

The branches are about equal in length and somewhat longer than the scape, whereas in the typical species the inner one is by far the longer, and the outer scarcely as long as the trunk. The inner branch is composed of two distinctly defined joints, the first of which is much the larger and somewhat expanded at the base, sublaminar, and armed along the inner edge with a dense series of spines, some of which are more elongate than the rest. The outer joint of this branch does not attain even half the length of the preceding joint, and is also much narrower. It is armed with about eight spines, three of which originate from the apex, the rest from the inner edge; the apical spines being by far the strongest. The outer branch is also biarticulate, but the first joint is here very short, whereas the terminal joint is rather elongate, and furnished along the inner edge with a row of strong ciliated setæ; from the apex four somewhat more elongate setæ originate, and to the outer edge about six slender spines are affixed, one of which occurs at some distance from the rest, close to the apex.

*Habitat.*—I found the above described specimen in examining a sample of dredged mud preserved in strong spirit, and kindly sent to me by Mr. John Murray. The mud was procured on January 29, 1874, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Islands, from a depth of 127 fathoms, Station 149H.

### Family III. LAMPROPIDÆ.

I have seen fit to establish this family for the reception of three northern genera, *Lamprops*, *Hemilamprops*, and *Platyaspis*, which present several peculiar characteristics not found in other Cumacea, and now I am able to add another generic type from the Challenger Expedition, undoubtedly belonging to the same family. The genus *Chalarostylis*, established by Norman for a Cumacean from the "Porcupine" expedition, must also, I think, be referred to this family, which thus at present comprises no less than five different generic types.

The most characteristic features distinguishing this family from the two preceding are:—the fuller development of the antennulæ, both flagella of which are distinctly articulated and nearly equal in size; the less rudimentary structure of the antennæ in the female; the comparatively great length of the second pair of legs; the presence in the male of but three pairs of pleopoda (in one of the genera, *Lamprops*, the pleopoda are even quite wanting); the distinctly developed telson; and finally, the slender form of the uropoda, the inner branch of which is triarticulate. All the known forms belonging to this family, except the one described below, would seem to be restricted to the northern ocean.