

Measurements.	In inches and decimals.	In thousandths of total length.
On middle line :—		
Rostrum, . . . . .	.07	91
Carapace, . . . . .	.17	221
Carapace, including rostrum, . . . . .	.24	312
From posterior edge of carapace to posterior edge of third thoracic somite, . . . . .	.042	55
From posterior edge of third to posterior edge of fourth thoracic somite, . . . . .	.043	56
From posterior edge of fourth to posterior edge of fifth thoracic somite, . . . . .	.042	55
First abdominal somite, . . . . .	.043	56
Second abdominal somite, . . . . .	.043	56
Third abdominal somite, . . . . .	.052	68
Fourth abdominal somite, . . . . .	.060	78
Fifth abdominal somite, . . . . .	.073	95
Sixth abdominal somite, . . . . .	.057	74
Telson on middle line, . . . . .	.072	94
Length of hind body, . . . . .	.527	687
Total length on middle line, . . . . .	.767	999
Greatest length of telson, . . . . .	.10	130
Width of carapace between antero-lateral spines, . . . . .	.092	120
Width of carapace (greatest), . . . . .	.115	149
Width of third thoracic somite, . . . . .	.128	165
Width of first abdominal somite, . . . . .	.125	163
Width of fifth abdominal somite, . . . . .	.141	184

Size.—Length, $\frac{77}{100}$ inch.

Remarks.—A comparison of this species with the descriptions of *Gonodactylus folinii* which are given by A. Milne-Edwards¹ and Miers² would at first sight seem to indicate that they are the same as this species, as there is a very close general resemblance, as well as an almost perfect agreement in size, and Milne-Edwards' single specimen was obtained at St. Vincent, the place where the Challenger specimen was collected. Neither of these authors notices the bifurcation of the antero-lateral spines of the rostrum, the elongation of the carapace or the spines at its antero-lateral angles, but as these points might easily have been overlooked on account of the great minuteness of the specimens, I was at first inclined to believe that they are the same, but careful examination of Milne-Edwards' figures brings out so many important points of difference that I am forced to conclude that there are at St. Vincent two closely related species of this minute type, or else that the figures which are given by Milne-Edwards are so inaccurate as to be of no value. Which of these alternatives is the true one can be decided only by renewed examination, and as our specimen differs very essentially from

¹ *Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, t. iv. p. 65.

² *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. v. p. 123.