

carina being sometimes reduced to a narrow thread-like ridge, and each somite has a tendency to be developed into a more or less perfect tooth.

The telson is long, narrow, tapering, and has the sides depressed.

The ophthalmopoda are compressed more or less distinctly, and support an ophthalmus that varies somewhat in form and size in different species, and on the inner surface a distinct tubercle that is also variable in different species both in length and importance.

The first pair of antennæ has a short and stout peduncle; the first joint being excavate on the upper surface and furnished on the outer with a short pointed stylocerite; the second and third joints are cylindrical and terminally support two flagella, of which the outer is broad and compressed at the base, where it is thickly furnished with membranous cilia, whence it tapers to a fine point.

The pleopoda are short and two-branched, that of the first pair being developed in the form of a petasma; the posterior pair has the outer rami, which help to form the rhipidura,\* without a diæresis.

Unfortunately, all the specimens in the collection are more or less injured; this is the more to be regretted since the genus is one of interest, resembling in many of its characters the genus *Benthesicymus*, from which it is so widely separated in the form and character of its branchiæ.

The branchial arrangement is given in the following table:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	..	l	r	r	r	r	...	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

This genus is undoubtedly the same as *Meningodora*, Sidney Smith, which that author distinguishes from *Hymenodora*, Sars, upon a character which at most can be only of specific value, namely, that the coxal plate of the second somite of the pleon is so broad as to overlap the anterior somite. Buchholz's figure of the species (*Pasiphaë glacialis*) that Sars has taken for the type of *Hymenodora* shows that it is not broader than the coxal plates of the other somites. Mr. Sidney Smith also states that *Meningodora* is laterally compressed, whereas *Hymenodora* is not, but this difference is one of degree only, since in all the genera of the group lateral compression is a common feature.

The ophthalmopoda vary somewhat in form in different species that in other respects nearly approach each other, even when they come from distant localities, but in their typical condition they are transversely compressed and furnished with a tubercle on the inner side, which appears to be the rudimentary representative of a larger and more important organ, such as is seen in the deep-sea genera *Benthesicymus* and *Gennadas*, belonging to the Dendrobranchiata; this tubercle is totally distinct from the ocellus