

*Second Maxillæ*.—The plates long and narrow, the inner a little shorter and considerably narrower than the outer.

*Gnathopods* agreeing very nearly with those of *Lanceola æstiva*; the wrist in the first pair less dilated, with the front margin less convex.

*Peræopods*.—The *First* and *Second* a little under half an inch, the *Third* nearly three-fifths of an inch, the *Fourth* three-quarters of an inch, the *Fifth* one-third of an inch long; the relative proportions may be represented by the numbers 54, 56, 69, 90, 40. In the *Third Peræopods* the fifth joint is longer than in the preceding pair, and not shorter than the fourth joint, differing in these respects from the proportions found in *Lanceola æstiva*.

*Uropods* differing little from those of *Lanceola æstiva*, except that the peduncles of the second and third pairs are narrower, with the inner apices more acutely produced.

*Telson* long and narrow, about two and a half times as long as the greatest breadth, not quite reaching the bases of the rami of the third uropods, the central dorsal line angled for a short distance from the base, the apex almost acute, the sides being a little serrate near the apex.

*Length*, without the antennæ, about nine-tenths of an inch.

*Locality*.—Station 158, in the Southern Ocean, March 7, 1874; lat.  $50^{\circ} 1' S.$ , long.  $123^{\circ} 4' E.$ ; 1800 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature,  $33^{\circ} \cdot 5$ ; surface temperature,  $45^{\circ}$ . One specimen.

*Remarks*.—The specific name refers to the place of capture, which makes it improbable that this species should be the same as the large *Lanceola serrata*, Bovallius, from "the mouth of Davis Strait," in which, moreover, "the dorsal side of pereion is smooth." In *Lanceola suhmi*, another North Atlantic species, the dorsal teeth are more numerous and larger than in the present species, and in the third peræopods the fifth joint is not longer than in the preceding pair and is shorter than the fourth joint.

The following table will show at a glance the remarkable distribution of the genus *Lanceola*, as illustrated by the eight specimens of the Challenger collection:—

1. Station 50; lat.  $42^{\circ} 8' N.$ , long.  $63^{\circ} 39' W.$ ; depth, 1250 fathoms (*Lanceola suhmi*).
2. Station 106; lat.  $1^{\circ} 47' N.$ , long.  $24^{\circ} 26' W.$ ; depth, 1850 fathoms.
3. Station 120; lat.  $8^{\circ} 37' S.$ , long.  $34^{\circ} 28' W.$ ; depth, 675 fathoms (*Lanceola æstiva*).
4. Station 334; lat.  $35^{\circ} 45' S.$ , long.  $18^{\circ} 31' W.$ ; depth, 1915 fathoms.
5. Station 297; lat.  $37^{\circ} 29' S.$ , long.  $83^{\circ} 7' W.$ ; depth, 1775 fathoms.
6. Station 158; lat.  $50^{\circ} 1' S.$ , long.  $123^{\circ} 4' E.$ ; depth, 1800 fathoms (*Lanceola australis*).