

Station 245, June 30, 1875; lat. 36° 23' N., long. 174° 31' E.; North Pacific; depth, 2775 fathoms. Taken in a tow-net sent down to over 1700 fathoms.

This species shows the development of the rostrum more after the manner of the normal Phyllobranchiata than do the other described species, and exhibits the direction in which generic relationship exists. This species differs little in structural character from *Acanthephyra*, except in the soft and membranous condition of the dermal tissues, the shortness of the rostrum, which in this genus never reaches beyond the first joint of the first pair of antennæ, the absence of the ocellus, and the length of the propodos of the posterior pair of pereopoda.

The ophthalmopoda in this species are short and broad, being nearly as broad as long, scarcely compressed, and the ophthalmus is brown in colour.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle deeply excavate, more so than is usual in this genus; the distal outer angle is produced to a process, and the stylocerite is stout, sharply pointed, and about half the length of the joint.

Most of the appendages are broken off and lost, but the chelate pereopoda and the posterior pair are present and exhibit the features common to the genus.

The first pair of pleopoda has the inner ramus developed as a small foliaceous plate, and the others carry a long and slender stylamblys.

*Hymenodora glauca*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVII. fig. 1).

Dermal structure soft, flexible and smooth, carapace slightly compressed over the frontal region to a median ridge, which is furnished with three or four minute denticles; anteriorly the carapace projects as far as the extremities of the ophthalmopoda in a rounded margin, the central point of which is furnished with a small sharp denticle, beneath which is a second of nearly equal importance.

The pleon is smooth and laterally compressed, the sixth somite being about twice the length of the preceding and subequal with the telson, which is long, narrow and tapering, having the lateral margins depressed, and the dorsal surface flattened.

The ophthalmopoda are short, horizontally flattened, broader at the base than at the distal extremity, near which on the inner side, in close proximity to the ophthalmus, is a small but conspicuous tubercle.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle about one-third the length of the carapace; it is stout and has the first joint slightly depressed to receive the ophthalmopoda, and the stylocerite exists as a bluntly pointed vertical wall on the outer side; the second and third joints are short and cylindrical, and support two flagella, of which the outer is the more robust and is enlarged at the base, on the under surface of which is a thick brush of membranous cilia, the inner flagellum is slender and filiform throughout, and both are subequal with the length of the carapace.