

being directed upwards (Pl. XIX. fig. *c*, *ot*), the extremity of the organ rests against the under surface of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ (fig. *C'''*), producing a depression on the surface.

As I have previously stated, the desire not to injure this interesting and unique specimen has kept me from examining the oral appendages.

The second pair of gnathopoda and the succeeding pereopoda closely resemble in proportion and general character the corresponding appendages in the genus *Pentacheles*.

The pleon differs in being considerably narrower than is generally the case in species of the Eryonidæ, of which, so far as I am aware, there are only two resembling it, namely, the recent *Polycheles rosea*, and the fossil *Eryon cuvieri*. It may, therefore, be considered that this form, whether immature or fully developed, adds another link to the connection between the recent and fossil Eryonidæ.

Polycheles, Heller.

Polycheles, Heller, Crustaceen des südlichen Europa, p. 209, 1863.

„ Sp. B., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. ii. p. 276, 1878.

Dorsal surface of the carapace flattened and depressed. Latero-anterior angles projecting beyond the anterior margin. Pleon not longer than the carapace. Ophthalmopoda obscure, immovably lodged in an orbit excavated in the dorso-frontal margin of the carapace, more or less covered by the antero-lateral margin of the carapace.

First pair of antennæ furnished with two long slender flagella, of which the outer is the shorter.

Second pair of antennæ having a scaphocerite, and terminating in a long and slender flagellum; four anterior pairs of pereopoda chelate, the anterior being the largest, and the fifth pair in the male terminating in a simple styliform dactylos.

First pair of pleopoda in the male having a long and slender biarticulate stalk, terminating in a broad and spoon-like extremity; in the female, biarticulate, slender and feeble throughout.

The second and four posterior pairs biramose, the branches fringed with long ciliated hairs, the inner branch, in the male, supporting two subequal stylamblydes, in the female, one.

The rhipidura is symmetrical and well developed, outer branch broad. Telson tapering.

Geographical Distribution.—This genus ranges from the Mediterranean to the West Indies. Heller's typical species, *Polycheles typhlops*, was first taken off the coast of Sicily, and by the Rev. Dr. Norman off the Portuguese coast, and *Polycheles sculptus*, S. Smith, was obtained in 250 fathoms off the coast of Nova Scotia; while other species are