The specimen examined by V. Thompson, and also those described by Milne-Edwards and Kröyer, were from the Atlantic. Dana collected the species (=*Siriella vitrea* and *Siriella brevipes*) in the Pacific. The specimens examined by Professor Claus were derived from the Museum in Hamburg; locality not recorded.

Distribution.—According to the localities stated above, the present species would seem to have a very extensive geographical distribution, ranging, as it does, throughout the North and South Atlantic, the Australian Seas, and the Pacific Ocean.

54. *Siriella gracilis*, Dana (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 25–28).

Siriella gracilis, Dana, United States Exploring Expedition, Crustacea, i. p. 658, pl. xliv. figs. 1, *a–g*.
Siriella gracilis, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 51.

Specific Characters.—Form of body somewhat more slender than in *Siriella thompsoni*. Frontal plate triangular, less acute. Last caudal segment as long as the two preceding taken together. Eyes much smaller than in preceding species, cornea scarcely expanded at all, and occupying but a small part of the eye. Antennal scale rhomboidal, apex very obliquely truncate, inner corner projecting. Propodal joint of legs distinctly subdivided into two articulations, terminal claw very elongate. Telson linguiform, apex evenly rounded, with a small tridentate plate issuing between the last pair of elongate spines. Uropoda with outer plate but slightly shorter than inner, and having a smaller number of spines at the exterior edge. Length about 6 mm.

Remarks.—The present species may be easily distinguished from the preceding by a somewhat more slender form of body, the less developed eyes, and the deviating form of the antennal scale and of the telson.

Description.—The length of the largest specimen in the collection does not exceed 6 mm., and this species is hence of rather smaller size than the preceding.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXVI. fig. 25) appears somewhat more slender than in *Siriella thompsoni*, though not nearly to such a degree as in certain other species of the genus.

The carapace exhibits a form very similar to that in *Siriella thompsoni*, but has the frontal projection somewhat less pointed and triangular in form.

Of the caudal segments, the last is rather elongate, about as long as the two preceding segments taken together.

The eyes are far from so fully developed as in *Siriella thompsoni*, being but very slightly expanded at the end, with the cornea occupying a comparatively small part of the eye.

The antennular peduncle would seem to have the last joint relatively shorter than in the preceding species, but for the rest it exhibits a very similar structure.

The antennal scale (fig. 26), on the other hand, is very different, being comparatively