

of the outer branch; the outer branch eight-thirtieths of an inch long, or more than half the length of the peduncle excluding the inner branch; the ornamentation is similar to that in the male specimen, except that of the two pectinate margins of the outer branch, both are slightly toothed; this branch is distally a little, but conspicuously dilated, and then rather abruptly narrowed to an acute apex; the second pair similar to the first, the branches equally long, the peduncles shorter.

*The Ventral Surface* of the animal is remarkable. The description given by von Willemoes Suhm of the genital organs has been already quoted in the Note on that writer (p. 438). The figure here given of the anterior part of the ventral surface of the peræon shows at the top the central spine to which von Willemoes Suhm refers; to the rear of this, what he calls "the genital papilla" is formed by two pairs of plates, the plates of each pair meeting and fitting closely together along the median line of the animal; the opening of these valves seems to be dependent upon the movement of the small second pair of gnathopods, which are very stiffly connected with them; each plate has on the inner side and inner surface a lobe, of which the distal and inner margins are beset with setæ, and which may be supposed to correspond with the marsupial plates of normal Amphipods. Behind the "genital papilla," there is a transverse wrinkling of the ventral surface, and a little to the rear of this, a pair of rudimentary branchiæ, one of which is shown in its relative position on the Plate; behind this there is another transverse wrinkle, and again a little to the rear another pair of rather larger rudimentary branchiæ, one of which is also shown in its relative position; these rudimentary branchiæ may be supposed to correspond to the small pairs of double branchiæ found attached to the second gnathopods and first peræopods in the male specimen. Only the first two joints of the second gnathopod are shown in the figure of the valves, the distal part of that limb being represented in a separate figure at the lower left-hand corner of the Plate.

*Length*, three inches and three-tenths, or to take the measurement made when the specimen was fresh, "84 mm."

*Locality*.—Station V., off the Strait of Gibraltar, January 28, 1873; lat. 35° 47' N., long. 8° 23' W.; depth, 1090 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 38°·5; surface temperature, 61°. One specimen, female. Trawled.

*Remarks*.—For the original description of *Oniscus spinosus* from the Atlantic, see Note on J. C. Fabricius, 1775. Fabricius makes a reference in that description to the *Museum Banksianum*. In the cases of this museum, preserved at South Kensington, no such specimen is now to be found, but among the Zoological drawings by Sydney Parkinson in Capt. Cook's First Voyage 1768–1771, which form part of the Banksian Museum, there are three figures undoubtedly representing a species of *Cystisoma*. These figures are signed, "Sydney Parkinson pinxt. 1768," and bear the manuscript