

segments broad and well developed in the female ; five pairs of appendages present. Special features of the male unknown.

*Latreillopsis* occupies an intermediate position between the genera *Homola* and *Latreillia*. From *Homola* it is distinguished by the arrangement of the rostrum and supraorbital spines, the greater length of the ocular peduncles, and more especially by the elongated cylindrical legs. In *Latreillia*, on the other hand, the frontal region is narrow and produced so as to give the carapace a triangular outline, the supraorbital spines are more strongly developed, and the eye-stalks and legs are of greater length.

It is to be noted that Station 209, at which the single specimen of *Latreillopsis* occurred, is one of the two localities in which species of *Homola* and *Latreillia* were taken by the Challenger.

*Latreillopsis bispinosa*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 3).

*Characters*.—Carapace somewhat rectangular, the length greater than the breadth, the surface irregular. Frontal region with three long acute spines, of these the median or rostrum is directed forwards and is about half the length of the other two, which are supraorbital in position, and placed as regards the rostrum at an angle of about 45°. Gastric region swollen, armed posteriorly with a rounded tubercle and a transverse row of slight elevations in front of this. Cardiac and branchial areas not sharply distinct from one another, their surfaces with numerous irregularities. The pterygostomial area partly appears on the dorsal surface, and gives rise to a well-defined elevation about the middle of the lateral border ; anteriorly it is separated from the hepatic and subhepatic regions by a deep groove. The hepatic and subhepatic areas are apparently fused to form an oblique oval elevation capped by two acute anteriorly directed spines (hence the specific name), the superior of which is equal in size to the rostrum, the inferior slightly shorter ; this region is separated from the margin of the buccal cavity by a narrow groove. The epistome is somewhat triangular, and the buccal margin remarkably pronounced, with two subacute lobes near the upper angle on each side.

The eyes are of moderate size, and the corneæ dilated ; the basal segment of the peduncle is long and cylindrical. The antennules have their basal segment dilated, and the second and third joints cylindrical ; the flagella are of small size. Situated between the basal joints of the antennules, and on that portion of the epistome which passes towards the frontal region, is a small unpaired tubercle. The antennal peduncle is apparently composed of four segments ; the first is of small size and bears a rounded tubercle on its inner surface (it is also overhung by a small acute spine which rises from the frontal margin) ; the second joint is stouter than, and about half the length of, the third, it bears a short prolongation at its inner border and distal end ; the third and fourth segments are slender and cylindrical, the ultimate about one-third the length of the penultimate ; the