

as a well defined, though rather short, acutely pointed rostrum, somewhat compressed in its outer part.

The caudal segments in the Challenger specimen would appear to be quite smooth above, whereas in that obtained by Mr. Lumholtz a distinct, though very small, dentiform process is seen projecting above from the end of the third segment. The epimera are of the usual appearance, rather small in the Challenger specimen, a trifle larger in the other. The last segment is somewhat longer than the preceding, and exhibits at the end, inferiorly, a well-marked unguiform preanal spine.

The eyes are exceedingly small, more so even than in *Thysanopoda obtusifrons*, and of a rounded form, with the cornea occupying about the outer half of the eye.

The antennular peduncle is rather strong, and not unlike that of *Thysanopoda obtusifrons* in form, having, as in that species, a densely hispid lobe projecting above from the end of the basal joint. This lobe, however, has in the present species the outer corner drawn out to a strong spiniform projection, and, moreover, another but much smaller lobe occurs extending above from the second joint.

The antennal scale would appear to have much the same form as that in *Thysanopoda obtusifrons*, though perhaps a trifle more oblong.

As regards the oral parts and the gills, no detailed examination could be made, for want of sufficient material.

The legs present apparently a close resemblance to those in *Thysanopoda obtusifrons*, saving, however, that the penultimate pair is relatively somewhat shorter.

As stated above, the outer part of the telson was broken off in the Challenger specimen. In the other (Mr. Lumholtz's) it is of moderate size, and furnished with about nine pairs of small dorsal denticles, exclusive of the subapical spines, which are somewhat slender and smooth.

The uropoda, when extended posteriorly, reach a little beyond the tip of the telson, and have the inner plate but very little shorter than the outer.

*Habitat*.—The Challenger specimen was taken at the surface of the sea, in the North Atlantic, May 3, 1876; lat.  $26^{\circ} 21' N.$ , long.  $33^{\circ} 37' W.$

The specimen procured by Mr. Lumholtz was likewise obtained with the surface-net, but in the tropical region of the Atlantic, lat.  $7^{\circ} N.$ , long.  $23^{\circ} W.$

The distribution of the species as yet known, would accordingly appear restricted to the Atlantic Ocean.

### Genus. 3. *Bentheuphausia*, n. gen.

*Generic Characters*.—Body scarcely compressed. Eyes imperfectly developed. Flagella of both pairs of antennæ greatly elongate. Antennular peduncle remarkably short and stout. Oral parts very peculiar in structure. Mandibles strongly developed,