

To show the correctness of this assumption, and at the same time afford other zoologists an opportunity of instituting a comparison, I have given on the first Plate of the present Report figures of the Challenger specimens, and subjoin the following descriptive notes.

The male specimen (fig. 1) has a length of 25 mm., and is distinguished from the female (fig. 2) by a somewhat more powerful development of the tail, as also by the greater length of the outer antennular flagellum.

The broad frontal plate, which is hollowed in the centre (fig. 3), has the median tooth (rostrum) rather short, not exceeding in length the lateral teeth (supra-orbital spines), and covers, as in the Norwegian form, not only a great part of the antennular peduncles, but also the bases of the globular eyes, forming here a kind of imperfect orbit.

The antennal scale (fig. 3) exhibits the peculiar cordiform shape characteristic of the species, but in the present specimen is distinguished by the unusually small number of teeth (only three) on the outer margin.

Having examined a series of Norwegian specimens, I find, however, that the number of teeth along the outer edge of the antennal scale, as well as the relative length of the teeth on the frontal plate, is subject to a rather considerable variation. This, too, is obvious on comparing the male specimen here described with the two other specimens procured from the Challenger Expedition, which are both females.

One of these females, the most perfect, is represented in fig. 2, viewed from above. It has a length of 18 mm., and thus is somewhat smaller than the male specimen, a fact in accordance with that observed in the Norwegian forms, the females of which are, as a rule, considerably smaller than the adult males.

It will be observed, that the median tooth of the frontal plate in this specimen is rather more produced than the lateral teeth, reaching almost to the end of the antennular peduncle. Moreover, the number of teeth along the outer edge of the antennal scale (fig. 4) is greater, as many as five having been counted.

Of the legs, I have figured one belonging to the last pair (fig. 5) in the imperfect female specimen. On comparing this figure with the one given by my father of the same leg in a Norwegian specimen¹ the resemblance between the two is very striking.

The caudal fan (fig. 6) also exhibits in all its details the most perfect agreement with that of the Norwegian form. The telson, considerably exceeding in length the uropoda, is scooped out dorsally along the middle, exhibiting two parallel longitudinal carinæ, most prominent in the posterior part. It tapers gradually towards the apex, and, a little posterior to the middle, is provided on either side with three small lateral denticles. To the truncate extremity of the telson are attached four strong spines, and a little anterior to them is observed another somewhat smaller spine on either side. In

¹ See Univ. Progr., pl. ii. fig. 36.