

trace of spines or bristles. The young, when fully developed and ready to escape from the incubatory cavity of the mother, have much the same appearance as the adult animal, with this exception, however, that the last pair of pleopoda, as is also the case in the young of *Nebalia*, are not yet developed, but only indicated as a slight projection of the last segment of the pleon.

*Habitat*.—According to the statement of the late Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm, the present interesting form was obtained during the stay of the Expedition at the Bermudas, by Mr. John Murray, who took it in Harrington Sound, a bay which only communicates with the sea through a narrow passage. Afterwards the late Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm also collected the animal in the same bay, where it occurred not rarely under stones and Corals. But among twenty females he only succeeded in finding two male specimens.

*Nebaliopsis*, n. gen.

*Generic Characters*.—Carapace distinctly sculptured, very large and produced along the dorsal line so as to cover over the whole trunk and the greater part of the pleon; valves not expanded posteriorly nor separated above by any emargination. Rostral plate very small, tongue-shaped. Trunk much larger than pleon and rather dilated. Tail very small with the segments subequal. Eyes rudimentary, without pigment or visual elements. Antennulæ not very strong, last joint of peduncle produced anteriorly to a narrow projection, terminal lamella comparatively small, narrowed at the tip, with scattered spines at the edge, flagellum well developed. Antennæ with last joint of peduncle divided into two segments, flagellum slender, multiarticulate. Mandibular palp very strong, subpediform. Second pair of maxillæ with palp and exognath imperfectly developed and not defined from basal part. Branchial legs very small and simple in structure, forming oblong lanceolate lamellæ, setose on the inner edge and slightly lobular at the outer, endopodal and exopodal parts only very faintly indicated, epipodite distinctly defined, narrow, elliptical, upper extremity more produced than lower. Pleopoda well developed, outer branch lamellar, expanded, inner lanceolate. The two succeeding pairs of rudimentary caudal limbs subequal, uniarticulate. Caudal rami lamellar expanded, outer edge spinous, inner setose.

*Remarks*.—The present new genus is chiefly distinguished by the peculiar form and sculpture of the carapace, and by the structure of the branchial legs. In both these respects, as also, it would seem, in the structure of the oral parts, it differs very considerably from the two other known genera of recent Phyllocarida. The relative development of the several divisions of the body is likewise rather different, especially when compared with the typical genus *Nebalia*, the trunk occupying the far greater part of the body, whereas the terminal part or tail—greatly developed in *Nebalia*—is very much reduced in size. In the form of the carapace, the present genus shows a certain resemblance to