

*Conchæcia* and *Halocypris*, I am unable to find any differences sufficient, in my opinion, to form grounds of generic distinction. These descriptions, owing, doubtless, to paucity of material at the command of the author, are scarcely detailed enough to serve as standards of comparison now that our knowledge of allied forms has been so greatly extended. On the other hand, the very minute and careful description of the genus *Conchæcia*, given by G. O. Sars as the result of the dissection of numerous specimens, leaves nothing to be wished for so far as that genus is concerned. Nor can I find any material difference between the anatomy of *Conchæcia* as described by Sars and that of *Halocypris*, as shown by my own drawings in the plates of this monograph. It can scarcely be doubted that the species taken during the cruise of the Challenger belong to Dana's genus *Halocypris*; but whether Sars is correct in referring his Norwegian specimens to *Conchæcia* rather than to *Halocypris*, is, I think, questionable. In the structure of the mandible, where, according to Dana, one of the most important differences lies, Sars' specimens seem to me to be more in agreement with the latter genus. But if, on the contrary, the Norwegian specimens be rightly assigned to *Conchæcia*, then, as I can see no reason why they may not with equal propriety come under *Halocypris*, it follows that one of the two generic names must lapse. Adopting this view, and seeing that *Halocypris* is already perhaps the better known name, I have here used it to designate the genus.

*Halocypris*, Dana (1853).

*Halocypris*, *Conchæcia*, Dana; *Halocypris*, Claus, Lubbock; *Conchæcia*, G. O. Sars.

Valves usually elongated, and produced in front into a distinct beak-like process, with an underlying notch; surface of the shell more or less delicately striated in a concentric or reticulated manner. Anterior antennæ in the female small, indistinctly jointed, and bearing at the apex four or five setæ, of which three or four are small, and one very long; in the male the antennæ is much larger, four-jointed, and mobile, bearing four apical setæ, one of which is very small, the other three very long, equal, transversely ringed, and densely ciliated, one of the three bearing a series of marginal appendages. Posterior antennæ very large and stout, the basal portion elongated, triangular, and about half as long as the shell of the animal; natatory branch seven or eight-jointed, the first joint occupying about two-thirds of the entire length of the branch; secondary branch biarticulate, the first joint greatly dilated, second very small, bearing in the female a few long subequal setæ, in the male a strongly falcate claw, from the base of which spring a few not very long unequal setæ. Mandibles armed at the free extremity with a single strong tooth, and along the crescentic margin with one or more series of much smaller teeth; palp very stout, four-jointed, the basal joint excessively stout, produced downwards as far as the extremity of the mandible, and divided at the apex into a series of several small teeth. First pair of maxillæ composed of two incisive lobes, which are