compressed somites in a position corresponding with the union of the somites to the coxal plates.

The tip of the telson is broken, but as it is it reaches very nearly to the extremity of the inner branch of the tail fan, which is nearly equal in length to the outer branch, which carries a small tooth on the outer side near the distal extremity, and possesses an imperfect diæresis. The branchiæ are arranged as in the type species, but the mastigobranchial lash consists of long and broad plates attached transversely to long pedicles.

Like many of the specimens recorded from extreme depths, the external tissue is of a submembranous character.

This species is represented in the collection by two specimens taken near the middle of the South Pacific Ocean at a depth of nearly three miles.

*Haliporus lævis*, Spence Bate (Pl. XLII. fig. 2).

*Haliporus lævis*, Sp. B., *loc. cit.*

Carapace submembranous, smooth, free from small hairs or spines over the surface.

Rostrum about one-fourth the length of the carapace, horizontal, straight, armed on the upper surface with six teeth, and two larger and more distant on the gastric region; one orbital tooth and one in a line posterior; one antennal tooth, one immediately behind it, and one on the hepatic region.

The pleon is laterally compressed, smooth, and slightly carinated dorsally. The sixth somite terminates abruptly, with a tendency to form a small tooth.

Telson long and slender, laterally compressed and grooved dorsally, armed with one long spine-like tooth on each side near the extremity.

Ophthalmopod half the length of the rostrum; tubercle on the inner side small.