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PRELIMINARY REPORT on the *SCHIZOPODA*
collected by H. S. H. Prince ALBERT of Monaco
during the cruise of the *PRINCESSE-ALICE* in the year 1904.

By **Dr. H. J. Hansen** (Kjøbenhavn)

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Preliminary Report on the *Schizopoda*
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the year 1904.

By Dr. H. J. HANSEN (Kjøbenhavn)

Having undertaken the study of the Schizopoda collected by H. S. Highness during a long series of years I was asked to begin with the animals gathered in 1904 in order to give a view on the results of that year. For this reason I have written the present small paper; the future report shall be a detailed account of the animals mentioned here together with the vast collection secured during the preceding years.

The animals collected in 1904 were taken at 17 stations, but two of these (1849 and 1851) are in reality hauls on the same place. One of them (stat. 1639) is situated west of France about at the middle of a straight line between Brest and Cape Finisterre; all the other stations are situated in a triangle, the three angles of which are Banc de Gorringe (a place west of Gibraltar), the Azores and the Canary Islands. Only a few of the animals, viz. those from stat. 1894, were taken at the surface; all other specimens have been captured with the « filet à grande ouverture » in depths varying between 490 and 5000 meters upwards to the surface. In order to facilitate the use of this paper and avoid unnecessary statements as to latitude, longitude and depth for each station in the enumerations of the localities for the forms, I insert below a list of the seventeen stations with full informance on position and depth.

The triangular area explored in 1904 is in reality only a rather small part of the Atlantic, and the number of stations is low, but, nevertheless, the collection of Schizopoda is large and very interesting; the « filet à grande ouverture » must therefore be an excellent instrument for the capture of such forms. The size and quality of the collection may be proved to a certain degree by a comparison with that secured by the German *PLANKTON*-Expedition in 1889. The numerous stations of the latter expedition are distributed along a line between the following places : Scotland, Cape Farewell, Bermudas, Cape Verde, Ascension, Para, Azores, the Channel. Ortmann enumerates 5 species of Mysidacea and 22 species of Euphausiacea (2 of his species of the latter order I have discarded as synonyms); of these 2 forms of Mysidacea and 6 forms of the other order were established as previously unknown species; the total amount is thus 27 species, 8 of which were new. The collection gathered in 1904 contains 6 species of Mysidacea, 3 of which are new, and 20 species of Euphausiacea, 7 of which are new, in all 26 species, 10 of which are new, thus about the same number as that procured by the *PLANKTON*-Expedition which explored the Atlantic from lat. 60° N. to lat. 8° S., nearly crossed it twice in very oblique directions, and had a high number of stations. As already mentioned, the collection is besides very interesting. Some species common at the surface (as *Siriella Thompsoni* M. - Edw., *Euphausia gracilis* Dana, *Thysanopoda tricuspidata* M. Edw.) are entirely wanting, but several of earlier known forms and nearly all the species established as new are animals which generally or exclusively live in considerable depths. Among the species already known *Bentheuphausia amblyops* G. O. Sars ought to be mentioned. This form, which in some important features deviates from all other Euphausiacea, was established by Sars on two specimens from the Atlantic, and it has not been found again in that Ocean, but the collection contains 13 specimens from 7 stations of this true deep-sea form. Among the new forms I may direct the attention to the two very large and aberrant species of *Thysanopoda*, viz. *T. insignis* n. sp. and *T. egregia* n. sp. Finally, the rich material of less than half-grown to

full-grown specimens of both sexes has enabled me to point out difference according to age and sex in some forms and to prove the invalidity of some species established in the literature. All species are enumerated here and the new species described, excepting one new from, the material of which is rather mutilated. I beg my friend Dr. W. T. Calman accept my sincere thanks for having answered some questions as to structural features in some of the types of Sars preserved in the British Museum (Natural History).

The Schizopoda consist of two Orders, Mysidacea and Euphausiacea, which in reality are far from being closely related to each other. I preserve here the old denomination, Schizopoda, as brief and rather practical, but it may be emphasized that I do not consider the group a natural one; of its two orders the Mysidacea are rather related to the Leptostraca, and more akin to Cumacea and Tanaidacea than to the Euphausiacea, which are allied to the Decapoda. The Mysidacea have been correctly divided (by Boas) into two suborders: Lophogastrida and Mysida.

In this contribution I quote only rather few papers, among which that by Sars is the principal work on the order Euphausiacea and the suborder Lophogastrida; the quotations given will be sufficient for every student of the group, as I refer to the best description of each species, omitting preliminary papers of the same authors and other contributions of lesser value. The titles of the three most important works are given here, so that the majority of the quotations on the following pages can be very brief.

G. O. SARS : *Report on the Schizopoda collected by H. M. S. CHALLENGER. Zool. CHALLENGER Exp., Part. xxxvii., Vol. XIII, 1885.*

A. ORTMANN : *Decapoden und Schizopoden der PLANKTON Expedition. Ergebnisse der PLANKTON-Exped. der HUMBOLDT-Stiftung, B. II, G. b., 1893.*

C. CHUN : *Atlantis. Biologische Studien über pelag. Organismen; Fünftes Kapitel. Ueber pelag. Tiefsee-Schizopoden. Bibliotheca Zoologica, B. 7, Heft. 19, 1896.*

LIST OF STATIONS.

- Stat. 1639 : lat. $46^{\circ} 15'$ N., long. $7^{\circ} 09'$ W.; 0 — 3000^m.
(Depth of the sea unknown.)
- Stat. 1676 : lat. $35^{\circ} 44'$ N., long. $11^{\circ} 52'$ W.; 0 — 1000^m.
(Depth of the sea more than 5000^m.)
- Stat. 1736 : lat. $28^{\circ} 38' 45''$ N.; long. $17^{\circ} 59' 40''$ W.; 0 — 500^m.
(A l'abri de Palma.)
- Stat. 1749 : lat. $30^{\circ} 41'$ N.; long. $17^{\circ} 46'$ W.; 0 — 2500^m.
(Depth of the sea unknown.)
- Stat. 1760 : lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$ N., long. $16^{\circ} 11'$ W.; 0 — 3000^m.
(Depth of the sea 3670^m.)
- Stat. 1768 : lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$ N., long. $18^{\circ} 28'$ W.; 0 — 3000^m.
(Depth of the sea 3817^m.)
- Stat. 1781 : lat. $31^{\circ} 06'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 06' 45''$ W.; 0 — 5000^m.
(Depth of the sea unknown.)
- Stat. 1800 : lat. $32^{\circ} 18'$ N., long. $23^{\circ} 58'$ W.; 0 — 1000^m.
(Depth of the sea 5422^m.)
- Stat. 1802 : lat. $33^{\circ} 06'$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 07'$ W.; 0 — 500^m.
(Depth of the sea 4904^m.)
- Stat. 1834 : lat. $37^{\circ} 28'$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 53' 30''$ W.; 0 — 1000^m.
(Depth of the sea 1440^m.)
- Stat. 1844 : lat. $37^{\circ} 08'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 28' 30''$ W.; 0 — 1500^m.
(Depth of the sea 2815^m.)
- Stat. 1849 }
Stat. 1851 } : lat. $36^{\circ} 17'$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 53'$ W.; 0 — 3000^m.
(Depth of the sea 3410^m.)
- Stat. 1856 : lat. $36^{\circ} 46'$ N., long. $26^{\circ} 41'$ W.; 0 — 3250^m.
(Depth of the sea 3620^m.)
- Stat. 1869 : lat. $37^{\circ} 26' 30''$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 46' 30''$ W.; 0 — 490^m.
(Depth of the sea 510^m.)
- Stat. 1874 : lat. $37^{\circ} 20'$ N., long. $21^{\circ} 40'$ W.; 0 — 2000^m.
(Depth of the sea 3800^m.)
- Stat. 1894 : lat. $36^{\circ} 36'$ N., long. $11^{\circ} 49' 30''$ W.; surface.
(Depth of the sea 3417^m.)

I. Order MYSIDACEA.

A. Suborder LOPHOGASTRIDA.

1. **Gnathophausia zoëa**, Will. Suhm

Gnathophausia zoëa G. O. Sars, op. cit. p. 44, Pl. VI, figs. 6-10.

LOCALITY. — Stat. 1834, 1 specimen.

REMARKS.— This beautiful deep-sea form has a nearly world-wide distribution, wanting probably only in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas.

2. **Eucopia australis**, Dana

(Fig. 1.)

Eucopia australis G. O. Sars, op. cit. p. 55, Pls. IX-X.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1639, 7 specimens; stat. 1676, 2 specimens; stat. 1844, 4 specimens; stat. 1849, 10 specimens; stat. 1851, 2 specimens; stat. 1856, 4 specimens; stat. 1874, 1 specimen.

REMARKS.— This deep-sea form is common in the whole Atlantic; its distribution seems to be even somewhat wider than that of *Gnathophausia zoëa*.— An outline of first thoracic leg is inserted for comparison with the same appendage of the two following species.

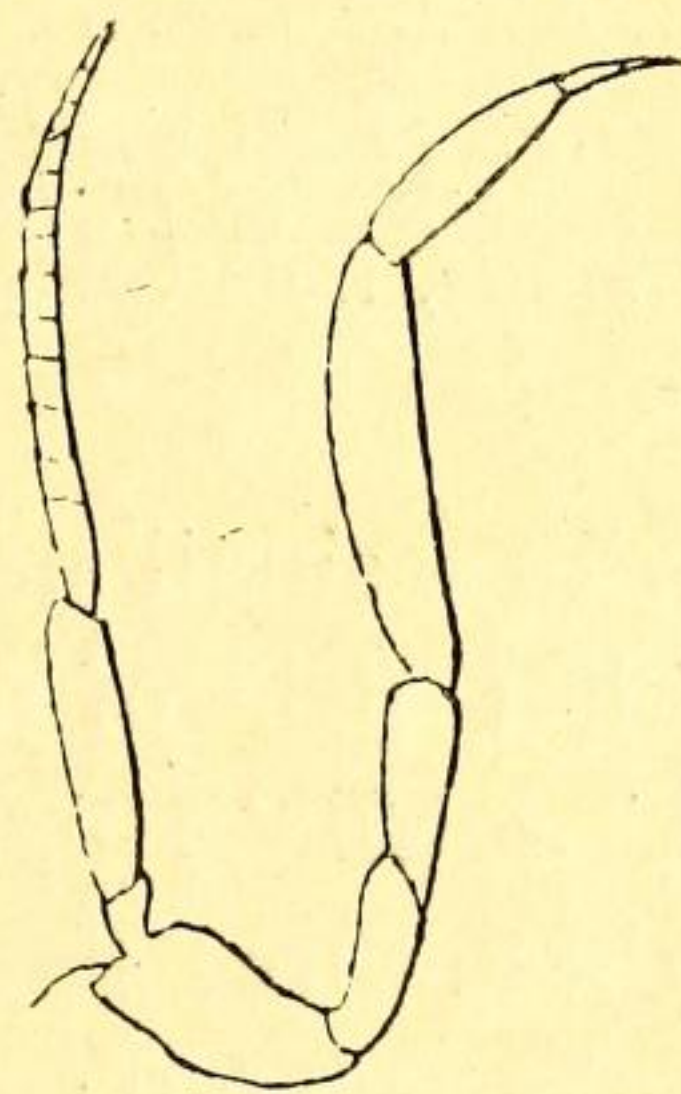


FIG. 1.— First right thoracic leg of *E. australis*, from behind.

3. **Eucopia intermedia**, n. sp.

(Figs. 2-3.)

DESCRIPTION.— Only one immature specimen is at hand, but it is so characteristic that it can be looked upon with certainty as a new form. As to general aspect it resembles *E. sculpticauda*

Faxon, but the best distinguishing features show it to be intermediate between the two hitherto known species which differ considerably from each other. As in *E. sculpticauda* the front part of the carapace is produced between the insertions of the eye-stalks as a rather low triangle, while the front margin in *E. australis* is equally and rather flatly convex. The eyes are light yellowish; the inner front end of the eye-stalks is adorned

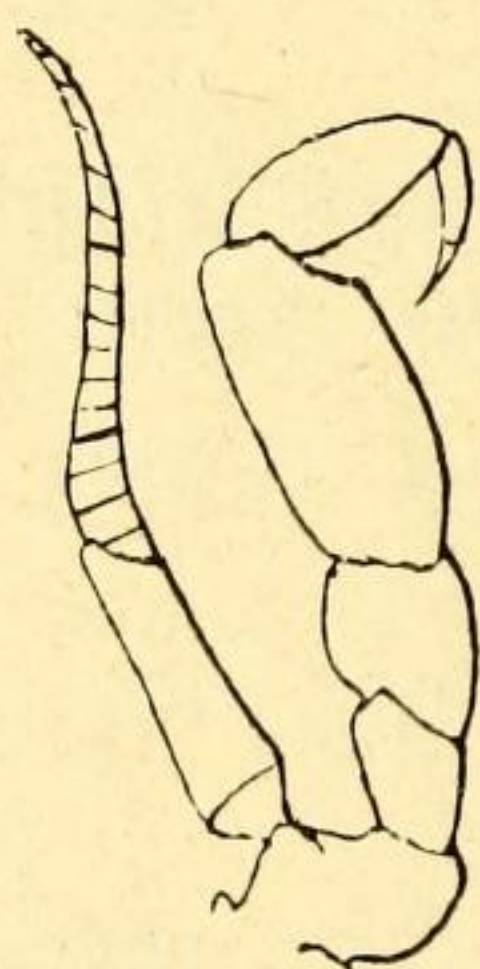


FIG. 2.— First right thoracic leg of *E. intermedia*, from behind.

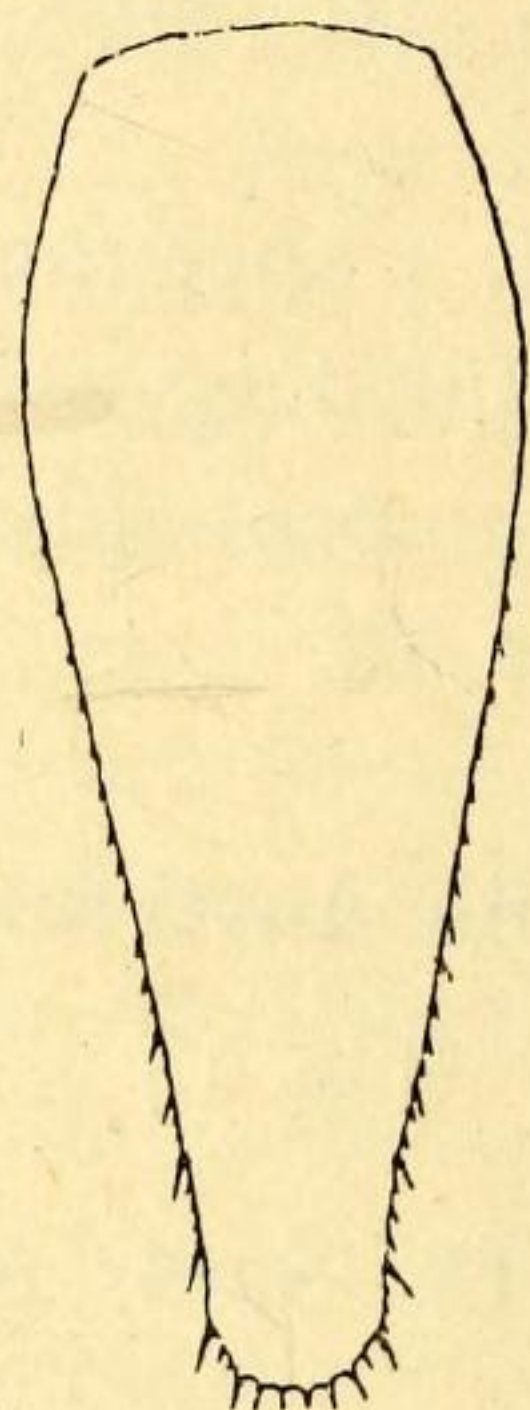


FIG. 3.— Outline of telson; the row of lateral subdistal impressions omitted.

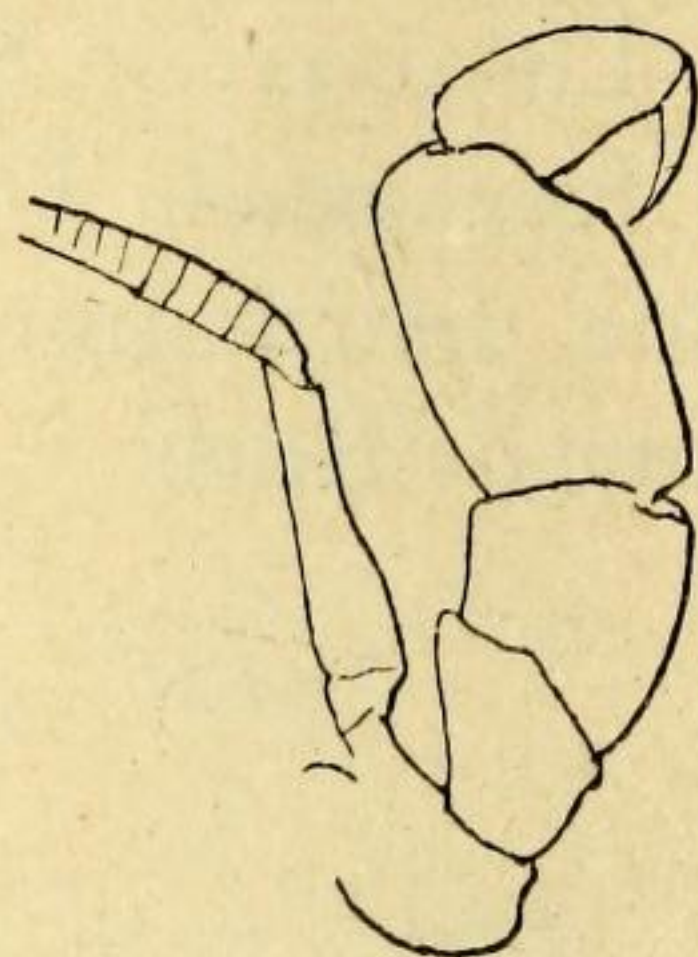


FIG. 4.— First right thoracic leg of *E. sculpticauda*, from behind.

with a small slender process which is bent somewhat outwards. First pair of thoracic legs (fig. 2) is much thicker than in *E. australis* (fig. 1) but less thick than in *E. sculpticauda* (fig. 4), (these three figures have been drawn with the same degree of enlargement); especially the difference between fifth joint of these legs is very conspicuous, this joint being in *E. australis* more than four times, in *E. intermedia* a little more than two times, in *E. sculpticauda* only $3/2$ times as long as broad. Rather similar but less pronounced differences are found in second and third pairs of legs. The telson affords excellent characters; in *E. sculpticauda* « a constriction a little way in
« front of the tip divides off a terminal plate which is rounded
« at the end, its lateral margin being concave »; in front of this constriction a rather long part of the upper surface « is beau-
« tifully ornamented with a network of ridges enclosing

« honeycomb-like cells. The distal half of the segment is armed
« with marginal spines, which are obsolete on the rounded
« posterior extremity (1) ». In *E. intermedia* the corresponding
part of the surface of telson has only an irregular row at each
side of less developed rounded impressions, a real constriction
is wanting, and the end, which is broadly rounded, is furnished
with several rather short spines. In *E. australis* the telson has
no dorsal cells or rounded impressions, it tapers from the middle
regularly to the narrow end which bears two rather long spines,
and several of the lateral spines along the distal half are conside-
rably longer than in the two other species. — Length of the
immature specimen 20.5^{mm}.

LOCALITY. — Stat. 1768, 1 specimen.

REMARKS. — One might be inclined to think that the spe-
cimen described is only a small and therefore imperfectly
developed specimen of *E. sculpticauda*, but it differs so
sharply in the features mentioned from an immature and only
a little larger specimen of the latter species that it must be
considered a new form.

4. *Eucopeia sculpticauda*, Faxon.

(Fig. 4.)

Eucopeia sculpticauda Faxon, The Stalk-eyed Crustacea,
Reports Explorat. of the west coast of Mexico, Central and
South America... by the U. S. Fish comm. steamer *ALBATROSS*.
Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. XVII, 1895, p. 210; Pl. K,
figs. 2 a - 2 d; Pl. LIII. figs. 1-1 d.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1849, 1 specimen; stat. 1874, 2 spe-
cimens.

REMARKS.— This species was established on a few specimens
captured in the Gulf of Panama and near the Galapagos
Islands; subsequently it has been found in the Indian Ocean
(Alcock).

(1) Quotations from Faxon.

B. Suborder MYSIDA.

5. *Boreomysis subpellucida*, n. sp.

(Figs. 5-8.)

DESCRIPTION.— This species is allied to *B. californica* Ortm., but differs in several minor features. The front end of carapace is produced into a rather short, triangular, acute process turning somewhat or at least a little upwards; seen from above the margin between the base of this process and the side is rather convex but not angular. Seen from the side, the eye-stalk is a little or somewhat widened from the base outwards, with

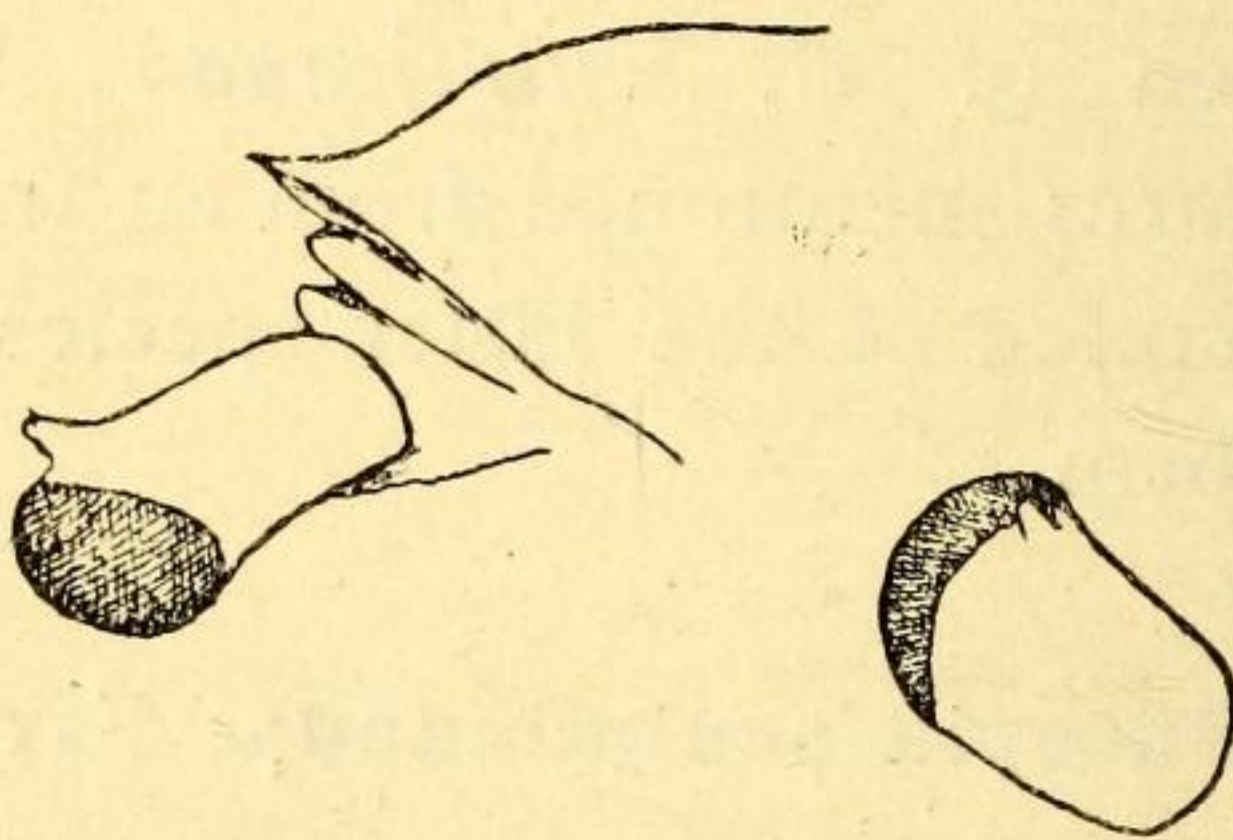


FIG. 5. — Front part of the carapace with the left eye of an adult male of *Boreomysis subpellucida*.

FIG. 6. — Left eye of same specimen, from above.

a conspicuous oblong obtuse process on the upper margin rather near the eye; the eye itself is brown, only as high as the end of the stalk, directed forwards and much downwards; seen from above (fig. 6) the eye is several times broader than long. The squama of the antennæ surpasses the antennular peduncles by about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length; it is a little less than four times as long as broad, at the end less than half as broad as before the middle; the distal margin is a little oblique and the outer denticle rather small. (In small, only about half-grown specimens, the squama tapers less towards the distal end, the terminal margin is much more oblique and the outer denticle therefore placed rather considerably behind the tip).

Telson is $7/2$ times as long as broad, greatly narrowed in the distal half which at its narrowest point is less than $2/5$ as broad as the base of telson; the lateral edges have a rather low number of strong and long spines, and between these numerous quite minute denticles are observed; the distal



FIG. 7. — Right antennal squama of same specimen.

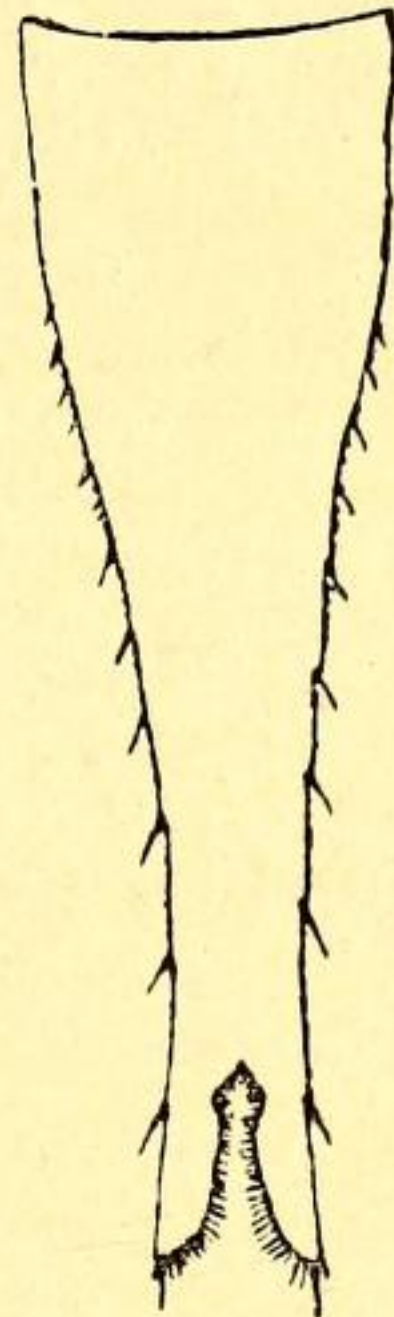


FIG. 8.— Telson of the same specimen.

incision is about $1/6$ of the length of telson, and each lobe terminates in a strong spine. — Length of an adult male 19.5^{mm} , of a female with marsupium 20^{mm} .

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1844, 3 specimens; stat. 1849, 6 specimens; stat. 1851, 1 specimen; stat. 1856, 3 specimens.

6. *Boreomysis semicœca*, n. sp.

(Figs. 9-11)

DESCRIPTION. — This species is rather allied to the preceding form but differs in several particulars: it is somewhat larger, the rostral process is longer, the eye-stalks are thicker, the eyes smaller, antennal squama and telson comparatively broader. — The front end of the carapace is produced into a moderately long, triangular, acute process turning considerably upwards; seen from above the margin between this process and the side is flatly convex. The eye-stalks are somewhat compressed, very deep, strongly increasing in depth from the

base to the triangular obtuse tubercle situated obliquely above and behind the eye; the eyes are light yellowish-brown, small. The antennal squama surpasses the antennular peduncle by about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length; it is unusually broad, scarcely more than $\frac{5}{2}$ times as long as broad; its distal margin is rather long, a little oblique, the outer triangular denticle rather short. Telson is somewhat less than 3 times as long as broad, considerably narrowed in its distal half, which at its narrowest point

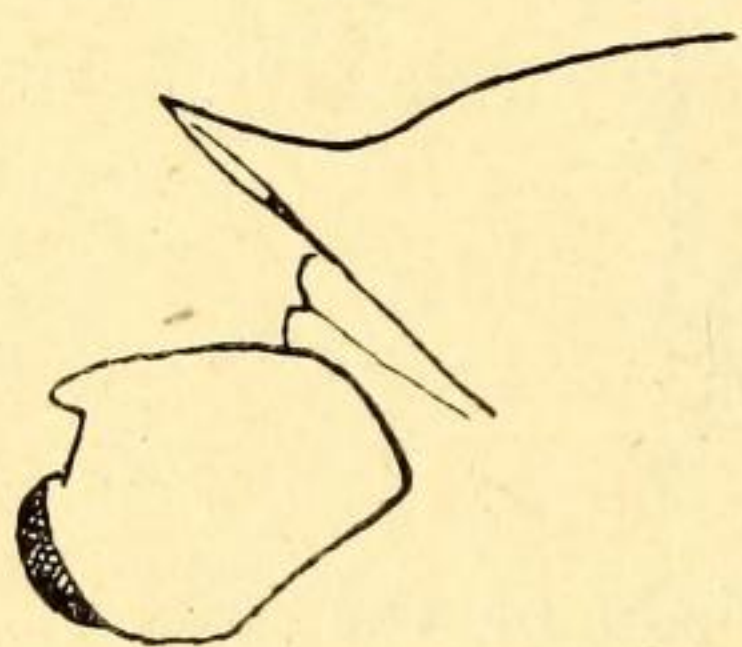


FIG. 9. — Front part of the carapace with the left eye of an adult female of *Boreomysis semicoeca*.

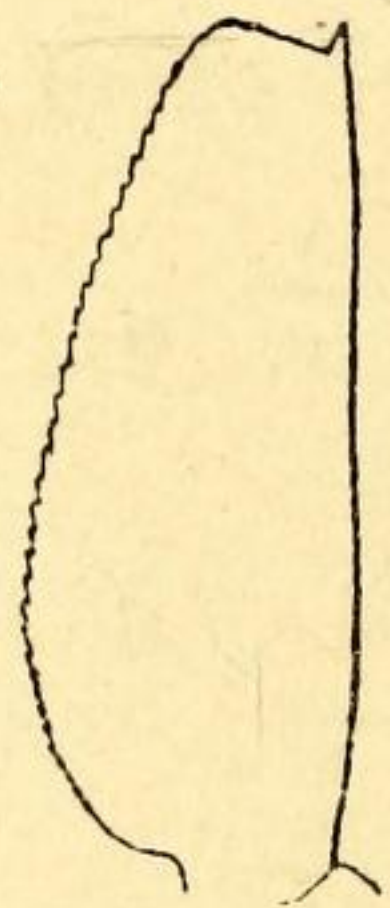


FIG. 10. — Right antennal squama of the same specimen.

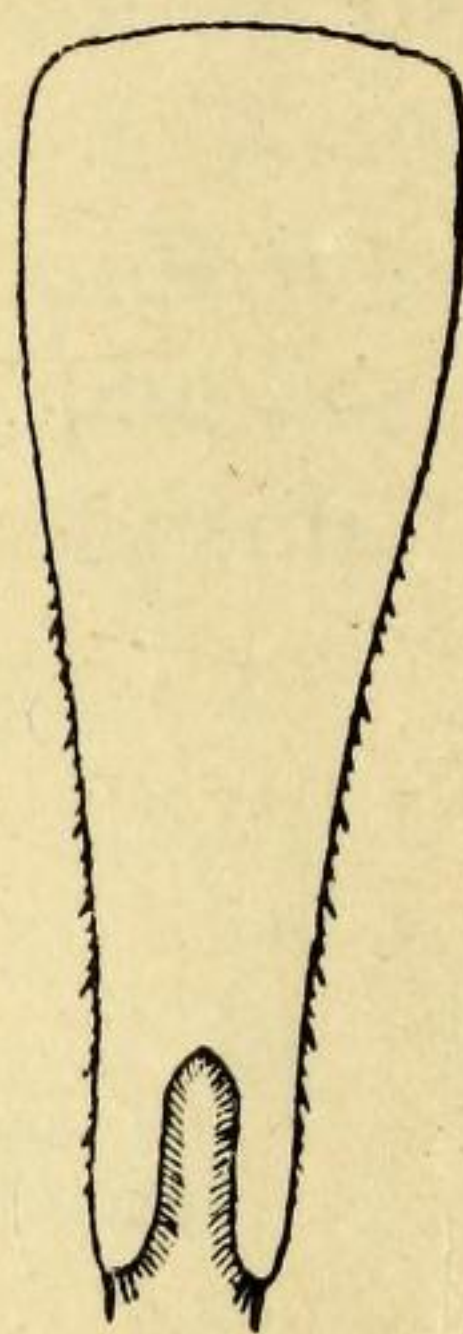


FIG. 11. — Telson of the same specimen.

is yet slightly less than half as broad as the most proximal part of telson; the lateral edges are furnished with a rather low number of proportionately short spines, and between these numerous quite minute denticles are observed; the distal incision is scarcely $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length; each lobe terminates in a rather long and strong spine, and inside this a couple of shorter but conspicuous spines are observed. — Length of a female with marsupium 24.6^{mm} .

LOCALITY. — Stat. 1851, 1 specimen.

II. Order EUPHAUSIACEA.

All genera hitherto established, excepting *Rhoda* (*Boreophausia*), are represented in the collection. In order to facilitate comparison the genera are dealt with in the same consecutive order as in the principal work on the order, viz. the Challenger-Report by Prof. G. O. Sars.

Genus EUPHAUSIA, Dana

Of this rich genus only three species have been captured; in all probability the majority of its forms live generally or at least frequently not far from the surface.

1. *Euphausia pellucida*, Dana

Euphausia pellucida G. O. Sars, op. cit. p. 75, Pls. xi and xii.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1639, many specimens; stat. 1676, 5 specimens; stat. 1736, 11 specimens; stat. 1749, 1 specimen; stat. 1760, 13 specimens; stat. 1802, 4 specimens; stat. 1849, large number of specimens; stat. 1856, numerous specimens; stat. 1869, 32 specimens.

2. *Euphausia pseudogibba*, Ortm.

Euphausia pseudogibba Ortmann, op. cit. p. 12, Pl. i. fig. 6.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1676, 2 specimens; stat. 1736, many specimens; stat. 1749, 1 specimen; stat. 1760, 5 specimens; stat. 1768, 2 specimens; stat. 1781, 1 specimen; stat. 1800, 5 specimens; stat. 1802, 1 specimen; stat. 1844, 1 specimen; stat. 1849, 3 specimens; stat. 1856, 4 specimens; stat. 1874, 1 specimen.

REMARKS. — That this species not mentioned in the Challenger-Report has been secured in 1904 on 12 out of 17 stations proves that it must be extremely common in that part of the Atlantic Ocean.

3. **Euphausia gibboides**, Ortm.

Euphausia gibboides Ortmann, op. cit. p. 12, Pl. 1. fig. 5.
LOCALITY. — Stat. 1768, 1 specimen.

Genus THYSANOPODA, H. Milne-Edw.

This genus is chiefly distinguished by having the penultimate pair of thoracic legs rather well developed, shaped as the preceding pairs, while the last pair has the endopod obsolete but the exopod well developed. Eight species have been described, and five are added in the present paper. Especially two of these new forms, *T. insignis* and *T. egregia*, differ very materially from at least most of the other species in the structure of the maxillulæ, while their abdominal luminous organs seem to be at least rather small, the posterior pair of thoracic organs small or perhaps wanting in one of them, and the anterior thoracic pair not traceable. Nevertheless, I will at present not establish a new genus for the reception of these two forms, because the maxillulæ (and the luminous organs) have not been examined in several of the species described in the literature, and having seen no specimens of some of these species, I am unable to say anything on their organs mentioned. Especially *T. cristata* G. O. Sars seems to differ considerably in some features from forms as *T. tricuspidata* M.-Edw. and especially *T. obtusifrons* G. O. Sars and allied species, but Sars says nothing on the maxillulæ and the luminous organs in *T. cristata*.

It may be useful to give an analytical conspectus of the species hitherto known from the Atlantic Ocean.

- A. Carapace with a pair of lateral marginal denticles near the posterior end.
 - a. Carapace with a dorsal spine behind the base of rostrum and besides a pair of lateral marginal denticles at the base of the maxillipeds. . . . 1. *T. tricuspidata* M.-Edw.

- b. Carapace without any dorsal spine behind the rostrum and without any lateral marginal denticles in front of the middle (only the pair near the posterior end being present).
- α . Fourth and fifth abdominal segments each with a dorsal spine from the posterior margin.
2. *T. biproducta* Ortm.
 - β . Third abdominal segment (but none of the following segments) with a dorsal spine from the posterior margin 3. *T. monacantha* Ortm.
 - γ . None of the abdominal segments with dorsal spines.
 - \dagger . Basal joint of the antennulæ will a very conspicuous spine proceeding forwards from the upper distal margin near the inner side
4. *T. microphthalma* G. O. Sars.
 - $\dagger\dagger$. Basal joint of the antennulæ without any spine from the upper distal margin
5. *T. vulgaris*, n. sp.

B. Carapace without lateral marginal denticles.

- a. Carapace without any transverse gastro-hepatic groove. Maxillulæ have the palp short, situated along the outer margin of the lobe from the preceding (third) joint and not reaching beyond its end; the exterior plate from the lobe of first joint (1) is exceedingly large, its major part proceeding outside the outer margin of the joints of the appendage. The eye-stalks without any tubercle.
- α . Second joint of the antennular peduncle without any terminal dorsal spine. No ridge or impressed longitudinal line somewhat above the lateral margin of the carapace. Abdominal segments without any dorsal spine.

(1) This interpretation is explained on page 21.

- †. Distal inner end of the upper lobe from first antennular joint shaped as a small, short, triangular, acute process, which is shorter than deep. Large species 6. *T. pectinata* Ortm.
- ††. Distal inner end of the upper lobe from first antennular joint produced into an oblong triangular nearly spiniform, acute process, which is a good deal longer than deep. Rather small species. 7. *T. distinguenda* n. sp.
- β. Second joint of the antennular peduncle dorsally produced into a narrow lobe terminating in a spine. A longitudinal ridge accompanied by a linear impression somewhat above the lateral margin of the carapace. Third abdominal segment with a slender dorsal spine from the posterior margin. 8. *T. lateralis* n. sp.
- b. Carapace with a deep gastro-hepatic groove across the dorsal part. Maxillulæ have the palp very elongate and strongly protruding; the exterior plate from the lobe of first joint is at least rather small, situated on the lower (posterior) side of the appendage and not reaching to or slightly overreaching the outer margin of its joints. The eye-stalks with a tubercle at the upper inner end.
 - α. Front upper margin of carapace horizontal, terminating in a minute conical vertical process. Peduncle of the antennulæ (in the female) only moderately thick, much tapering towards the end; no tuft of setæ on the basal part of the outer lower flagellum 9. *T. insignis* n. sp.
 - β. Front upper margin of carapace, seen from the side, curved downwards and rounded, without any process. Peduncle of the antennulæ (in the male) very thick, scarcely tapering towards the end; basal part of the outer lower flagellum with an extremely thick tuft of very long thin setæ... 10. *T. egregia* n. sp.

Of the 10 species enumerated the six last-named are represented in the collection.

4. **Thysanopoda vulgaris**, n. sp.

Thysanopoda obtusifrons Ortmann, op. cit. p. 9. [not *T. obtusifrons*, G. O. S.]

DESCRIPTION. — This species is closely allied to *T. obtusifrons*, G. O. Sars, but differs in four features. The most important of these points is that in *T. vulgaris* the carapace has a lateral marginal denticle rather near the posterior end, while the margin is smooth in *T. obtusifrons*. In *T. vulgaris* the front part of the upper side of carapace is adorned with a low keel reaching nearly to the anterior end, and at each side along the anterior half of this keel we find a rather shallow nearly linear excavation; the front tip of the carapace is, seen from above, scarcely as obtuse as in *T. obtusifrons*; seen from the side the upper margin of the front portion is horizontal, bearing on the end a quite minute conical tooth directed upwards; in *T. obtusifrons*, seen from the side, this front portion is not horizontal but rounded off and without any tooth (Sars, Pl. xviii. fig. 1). (In half-grown and still smaller specimens the frontal tooth is directed forwards). A gastro-hepatic groove is wanting, as in *T. obtusifrons*, *T. pectinata*, *T. distinguenda* and *T. lateralis*. The eyes are rather small and black with a brownish hue. As in *T. obtusifrons* the basal joint of the antennular peduncle shows a lobe covering the proximal inner half of the dorsal side of second joint, but this lobe is narrower and its front margin more rounded than in *T. obtusifrons* (Sars, Pl. xviii. fig. 2). In *T. vulgaris* the endopod of the uropods protrudes slightly beyond the tip of telson and is a little shorter than the exopod. — Length of the largest specimen, an adult female, 19.5mm; an adult male measures 18.2mm.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1676, 2 specimens; stat. 1736, 5 specimens; stat. 1760, 5 specimens; stat. 1768, 1 specimen; stat. 1800, 5 specimens; stat. 1802, 4 specimens; stat. 1849, 1 specimen; stat. 1856, 5 specimens.

REMARKS. — This species is common in the Atlantic. In general aspect it is similar to *T. distinguenda*, but the latter species differs in some particulars, especially in having no lateral marginal denticles on the carapace. *T. obtusifrons* Sars has been established on specimens from the Pacific and has not yet been found in the Atlantic; the *PLANKTON* specimens referred by Ortmann to *T. obtusifrons* certainly belong to *T. vulgaris*, because Ortmann expressly states that they have minute lateral marginal denticles on the carapace.

5. **Thysanopoda pectinata**, Ortm.

(Fig. 12)

Thysanopoda pectinata Ortmann, op. cit. p. 10, Pl. I. fig. 4.

LOCALITY. — Stat. 1639, 2 specimens (one large, the other less than half-grown).

REMARKS. — Adult specimens measure about 35 to 44^{mm} in length. To Ortmann's description some notes must be added. The front part of the upper side of carapace is rather similar to that in *T. vulgaris*, but the keel is higher at the dorsal organ, the shallow sublinear impressions are somewhat shorter, the

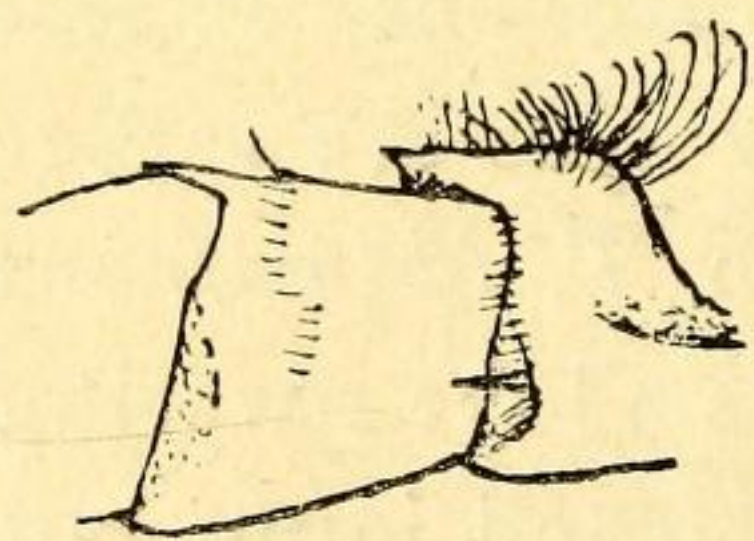


FIG. 12.— First and second joints of the peduncle of left antennula of *T. pectinata*, seen from the outer side.

front end is not so obtuse as in *T. vulgaris*, each half of its margin being slightly convex, while the tip terminates in a minute tooth directed obliquely upwards and forwards. Eyes rather small, brown. The basal joint of the antennular peduncle is at the upper inner side produced into a lobe which, seen from the side (fig. 12), terminates in a small short triangular acute process which is shorter than deep, when the insertion of the most distal one of the

coupling setæ is considered the base of the process. The lower oblique margin of this lobe on the inner side of the antennula is furnished with a number of stiff short setæ projecting downwards and forwards, and each of them terminates in a hook; these setæ on the left antennula are coupled together with those of the right antennula, with the result

that the antennulæ in all probability generally are moved together and can be removed from each other only to a certain degree. Ortmann describes these setæ as « ca. 10 kammförmige Dörnchen », believing that they afford a specific character, but such coupling setæ are found in all species of the genus seen by me (1). — As to other features I refer to Ortmann's description.

6. **Thysanopoda distinguenda**, n. sp.

(Fig. 13)

DESCRIPTION. — In general aspect and size this species is similar to *T. vulgaris*, but differs in several particulars: the carapace has no lateral marginal denticles, and its front part is shaped as in *T. pectinata*; the lobe from the basal joint of the antennular peduncle terminates in a nearly spiniform process; the endopod of the uropods protrudes considerably beyond the end of telson, though it is a little shorter than the exopod. — It is very closely allied to *T. pectinata*, but shows one sharp structural difference and is, besides, very much

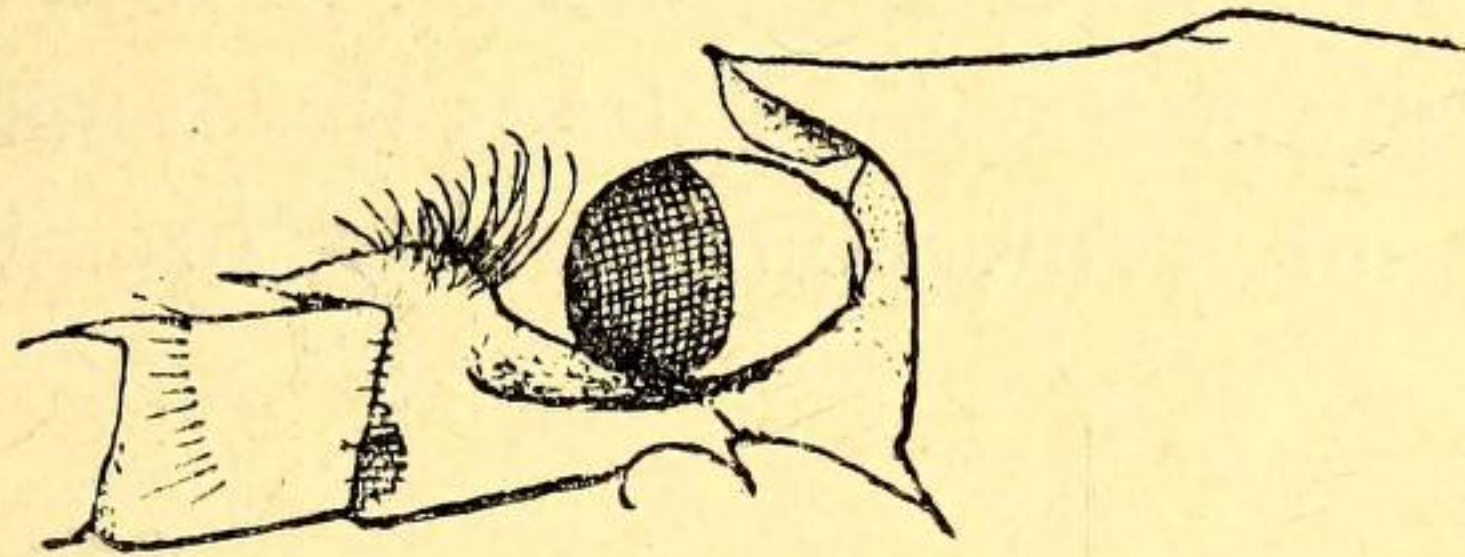


FIG. 13. — Front and of carapace, left eye and peduncle of antennula of *T. distinguenda*, from the side.

smaller. The difference alluded to is the shape of the process terminating the lobe from the basal joint of the antennular peduncle: in this species it is, seen from the side (fig. 13), nearly spiniform, much longer but not higher than in *T. pectinata*, therefore considerably longer than deep. The eyes are nearly black, thus darker than in *T. pectinata*. The largest specimen, an adult male, measures only 23^{mm} in length.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1760, 1 specimen; stat. 1800, 2 specimens; stat. 1849, 1 specimen; stat. 1856, 4 specimens.

(1) I found them also in a species of *Euphausia*, but have not yet looked for their occurrence in the other genera of the order.

REMARKS. — It is after long deliberation that I establish this species. It is so closely allied to *T. pectinata* that one may be inclined to consider it a variety. But I have seen 8 specimens, among which two adult males, and of *T. pectinata* a large number from the boreal part of the Atlantic is preserved in the Copenhagen Museum. *T. pectinata* is nearly twice as long as *T. distinguenda*; besides a less than half-grown specimen from stat. 1639 of the former species could be separated with certainty from not full-grown specimens of the latter form. In order to avoid confusion I must therefore, at least provisionally, establish *T. distinguenda* as a separate species; when more material has been examined the question can be reconsidered.

7. **Thysanopoda lateralis**, n. sp.

(Figs. 14-16).

DESCRIPTION. — The carapace has no marginal denticles, but above its lateral border a fine ridge runs from the anterior nearly to the posterior end, and this ridge is the upper limit for a linear impression of a certain breadth; in this way a rim of the carapace is sharply marked off from the remainder; the rim itself is narrow in front, considerably broader behind the

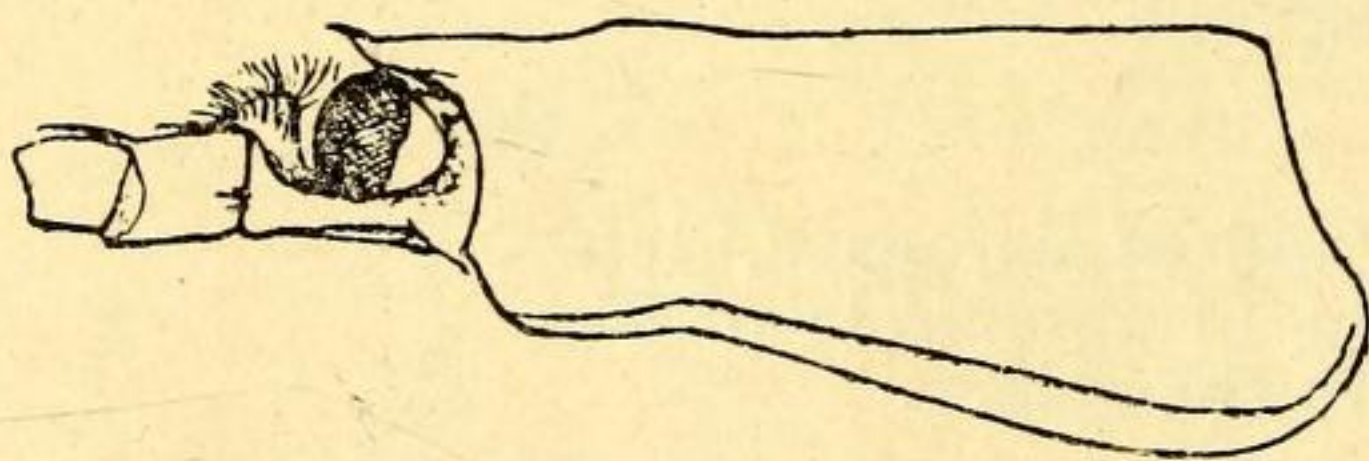


FIG. 14. — Carapace with left eye and antennular peduncle of a female *T. lateralis*.

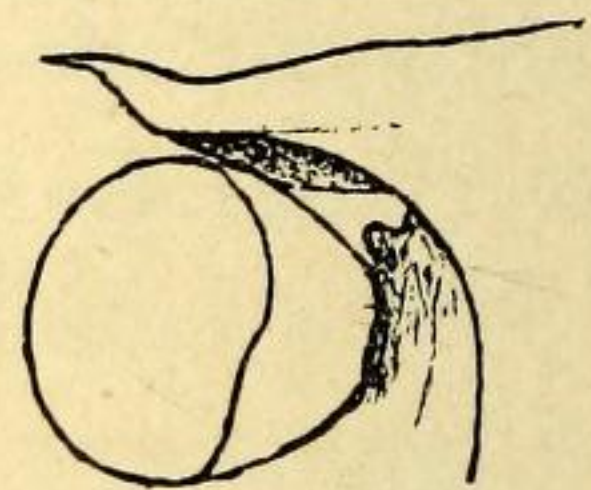


FIG. 15. — Outline of front end of carapace and eye of the same specimen, more highly magnified.

middle and becomes narrow again along the postero-lateral margin. A gastro-hepatic groove is wanting. The front part of the carapace is considerably produced, seen from above almost covering the eye-stalks; the end itself is produced into a compressed curved acute rostrum, the proximal half of which is directed obliquely upwards and forwards, while the distal part is horizontal; the upper side of the front part of the carapace

has a rather low keel accompanied on each side along nearly its anterior half by a conspicuous sublinear excavation. The eyes are almost medium-sized, black; the eye-stalks, as in the preceding species, without any tubercle. The basal joint of the antennular peduncle has above in front of the eyes a thickened elevated portion adorned with numerous hairs; anteriorly this portion is produced into a very oblong-triangular lobe terminating in a long spine directed forwards and a little outwards along the upper surface of second joint not quite to its end; the distal outer angle of the same joint has two spines of different size. Second joint of the peduncle is above produced into a long flat lobe, the outer angle of which terminates in a conspicuous spine; seen from the side (fig. 14) the whole lobe with its spine looks as a very long spine. Third abdominal segment has a thin dorsal spine on the posterior margin. The endopod of the uropods is somewhat shorter than telson, while the exopod reaches exactly to its tip.— Length of a probably adult female 30^{mm}.

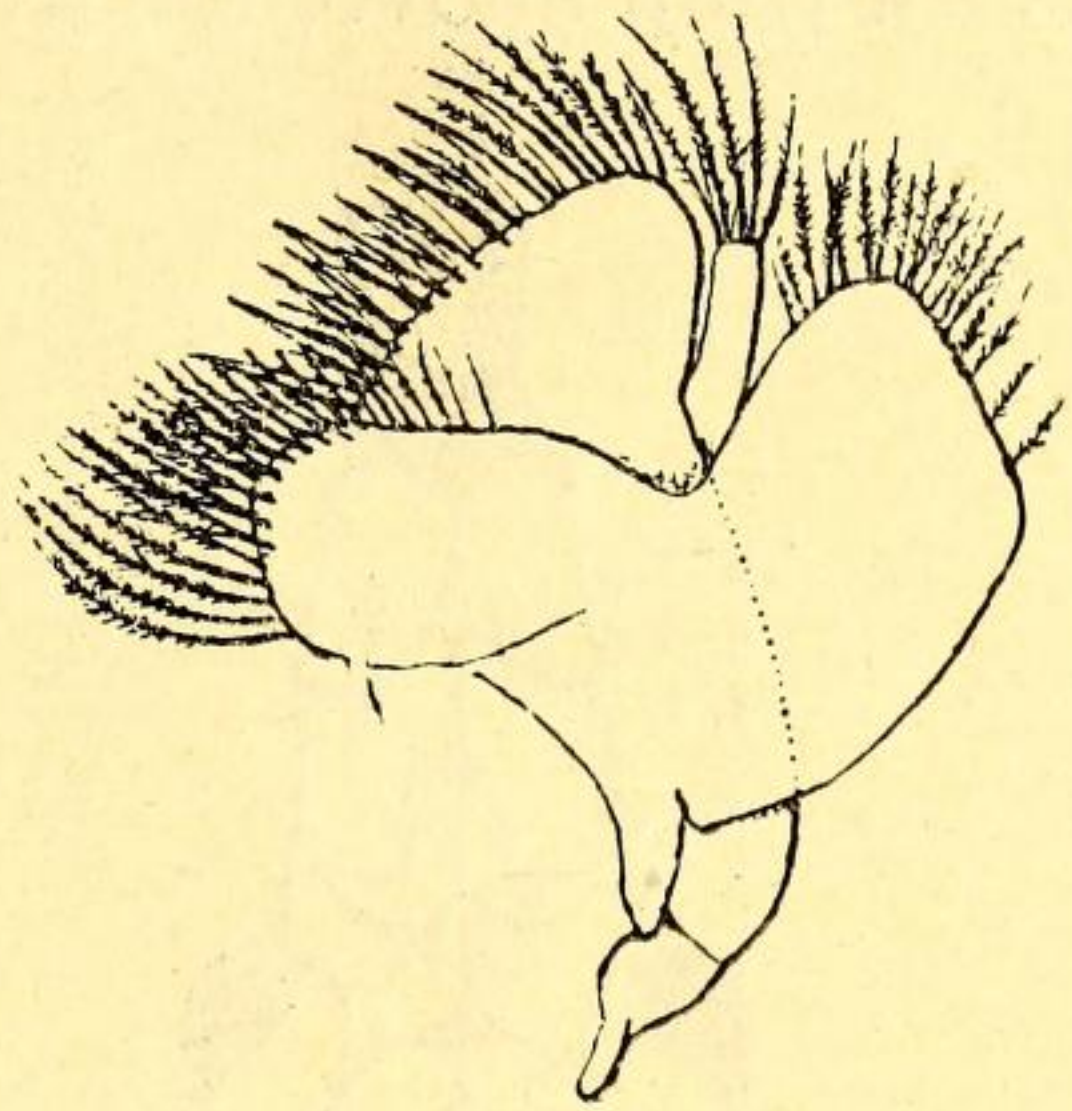


FIG. 16. — Left maxillula of the same specimen, from below.

LOCALITY. — Stat. 1768, 1 specimen.

REMARKS. — By the shape of rostrum, the armature of the antennular peduncles and especially by the lateral ridge and impressed line on the carapace this species is abundantly distinguished from all other forms hitherto known. By the shape of the maxillulæ (fig. 16) and absence of gastro-hepatic groove it shows itself to be related to *T. obtusifrons*, *T. pectinata*, etc.

8. **Thysanopoda insignis**, n. sp.

(Figs. 17-19)

DESCRIPTION. — Carapace without lateral denticles. A deep gastro-hepatic groove is found across its dorsal part, and this groove is at the end connected with more lateral grooves shown on figs. 17-18. On the posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of the carapace two

additional furrows are observed, viz. one close at the lateral and the lower part of the posterior margin, the other, being somewhat shorter, considerably above and parallel with the lateral margin. Seen from above, the front end of the carapace is rather convex,

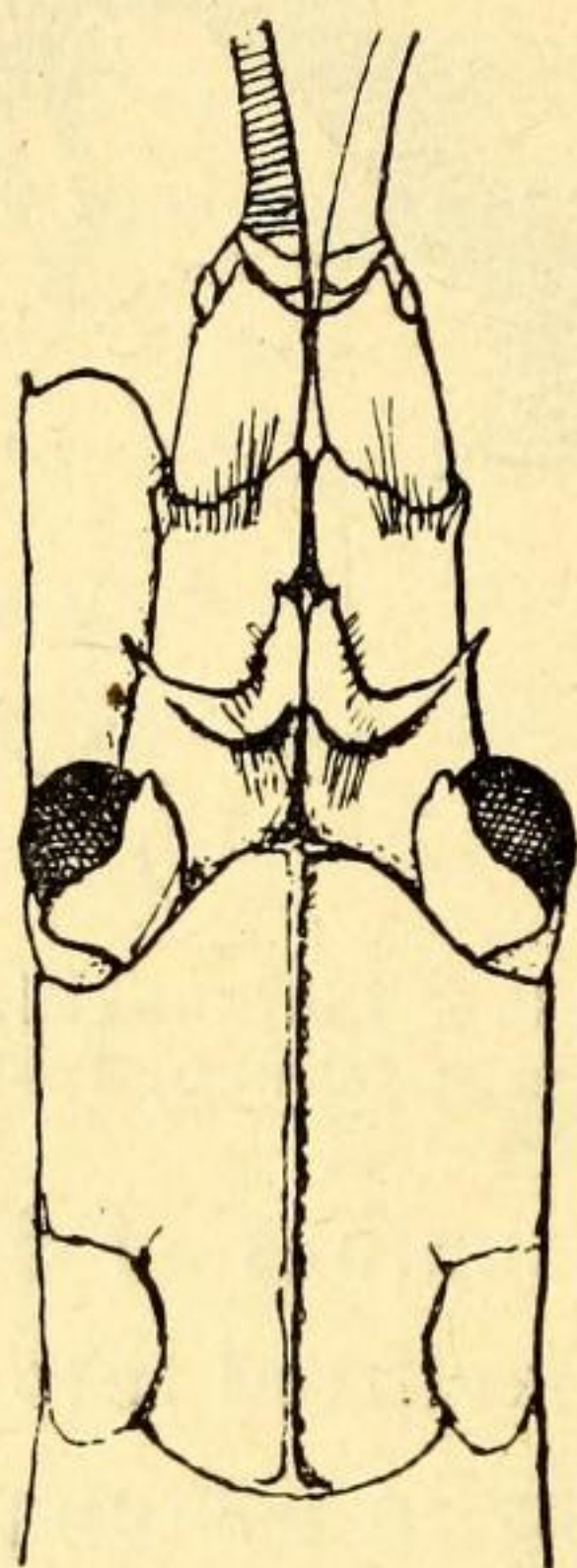


FIG. 17.— Front part of a not adult female specimen of *T. insignis*, from above.

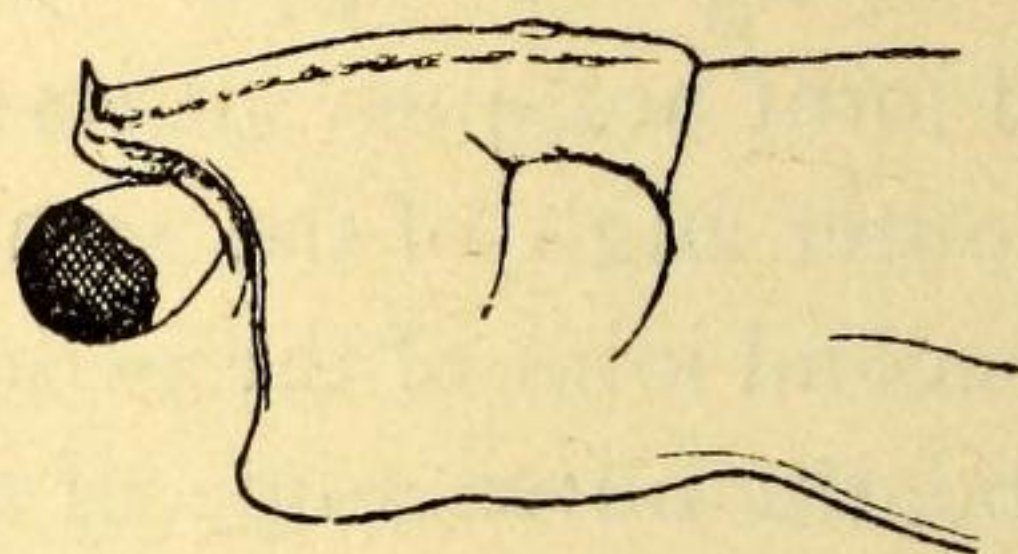


FIG. 18.— Front half of carapace and left eye of the same specimen, from the side.

rounded; seen from the side the end itself is turned vertically upwards as a small conical process, and a rather high lamellar crest runs from this process nearly to the gastro-hepatic groove. The eyes are moderately small, black; the eye-stalks have distally at the upper inner corner a small tubercle not marked off at the base. The peduncle of the antennulæ (in the female) is moderately thick, tapering considerably from the base to the end; the basal joint is distally produced into a lobe directed forwards along the upper part of the inner and the inner part of the upper side and terminating in a short spine; the outer distal angle bears a short spiniform process; the setæ of the joints may be seen on the figure, but it must be added that the lower outer flagellum has no tuft of setæ at the base. The antennal squama has a denticle on the distal outer angle. Abdominal segments without dorsal spines; sixth segment is dorsally broadly and flatly excavated on its distal half, while along this part the limit between the side and the upper surface is distinctly carinate.

Endopod of the uropods a little shorter than telson, very slightly or scarcely shorter than the exopod. — The aberrant maxillulæ are shown in fig. 19; the essential differences between these

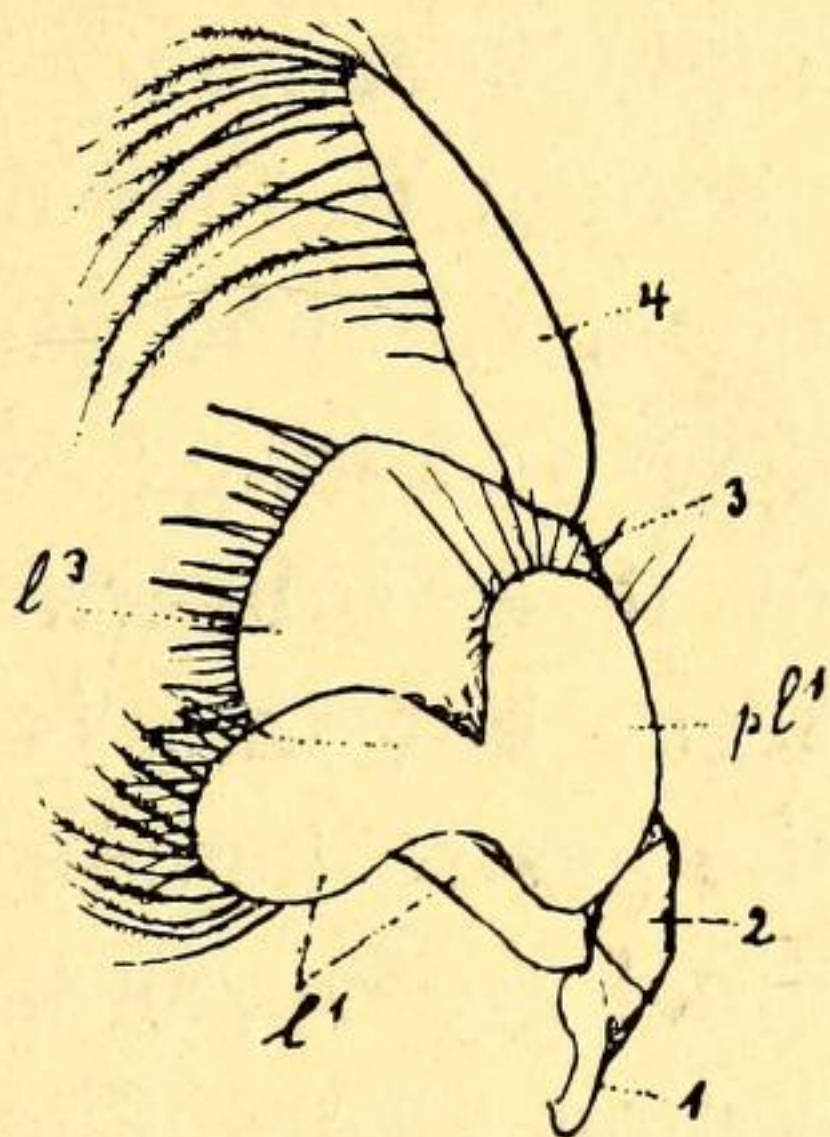


FIG. 19.— Left maxillula of same specimen, from below. 1. first joint; l^1 lobe from first joint; pl^1 plate originating from first lobe, situated on the lower side of the appendage and directed outwards; 2. second joint, 3. third joint, the majority of which is covered by the plate mentioned; l^3 lobe from third joint; 4. fourth joint, the palp (1).

appendages and the maxillulæ of several other species have been pointed out above in the analytical conspectus. — Length of the largest female specimen 44^{mm}; male unknown.

LOCALITY. — Stat. 1768, 3 specimens.

(1) This interpretation has already been set forth by me in a morphological paper in « Zoologischer Anzeiger » 1893. Sars, Claus, Boas, Chun consider the plate from the lobe of first joint as the exopod, but this very incorrect opinion arose from the fact that these authors used the usual easy method: to remove such mouth-parts more or less near their origin, put them under the compound microscope, draw the outlines and interpret the protuberant lamellar part according to the aspect of the outline. But if we shall arrive at correct interpretations of mouth-parts their constituting chitinous elements must be looked for; it is necessary to remove these appendages by cautious dissection from the skeleton of the head, and then to remove muscles etc. from their internal cavity in order to be able to see their real joints and the origin of the lobes. When the well-chitinized maxillula of a large species of this order is examined in this way, it is not difficult to ascertain that the inner, first, lobe originates from the first joint, that the second short joint has no lobe, that the distal lobe projects from third joint — the same structure is found in Mysidacea, Isopoda, Amphipoda, etc. — and that the plate interpreted by the authors mentioned as the

9. **Thysanopoda egregia**, n. sp.

(Figs. 20-21.)

DESCRIPTION. — A single specimen, an adult male, is at hand. Carapace rather similar to that of *T. insignis*, but yet differing in several particulars. The gastro-hepatic groove is

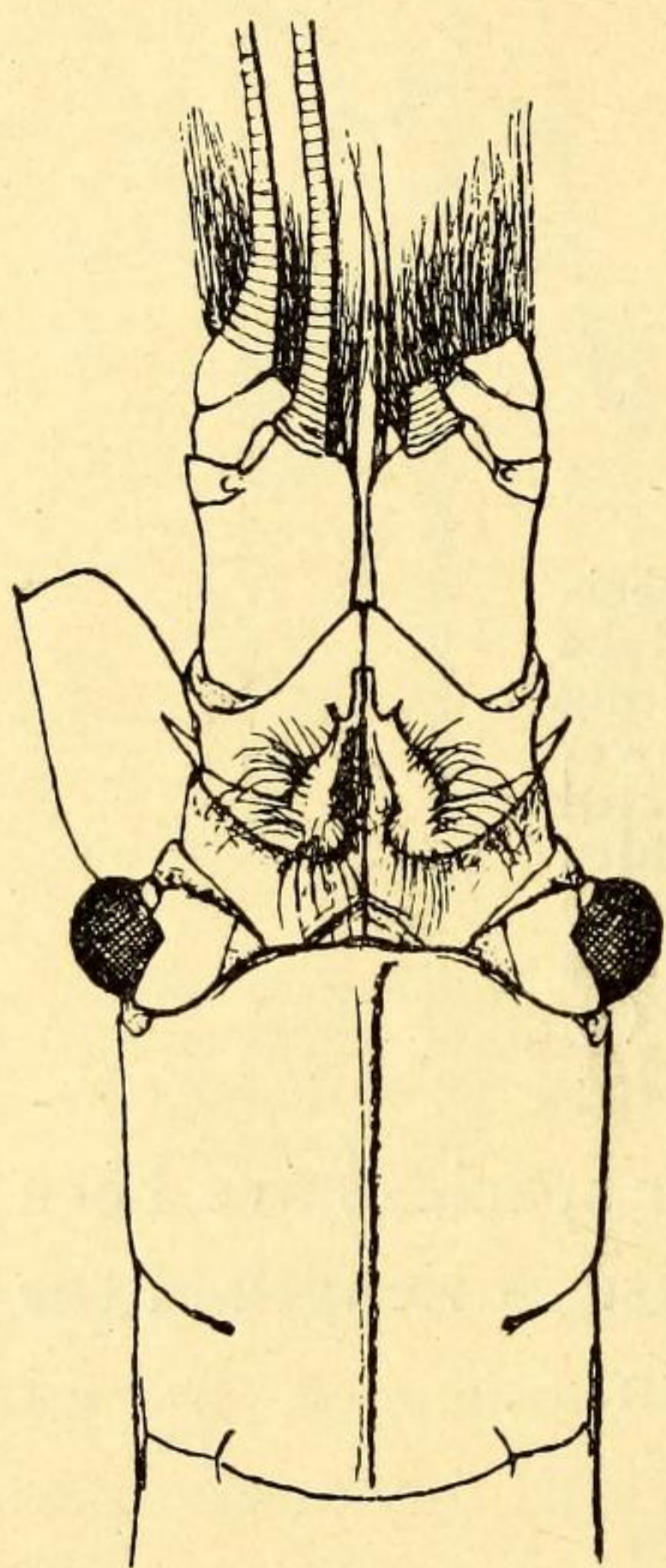


FIG. 20. — Front part of an adult male, from above.

deep and long; somewhat in advance of it a subvertical lateral groove is seen, but this is not connected with the gastro-hepatic one by any longitudinal groove, as is the case in the preceding form. The submarginal furrow extends forwards nearly to the front margin of the carapace; the longitudinal furrow considerably above the lateral margin is nearly as in the former species. Seen from above, the front end of carapace between the eye-stalks is nearly straight; seen from the side the dorsal outline is curved downwards in front and without any process; the dorsal crest between the front end and the gastro-hepatic groove is very conspicuous but yet lower than in *T. insignis*.

Eyes and eye-stalks not very different from those in the last-named form, but the tubercle is marked off at the

exopod is in reality only a kind of long flat process from the outer distal part of first lobe, while an exopod is wanting. It has been shown by Sars that in a certain larval stage a real exopod is present (Sars, Pl. xxx, fig. 13), while the plate from first joint is wanting (in larvæ of the same stage I have been able to see that this real exopod originates from the outer margin of third joint); in a following stage this exopod is still present, but the plate from first lobe is *also* already rather well developed (Sars, Pl. xxx, fig. 15); in the following stage the exopod has disappeared, and the plate has been furnished with marginal setæ. It must be added that Sars interprets the real exopod as « the larval exognath », the secondary plate from first lobe as « the true exognath », but it is easily seen that this interpretation must be incorrect.

base by a constriction. The antennular peduncles are very thick in their whole length; the dorsal protuberance of first joint is richly adorned with long setæ and produced above along the inner side into a lobe, the shape of which is seen on fig. 20; the outer distal angle of first joint has a short conical process. From the distal inner angle of third joint two very long and thick setæ proceed; basal part of lower outer flagellum is strongly thickened and furnished with a very long and extremely dense and thick tuft of thin setæ. The antennal squama with a denticle on the outer distal angle. Abdominal segments without dorsal spines, but fourth, fifth and sixth segments each with a keel in the posterior part of the mesial line and besides with the major part of the limit between the upper surface and the sides distinctly carinate. Endopod of uropods somewhat shorter than telson and slightly shorter than the exopod. — The maxillulæ essentially as in *T. inermis*, but the outer plate from the proximal lobe is very small, much smaller than in the former species and far from reaching the outer margin of the joints. — Length 44^{mm}.

LOCALITY. — Stat. 1749, 1 specimen.

REMARKS. — This species is allied to *T. insignis*, but according to the shape of the front end of carapace, a sharp difference in the structure of the maxillulæ, etc., it can not be the male of that species. The species is very beautiful: the front half of the carapace and the mouth-parts are deep purple, the posterior half of carapace lighter purple, besides the upper side of the antennular peduncles, transverse bands on the abdominal segments, oblong spots above the branchiæ, the anterior surface of the anterior thoracic legs, etc., are also purple.

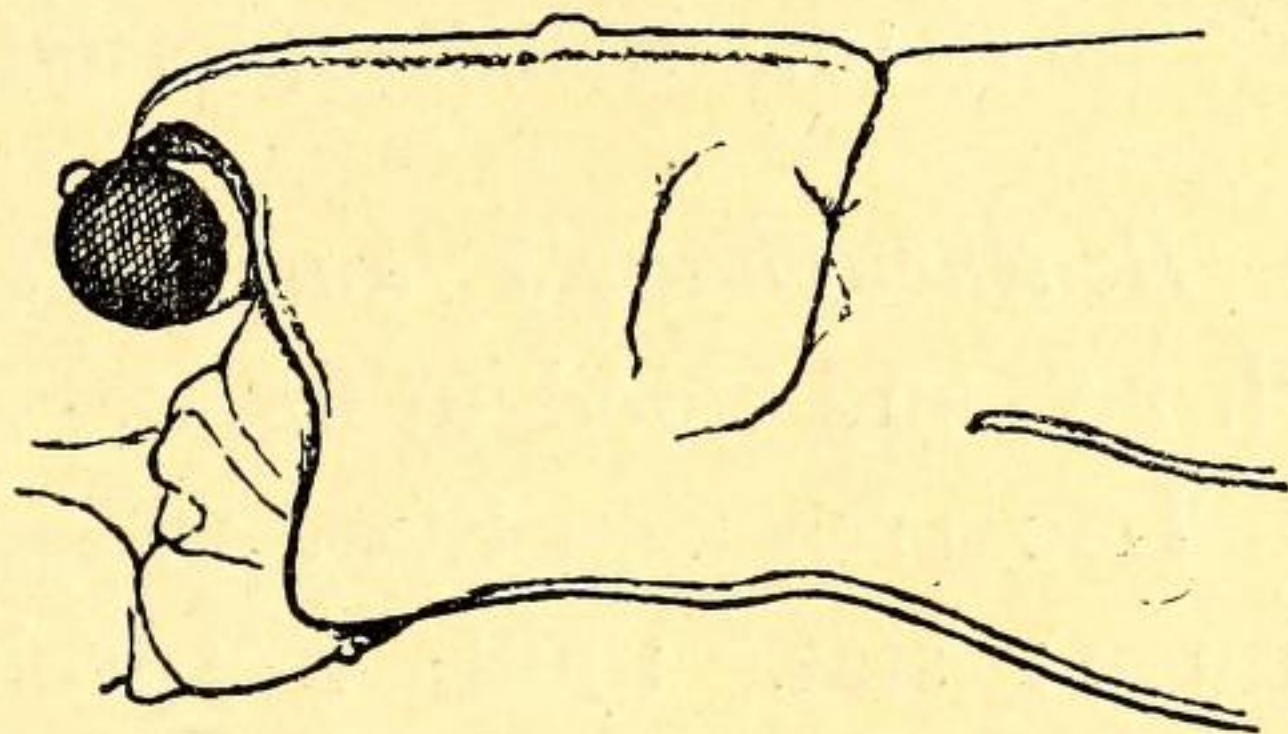


FIG. 21. — Front half of carapace, left eye and basal part of antenna of the same specimen, from the side.

Genus BENTHEUPHAUSIA, G. O. Sars

Only one species is known.

10. **Bentheuphausia amblyops**, G. O. Sars

Bentheuphausia amblyops, G. O. Sars, op. cit., p. 109, Pl. XIX, and woodcut fig. 4.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1639, 4 specimens; stat. 1760, 1 specimen; stat. 1768, 2 specimens; stat. 1781, 2 specimens; stat. 1844, 1 specimen; stat. 1849, 2 specimens; stat. 1851, 1 specimen.

REMARKS. — Of this most interesting form *CHALLENGER* captured in all three specimens, two of them respectively in the tropical and southern Atlantic, the third in the most southern Pacific; more recently it has been found in the Indian Ocean (Alcock). According to the enumeration of gatherings it must be a common deep-sea form in the area explored in 1904.

Genus NYCTIPHANES, G. O. Sars

11. **Nyctiphanes norvegica**, M. Sars

Thysanopoda norvegica, M. Sars, Forhandl. Skand. Naturforskermode i Christiania 1856, p. 169.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1639, 1 specimen; stat. 1676, 38 specimens; stat. 1894, 6 specimens.

REMARKS. — It may be observed that the first-named station is west of France, the two others are rather near the Banc de Gorringer, thus at about the same latitude as Gibraltar. The species, which has been established on animals from Norway, occurs along the whole western coast of that country, furthermore from the Färoe Channel to the Bay of Biscay, in the Mediterranean, finally at the north-eastern coast of the United States and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Genus THYSANOESSA, Brandt

12. *Thysanoëssa gregaria*, G. O. Sars

Thysanoëssa gregaria, G. O. Sars, op. cit. p. 120, Pl. XXI, figs. 8-17; Pl. XXII.

LOCALITY. — Stat. 1760, 1 specimen.

13. *Thysanoëssa parva*, n. sp.

(Fig. 22-24).

DESCRIPTION. — This species is closely allied to *T. gregaria*, with which it agrees in possessing a denticle on the lower margin of the carapace, in the relative length of sixth abdominal segment, etc. But it is much smaller, the body is comparatively more slender, the upper section of the eyes is well defined but

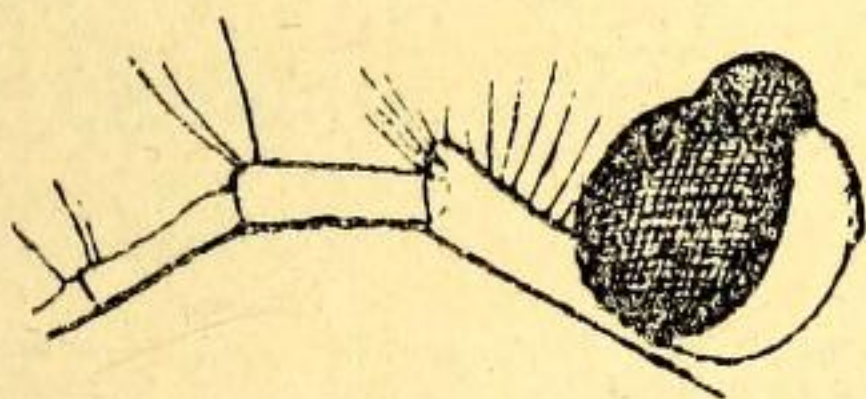


FIG. 22. Left eye and antenna of a female of *Thysanoëssa parva*, lateral view.

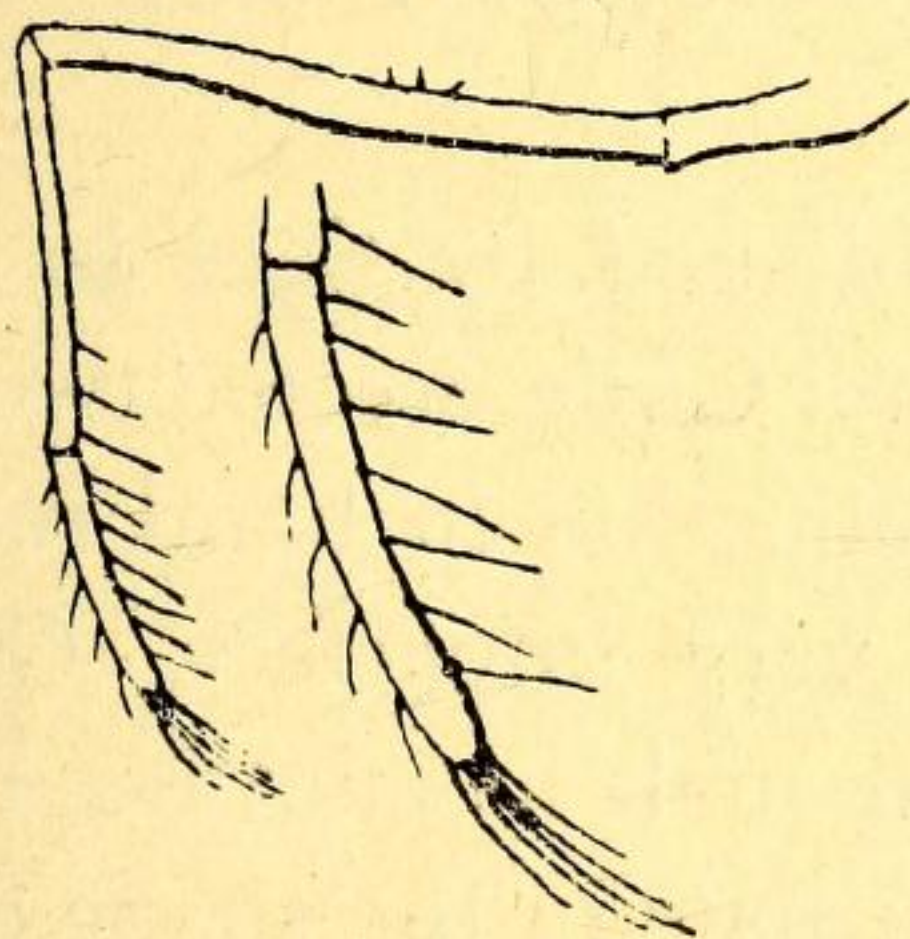


FIG. 23. — Left elongate leg (of first pair) of the same specimen.

FIG. 24. — Distal part of the leg shown in fig 23.

a little smaller as compared with the lower portion, the antennular peduncle, when compared with the size of the eyes, is comparatively longer and more slender, furthermore the elongate pair of legs is more slender and shows besides well-marked differences in their setæ. In *T. gregaria* the setæ on the lower margin of sixth joint are rather robust, long, most of them as long as or longer than the terminal stiff setæ of the seventh

feebly developed joint, the setæ along the upper margin are moderately strong, at least as numerous as and somewhat shorter than those on the lower margin; in *T. parva* the setæ on the lower margin are shorter, thin, only about half as long as the rather thin terminal setæ, while the setæ on the upper margin are thin, short and scarcely as many (about 6) as those on the lower margin (about 7). — Length of adult specimens of both sexes between 9 and 10^{mm}; a large male measures 10.2^{mm}.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1749, 1 specimen; stat. 1760, about 50 specimens; stat. 1768, 8 specimens; stat. 1849, about 100 specimens; stat. 1856, nearly 50 specimens; stat. 1869, 1 specimen.

REMARKS. — The material contains about 200 specimens, most of them of about the same size; many of them are adult males, having the copulatory appendages of the anterior pleopods well developed. The specimens are slightly more than half as long as *T. gregaria*, the average length of which is judged by Sars to be 18^{mm}. For these reasons I consider the differences between *T. gregaria* and the form described here as *T. parva* to be of specific value.

Genus NEMATOSCELIS, G. O. Sars

Four species have been established by Sars in the *CHALLENGER* Report; several years after Chun erected two additional species. But the study of the collection in hand revealed that our knowledge of the genus is very imperfect. Of the large species *N. megalops*, G. O. Sars, the male has not been described, and it differs strongly from the female in the shape of rostrum. Two of the forms established by Sars, viz. *N. tenella* and *N. rostrata*, differ from his two other species in possessing a lateral denticle on the lower margin of the carapace near its posterior end, but the fine Monaco material shows that such denticles have not essentially a specific, but quite another significance in this genus.

14. *Nematoscelis megalops*, G. O. Sars

Nematoscelis megalops, G. O. Sars, op. cit., p. 127, Pl. xxiii, figs. 5-10; Pl. xxiv.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1639, 1 small specimen; stat. 1844, 6 females; stat. 1849, 4 females; stat. 1874, 4 females.

REMARKS. — Sars had only seen females, and the 14 large specimens just enumerated belong to the same sex. Recently the Copenhagen Museum received a good number of specimens gathered in the boreal part of the Atlantic; the majority are females, but some of them are males. In the females the rostrum is very long and exceedingly narrow; in the males the front end of the carapace is, seen from above, shaped as a low triangle with the apex sharp but its angle obtuse, and without any slender rostral process. — The small specimen from stat. 1639 measures slightly more than 11^{mm}; it is easily recognised as belonging to this species by having the terminal joint of the elongate legs short and the strong spines inserted not only on this but on the distal lower angle of the penultimate joint; it has no lateral marginal denticles on the carapace.

15. *Nematoscelis microps*, G. O. Sars

Nematoscelis microps, G. O. Sars, op. cit., p. 131, Pl. xxv, figs. 1-4 [Adult and subadult females].

Nematoscelis rostrata, G. O. Sars, op. cit., p. 135, Pl. xxv, figs. 8-10 [About half-grown specimens].

Nematoscelis mantis, Chun, op. cit., p. 165, Pl. xii [Subadult male].

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1676, 1 specimen; stat. 1736, 12 specimens (viz. 2 adult ♀, 1 adult ♂, 4 subadult ♂, 5 young); stat. 1749, 1 specimen; stat. 1760, 14 specimens; stat. 1768, 12 specimens; stat. 1781, 1 specimen; stat. 1800, 10 specimens; stat. 1802, 1 specimen; stat. 1849, 2 specimens; stat. 1856, 11 specimens (viz. 3 adult ♀, 1 subadult ♂, 7 young).

REMARKS. — The material examined is exceedingly rich, viz. no less than 65 specimens, comprising every stage of from less than half-grown to full-grown specimens of both sexes. I have therefore been able to trace the variation according to age and sex of various features, with the result that I consider two species established by Sars and a third erected by Chun as various stages of both sexes of this species. In adult females the carapace is without lateral marginal denticles, but in rather large immature females and in adult and subadult males small denticles are found, while in half-grown or still smaller specimens they are even very conspicuous. My small specimens are less than half-grown, and they agree as to the shape of the front portion of the carapace, lateral denticles and 5 spines on the terminal joint of the elongate legs, with *N. rostrata*, G. O. Sars. The adult females agree well with Sars, fig. 1; according to kind information from Dr. Calman one of the two specimens in the British Museum « is from the Pacific, ovigerous, mounted on a « slide and marked by Sars as the « Type ». This is no doubt « the original of his fig. 1. The other is from the Atlantic « and is probably the original of his fig. 2 ». A sketch forwarded by Dr. Calman of the rostrum of the latter specimen agrees rather well with fig. 2 of Sars, but this rostrum is shaped as in subadult females, while in the ovigerous females studied by me the rostrum is somewhat more narrow at its middle, its distal half therefore more subulate than on the figure mentioned. Sars states that *N. microps* has 6 spines on the last joint of the elongate legs, but Calman writes to me that « it [the terminal] joint has *seven* spines, as you suppose, in both specimens ». Chun describes and figures 7 spines in his single (male) specimen on which he established *N. mantis*; his figure of rostrum agrees with that in subadult males, while in completely developed specimens of this sex the front end of the carapace is shaped as a low triangle with its angular apex measuring about 90°, thus without any elongate process; in such adult males the copulatory organs of first pleopods are still more complicate than shown in Chun's fig. 7. Chun found that his male had two spermatophores in vasa deferentia,

but, as just stated, the copulatory organs had not arrived at full maturity. Subadult male specimens in the Monaco collection agree with his figs. 1, 2 and 7 as to the shape of the elongate triangular rostrum and the copulatory organs; on his fig. 2 the carapace has been drawn without any lateral marginal denticle, but I suppose that this tiny tooth has been overlooked; in his text the presence or absence of this denticle is not mentioned. Besides the differences in the shape of the front part of the carapace with the rostrum etc. between adult female, adult male and subadult or younger specimens of both sexes some minor individual difference in the shape of rostrum is observed in animals of the same sex and state of development. — *N. tenella*, G. O. Sars, is a very young specimen of an allied species.

Genus NEMATODACTYLUS, Calman

Only one species is known.

16. **Nematodactylus boopis**, Calman

Nematodactylus boopis, Calman, On Deep-sea Crustacea from the South West of Ireland. Transact. Royal Irish Acad., vol. XXXI, part 1, 1896, p. 17, Pl. II, figs. 19-28.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1639, 5 specimens; stat. 1676, 4 specimens; stat. 1749, 1 specimen; stat. 1768, 1 specimen; stat. 1844, 9 specimens; stat. 1856, 4 specimens; stat. 1874, 3 specimens.

REMARKS. — It is very curious that this fine and large species, of which 27 specimens were captured on 7 stations in 1904, has not been taken by *CHALLENGER* or by the German Plankton-Expedition; it was established more recently on 1 specimen collected off the south-west coast of Ireland.

Genus *STYLOCHEIRON*, G. O. Sars

To this very interesting genus 5 species have been referred by Sars, 2 by Chun, and Ortmann established an eighth species. But it will be shown presently that one of the species erected by Sars is only the immature stage of another of his forms, to which one of the species established by Chun must be referred as a synonym, while Chun's second species has been established on adult or subadult specimens of a species erected by Sars on very young, less than half-grown individuals. The result is that only 5 valid species are known; 3 of these are represented in the collection.

17. *Stylocheiron Suhmii*, G. O. Sars

Stylocheiron Suhmii, G. O. Sars, op. cit., p. 142, Pl. xxvii, figs. 1-4 [Immature specimens].

Stylocheiron longicorne, G. O. Sars, op. cit., p. 144, Pl. xxvii, fig. 5 [Adult female].

Stylocheiron mastigophorum, Chun, op. cit., p. 144, Pl. ix.

LOCALITIES.— Stat. 1639, 1 specimen; stat. 1676, 1 specimen; stat. 1736, 3 specimens; stat. 1749, 1 specimen; stat. 1802, 6 specimens; stat. 1849, about 30 specimens; stat. 1856, 6 specimens.

REMARKS. — Some of the specimens are not adult, and they agree completely with *S. Suhmii* as figured by Sars, while the adult female agrees with his representation of *S. longicorne*. — Chun states that in his *S. mastigophorum* the maxillipeds — which he names first pair of legs have the endopod one third as long again as the exopod, but according to his fig. 10 it is $\frac{3}{2}$ as long as the last-named branch; according to fig. 11 the first pair — his second pair — of legs has the endopod about $2\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the exopod, while in the text he lays stress on the great difference of length without giving the proportion. Furthermore he points out that on Sars' figure of *S. longicorne* the endopods of the two pairs mentioned are only about as

long as the exopods, and he is of the opinion that these differences must be valid characters between *S. longicorne*, Sars, and *S. mastigophorum*, Chun. Doubting this conclusion I applied myself to Dr. Calman, asking him to settle the question for me; in a letter he tells me that he measured the appendages in question « of the type-specimen [of Sars] with a micrometer « and though it is not possible to get accurate measurements « as the bases of the limbs are indistinct the approximation « is near enough to Chun's figures. I make the endopod of « 1st pair 1 1/2 times the exopod and that of the 2nd pair « 2 1/2 times the exopod. » The figure given by Sars of *S. longicorne* is therefore incorrect in these respects, with the result that *S. mastigophorum*, Chun, must be cancelled as being identical with the species of Sars.

18. ***Stylocheiron elongatum***, G. O. Sars

Stylocheiron elongatum, G. O. Sars, op. cit. p. 146, Pl. xxvii, figs. 6-10.

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1736, 3 specimens; stat 1749, 1 specimen; stat. 1760, 3 specimens; stat. 1768, 1 specimen; stat. 1802, 10 specimens; stat. 1849, 2 specimens; stat. 1856, 4 specimens.

19. ***Stylocheiron abbreviatum***, G. O. Sars.

Stylocheiron abbreviatum, G. O. Sars, op. cit. p. 147, Pl. xxvii, figs. 11-13 [Very young specimens].

Stylocheiron chelifer, Chun, op. cit. p. 162, Pl. xi [Subadult male].

LOCALITIES. — Stat. 1736, 1 specimen; stat. 1760, 1 specimen; stat. 1768, 3 specimens; stat. 1800, 1 specimen; stat. 1844, 1 specimen; stat. 1856, 6 specimens.

REMARKS. — The thirteen specimens enumerated differ very much in size. Two of them, measuring only 5 or 6^{mm} in length, agree well with Sars' figure of *S. abbreviatum*; some large specimens, viz. one adult male and some probably adult females,

must be referred to *S. chelifera*, Chun, but every stage between these large animals and the small specimens mentioned is found in the collection. I must therefore consider *S. chelifera* as being adult and subadult specimens, *S. abbreviatum* very young specimens of the same species, but unfortunately the latter name must be applied as being the older one. — It may be added that the male examined by Chun has not been adult. He figures the pleopods of first and second pairs (figs. 6 and 7), but the feeble development of the copulatory organs seen on these figures and mentioned in the text shows that the specimen has been immature, because in a male specimen in the Monaco collection the sexual organs in question present a structure as complicate as that met with in *S. carinatum*, G. O. Sars, and *S. elongatum*, G. O. Sars, (compare the figures of these two forms in Sars' work). The adult male specimen in question measures 19.5^{mm} from the tip of rostrum to the end of telson, is therefore much larger than the specimens examined by Chun, who states that they measured « 12-14^{mm} from rostrum to the end of telson ».
