

character of the same member in the male, preclude the possibility of referring both forms to the same genus. I therefore propose the name *Drepanopus*, which first suggested itself as being applicable to the fifth pair of feet of the female *pectinatus*.

1. *Drepanopus pectinatus*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIV. figs. 1-11).

Length, 1-9th of an inch (2·7 mm.). Forehead rounded, rostrum short and slender; anterior antennæ twenty-three-jointed in the *male*, twenty-four-jointed in the *female*, as long as the cephalothorax, beset with short setæ, the proximal half in the *male* (fig. 3) bearing numerous stout club-shaped sensory appendages, the first and eighth joints in both sexes much longer than the rest. The inner branches of the second, third, and fourth feet have the first joint very small (figs. 8, 9), the marginal spines are sharp and slender, and the terminal spines are long, bayonet-shaped, and closely serrated. The fifth pair of feet in the *female* (fig. 10) are simple, three-jointed, the first two joints short and tumid, the third joint slightly swollen at the base and produced into a long curved extremity, the distal half of which is pectinated on its outer margin. In the *male* (fig. 11) the fifth pair is prehensile, the right limb terminating in a long falcate claw; the left limb is much shorter, and the inner branches of both sides are almost obsolete, consisting only of a single minute joint.

*Habitat.*—*Drepanopus pectinatus* occurred very abundantly in three surface-net gatherings; the first, indeed, consisted entirely of this species, and was taken (approximately) in lat. 47° S., long. 61° E.; the second and third were from Betsy Cove, Kerguelen Island, and from the open sea off the same place, so that the species, so far as our present knowledge goes, is confined to very narrow limits. Only one male was found, after looking over a very large number of specimens.

2. *Drepanopus furcatus*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 1, 2, and Pl. XXIV. figs. 12-15).

Length, 1-18th of an inch (1·4 mm.). Anterior antennæ as long as the cephalothorax, very similar to those of *Drepanopus pectinatus*, but the eighth joint is not larger than the rest, and the whole limb is less profusely setose. Mouth-organs and swimming feet also like those of *Drepanopus pectinatus*, except that the inner branch of the second foot (fig. 12) is one-jointed, and the terminal spines (fig. 14) are shorter, stouter, and more finely serrated. The fifth pair in the *female* (fig. 15) is short and two-jointed, the last joint forked at the apex. *Male* unknown.

*Habitat.*—This species, like the last, was found in three gatherings, but only sparingly. The three localities belong to totally distinct areas, and are as follows:—off Cape Howe, Australia, at night; in the tow-net, at a depth of 20 fathoms, in lat. 33° 31' S.; long. 74°