

the inner or front margin having three little teeth, then with a smooth piece bending slightly away from the hand, the rest of the margin pectinate; the hand with three little teeth at the base of the hind margin, followed by a short smooth portion, the remainder being pectinate. The three little teeth of the wrist-process above mentioned appear to be present in all the species of the genus, though they are often very inconspicuous; the teeth at the base of the hand do not appear to be so constant.

Peræopods in close agreement with those of *Eupronoë minuta*. The third pair have a backward-directed blunt lobe on the inner side of the side-plates, and the branchial vesicles of the fourth pair besides the lateral pockets have a second division behind the larger front one, the front division being strongly narrowed near the apex; but these characters are, I believe, common to all the species of the genus.

Telson longer than the breadth at the base, the apex narrowly rounded, the length more than half the total length of the third uropods, the relative size exceeding that of the telson of *Eupronoë minuta*.

Length of the extended specimen, about a fifth of an inch.

Localities.—April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $28^{\circ} 28' W.$; surface, night; surface temperature, 73° . Several specimens.

April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $18^{\circ} 8' N.$, long. $30^{\circ} 5' W.$; surface, night; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 7$. Several specimens.

Remarks.—The characters here given of the lower antennæ, gnathopods, and telson, appear to separate this species from that which I have supposed to be Claus' *Eupronoë minuta*, to which otherwise it shows many points of resemblance in detail. If preserved specimens may be trusted, the two forms can, moreover, be easily distinguished by the colour of the eyes.

The following table will show the distribution of the genus *Eupronoë* as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:—

1. Station 353, May 3, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. $26^{\circ} 21' N.$, long. $33^{\circ} 37' W.$; surface. Three small specimens.

2. April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $18^{\circ} 8' N.$, long. $30^{\circ} 5' W.$; surface, night.

3. April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $28^{\circ} 28' W.$; surface, night. Fourteen specimens; the length of a specimen, fully extended, about one-fifth of an inch, rather under than over.

4. Station 106, August 25, 1873; Tropical Atlantic; lat. $1^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $24^{\circ} 26' W.$; surface to 40 fathoms. One specimen. (*Eupronoë intermedia*, see p. 1517.)

5. October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. $29^{\circ} 1' S.$, long. $28^{\circ} 59' W.$; surface, night. (*Eupronoë inscripta*, see p. 1510.)

6. March 15, 1874, south of Australia; lat. $39^{\circ} 45' S.$, long. $140^{\circ} 40' E.$; surface.