

Length (female), 196 mm. (7·20 in.).

Habitat.—Station 237, June 17, 1875; lat. 34° 37' N., long. 140° 32' E.; near Yokohama; depth, 1875 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 35°·3. One specimen; female.

Hepomadus inermis, Spence Bate.

Hepomadus inermis, Sp. B., *loc. cit.*, p. 190.

Dorsal surface unarmed. Pleon smooth.

Telson half the length of the outer plate of the rhipidura.

Length, 100 mm. (4 in.).

Habitat.—Station 289, October 23, 1875; lat. 39° 41' S., long. 131° 23' W.; South Pacific; depth, 2550 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 34°·8.

The specimen taken at this station is that which I have previously named *Hepomadus inermis*, because there was no tooth on the dorsal crest or pleon. It is in too imperfect a condition to fully describe its specific characters; the absence of the dorsal armature on the carapace may probably be due to the fracture of the rostrum, but the absence of the large tooth on the third somite of the pleon demonstrates it to be specifically distinct from *Hepomadus glacialis*.

Peteinura,¹ n. gen.

Carapace about one-third the length of the animal, deeper posteriorly than anteriorly, and produced forwards to a long and slender rostrum; armed with a tooth near the outer canthus of the orbit, another posterior to the second antennæ, and others corresponding with the upper margin of the branchial chamber.

The five anterior somites of the pleon are subequal, the sixth is about the length of the four preceding but not half the depth, and carries a pair of pleopoda that has the rami very unequal, the outer being nearly as large as the animal, the other small and rudimentary.

The telson tapers to a sharp point.

The ophthalmopoda are uniarticulate and pyriform.

The first pair of antennæ has a three-jointed peduncle and terminates in two short flagella.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long scaphocerite and a slender flagellum.

The second pair of gnathopoda is pediform, and terminates in a styliform dactylos.

The first, second, and third (?) pairs of pereopoda are imperfectly chelate, the posterior two are simple.

¹ πετεινός, flying, and ουρά, tail.