

7. Station 194A; lat.  $4^{\circ} 31' 0''$  S., long.  $129^{\circ} 57' 20''$  E.; depth, 360 fathoms.

8. Station 241; lat.  $35^{\circ} 41'$  N., long.  $157^{\circ} 42'$  E.; depth, 2300 fathoms (*Lanceola pacifica*).

Thus from west to east the genus may be considered as ranging round the world, while from north to south a range is shown of more than ninety degrees, to which may be added about thirty degrees northward, since *Lanceola clausii*, Bovallius, was taken in "Davis Strait, at lat.  $72^{\circ}$  N." It is remarkable that each of the Challenger specimens was labelled, not, like most of the Hyperina, with the word "surface," but with the number of fathoms of the particular station, indicating that the specimen was supposed to have come from the great depth mentioned. It may be conjectured that the smallness of the eyes and the soft membranaceous character of the integument are connected with residence in the abysses of the ocean, and the latter character perhaps also with a capacity for passing without injury from the bottom to the surface. The pleopods are well developed, so that the animal may be itself a good swimmer, but, to account for the wide distribution of the genus, it may be supposed that the creature often avails itself of extraneous assistance, the retractile claws of the last three pairs of peræopods being well adapted for giving it a firm hold upon animals of much greater size and speed.

#### Family CYSTISOMIDÆ, von Willemoes Suhm, 1875.

The name Cystisomidæ was proposed for this family by von Willemoes Suhm in the paper read before the Linnean Society on May 7th, 1874. Under the name Thaumatopsidæ, the family was defined by Bovallius in 1886 as follows:—

"Hyperids with large, tumid head. The eyes large, occupying the upper parts of the head. The first pair of antennæ straight or angularly bent, not tumid. The second pair rudimentary. The mandibles without palp. The seventh pair of pereopoda [*fifth peræopods*] not transformed. The inner ramus of the uropoda coalesced with the peduncle; the peduncles very thick."

In the Systematical List, 1887, Bovallius gives a similar definition, but omitting all notice of the uropoda, and remarking that the second pair of antennæ are rudimentary *in both sexes*. In the Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids of the same year he gives a third definition, as follows:—

"Head and body very large and tumid. Eyes large, occupying the upper sides of the head. First pair of antennæ straight, not tumid, few-jointed. Second pair rudimentary. Mandibles without palp. Seventh pair of pereopoda [*fifth peræopods*] not transformed. Uropoda very thick, prismatic, with distinct rami."

The description of the uropods as having "distinct rami" is open to misunder-