

resemblance, particularly in the feeble condition of the posterior pair of legs, but it differs in the character of the branchiæ, the form of the third pair of pereopoda, and in the manner of carrying the ova.

I have not examined the plan of the nervous system nor the development of the embryo, but anticipate that they will be found to be more in accordance with those of the Phyllobranchiata than with those of the Dendrobranchiata.

*Geographical Distribution.*—The species of this genus at present known are not numerous, and the specimens scarcely more so. *Pasiphæa sivado*, Risso, is found in the Mediterranean and in the Scandinavian seas, where it was taken at the depth of 100 fathoms.<sup>1</sup> *Pasiphæa tarda*, Krøyer, has also been found in the Norwegian waters, as also *Pasiphæa norvegica*, Sars. *Pasiphæa cristata* was taken with the trawl near the Fiji Islands, and *Pasiphæa amplidens* is found near Japan, *Pasiphæa acutifrons* in the Strait of Magellan, and its near ally *Orphanica tenuimana* off the eastern coast of North America. These species, together with *Pasiphæa savignyi*, Leach, and *Pasiphæa brevis-rostris*, Milne-Edwards, from unknown localities, are evidence of the rarity of the species and the paucity of the individuals. They appear to be very extensively distributed in depth, ranging from a few fathoms to over a mile and a half. A scarcity of specimens may be due to our want of knowledge of the habits of the animal and the localities which it most frequents.

*Pasiphæa cristata*, n. sp. (Pl. CXL.; Pl. CXLI. fig. 1).

Laterally compressed. Carapace one-fourth the length of the animal, measured from the frontal margin to the extremity of the telson; dorsal surface rounded, not carinated; frontal margin not advanced to a rostrum between the ophthalmopoda, frontal region in the median line elevated, with a laterally compressed triangular crest. Orbits imperfectly excavate and defined by an outer obtusely pointed canthus, beneath which, but less advanced, is the rounded projection that represents the first antennal tooth, and still more retiring is a distinct and well-formed tooth that corresponds with the second pair of antennæ, beneath which the frontal margin still recedes and unites with the lateral margin, forming an obtuse angle, from which posteriorly the sides of the carapace gradually deepen.

Pleon dorsally smooth, rounded, and laterally compressed; first somite shorter than the succeeding, second and three following subequal, and sixth much longer than the preceding. Telson about half the length of the sixth somite.

Ophthalmopoda moderately broad.

First pair of antennæ having a stylocerite that is sharply pointed, and nearly as long

<sup>1</sup> Mr. John Murray has recently (1887) dredged large numbers of *Pasiphæa sivado*, of all sizes, in Loch Fyne, Loch Etive, Loch Aber, and Loch Carron, in the west of Scotland, in depths of from 50 to 100 fathoms, on a muddy bottom. Their stomachs contained fine mud.