

pleon slightly narrower than the carapace, median dorsal line carinated; ophthalmopoda rudimentary, not lodged in a notch in the dorsal surface of the carapace, but situated in the metope and not produced beneath the latero-anterior angle of the carapace.

First pair of antennæ having the first joint of the peduncle produced to a scale-like process, which, being laterally compressed against the corresponding margin of the opposite appendage, is forced upwards into a crest-like ridge. The two succeeding joints are cylindrical, and the last supports two very unequal flagella.

The second pair of antennæ carries a pointed, ovate scaphocerite and a long terminal flagellum. The mandible has a serrate margin to the psalisiform blade, and carries a biarticulate synnhipod, but no molar tubercle, or ridge. The first and second pairs of gnathopoda have no ephysis, but the second pair carries a moderately long mastigobranchia.

The pereopoda are all chelate in both sexes; the anterior pair is long and slender, the posterior short and moderately robust.

The pleopoda, excepting the first pair, which is modified according to sex, are biramose. The rhipidura is well developed, the outer rami being broad and strong; the telson triangular, tapering, and terminally pointed.

*Geographical Distribution.*—This genus has been taken in the Mediterranean Sea, in the middle of the North and South Atlantic Oceans, and in the Pacific at a distance of about 500 miles from the south-western coast of South America, at depths ranging from 1300 to 2000 fathoms. The chief structural features that separate the species in this genus from their congeners are the form and position of the ophthalmopoda.

*Willemæsia leptodactyla* (Pls. XVIII., XIX., XX.).

*Willemæsia leptodactyla*, Willemoes-Suhm, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, vol. i. p. 50; Sp. B., Rep. Brit. Assoc., 1878; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. ii. p. 280 and pp. 484-7, 1878.

*Deidamia leptodactyla*, Willemoes-Suhm, Notes from the "Challenger," pt. 2, Nature, vol. viii. p. 51, May 15, 1873.

The carapace has the lateral margins subparallel, slightly approximating anteriorly and posteriorly. The antero-lateral angles are produced anteriorly to a sharp tooth that reaches beyond the centre of the frontal margin. The frontal margin is furnished anteriorly with an obliquely-directed rostral tooth, on one side of which, within the inner angle of the orbital notch, is a small solitary tooth; beyond it the margin to the outer angle is smooth. The median dorsal ridge is armed with six or seven strong teeth anterior to the cervical fossa, and four or five posterior to it. The lateral margins are separated into