

as the extremity of the third segment of the hinder ramus of the sixth cirrus, and are ten-jointed, with a long pedicel. A row of very minute bristles is placed round the upper margin of each segment, a somewhat longer tuft is inserted on the slender terminal segment.

*Penis* distinctly segmented or ringed. Short and very thick, with numerous slender and isolated hairs, and a tuft of longer and stouter ones at the extremity.

This species was found on the spines of a deep-sea Echinid *Phormosoma hoplocantha*, A. Ag.; it was dredged during the cruise of the Challenger at Station 164A, June 13, 1874; lat. 34° 13' S., long. 151° 38' E.; depth, 410 fathoms; bottom, grey ooze. Off New South Wales.

*Affinities*.—It is possible that *Alepa tubulosa*, Quoy et Gaimard, is the same species as the one collected by the Challenger. However, I prefer to consider the latter as a different species, because the former has a distinctly tubular orifice, which is not the case with my *Alepa pedunculata*; and as regards other characteristics, the imperfect description published in the voyage of the "Astrolabe" leaves us quite in the dark. The form of the capitulum with the slightly protuberant orifice no doubt shows a certain resemblance to *Alepa cornuta*, Darwin. But the latter species is easily distinguished from mine—(1) by the flattened projections along the carinal margin of the capitulum; (2) by the rudimentary condition of the inner rami of the fifth and sixth cirri; and (3) by the large number of the segments of the posterior cirri.

#### *Scalpellum*, Leach, 1817.

Darwin's diagnosis is as follows:—Valves twelve to fifteen in number; latera of the lower whorl four or six, with their lines of growth generally directed towards each other; sub-rostrum very rarely present; peduncle squamiferous, most rarely naked. Filamentary appendages none; labrum with the upper part highly bullate; trophi various; olfactory orifices more or less prominent; caudal appendages uniarticulate and spinose, or none.

This at least is the diagnosis for the hermaphrodite and female specimens, to which diagnosis Gerstäcker adds that the mandibles have three or four teeth, that the first cirrus is seated far distant from the second, and that the second and third cirri have the rami more thickly clothed with spines than the three posterior cirri.

The males (Darwin) are parasitic at or near the orifice of the sack of the female or of the hermaphrodite; thorax enclosed within a capitulum, furnished with three or four rudimentary valves, or with six perfect valves; peduncle either short and distinct, or confounded with the capitulum; sometimes mouth and stomach absent, and cirri non-prehensile; sometimes mouth and cirri normal.

Darwin (1851) has described six recent species belonging to this species; Gerstäcker