

refer Professor Dana's *Cypridina gibbosa* to the same group. These, with a European species already described by myself (*Philomedes folini*), comprise all the known members of the genus.

1. *Philomedes gibbosa* (Dana), (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 12-17).

*Philomedes gibbosa*, Dana, Crust., United States' Exploring Expedition, p. 1295, pl. xci. fig. 4, *a-c*.

Shell membranaceous, pale yellowish-brown, seen from the side (fig. 12), elongated, much higher in front than behind, height equal to more than half the length; beak consisting only of a small acuminate process situated about the middle of the anterior margin, below which is a very shallow curved notch; anterior extremity broad and obliquely truncated, rather concave above, and convex below the beak, fringed below the middle and at the ventral angle with a series of rather long curved setæ; posterior extremity tapering, narrow, forming a rather upturned beak-like process; dorsal margin rather boldly arched, ventral gently convex; seen from above, oblong-ovate, widest in the middle, tapering and compressed towards the posterior extremity; anterior extremity obtusely, posterior very acutely pointed, width equal to half the length. Anterior antennæ (fig. 14) five-jointed (?), fourth joint bearing a moderately long seta which has near its base, and arranged in a pectinate manner, a series of six marginal setæ; the last joint is very small, and has five apical setæ, two long and three short. Secondary branch of posterior antenna (fig. 15) rudimentary, consisting only of three short setæ. Length, 1-20th of an inch (1.3 mm.).

Taken in the surface-net, Zebu Harbour, Philippine Islands.

[Pl. XXXIX. figs. 12-17. 12 Carapace of male seen from right side, 13 the same from above (magnified 50 diameters), 14 anterior antenna (*a*, *a* eyes), 15 secondary branch of lower antenna, 16 mandibular foot, 17 first maxilla.]

2. *Philomedes wyville-thomsoni*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 1, *a-c*).

Shell stout and calcareous; seen from the side, broadly subovate, greatest height situated in the middle and equal to fully two-thirds of the length; notch shallow, beak rounded off and obtuse; anterior extremity above the notch broad and obtusely angulated, gently curved below, posterior produced in the middle into a short, wide and obtusely-rounded prominence; dorsal margin well and evenly arched; ventral somewhat flattened in the middle but curved upwards at the ends; seen from above, the shell is of irregularly oval shape with obtuse extremities; the lateral margins are curved and somewhat irregularly sinuous in front of the middle where they sink abruptly forming two projecting lateral wings, thence they continue with a gentle curve backwards and are twice deeply sinuated near the hinder extremity; the greatest width is in the middle and is nearly equal to the height; end-view extremely irregular in outline, showing two