

where *Ibaccus verdi* was obtained, it would without hesitation be pronounced to be an undeveloped male of that species, which in most of its characteristics it much resembles.

It is about two inches and a half in length; and although a male, has seven strong points or teeth on the distal margin of the anterior antennal plate, which in *Ibaccus verdi* is smooth in this sex, and has nine strong dental points in the female, the margin also being more rounded than in the male, which is also the case in *Ibaccus brevipes*, and may be consequent upon its undeveloped state, since the males approach more nearly to the general external characters of the female the younger they are.

The pleopoda (Pl. IX. fig. 1*q*) are apparently in a very immature condition, but they exhibit features that appear not to belong to any other species. They are extremely minute, being indeed quite rudimentary. Upon being examined under a moderate magnifying power, they are seen to have two branches, the inner supporting a small secondary lobe. Each branch, as well as the basal joint, is short, bulbous, free from hairs, and attached at the base by a small pedicle. The branches are shorter than the basal joint, and the inner carries a short, stout stylamblys. In most other details this species resembles *Ibaccus verdi*, except that it is scarcely half as large. The Ki Islands, Arafura Sea, and the Cape Verde Islands, whence the two forms have been obtained, are nearly antipodal to each other, being in corresponding degrees of latitude north and south of the equator.

*Ibaccus alticrenatus*, n. sp. (Pl. IX. fig. 2).

Antebranchial or cervical notch deep and broad. Lateral margin of the branchial region armed with eight teeth, of which the anterior is very large and the posterior rudimentary; none on the anterior angle of the carapace, which is produced to a point; none on the outer or lateral margin of the posterior plate of the second pair of antennæ, and five or six teeth of equal size, distantly separated from each other, on the distal margin of the anterior plate.

The pleon has the coxal plates converging laterally to a point more acute anteriorly than posteriorly. Length, including antennæ, 87 mm. (3.5 inches).

*Habitat.*—Station 167, west of New Zealand, June 24, 1874; lat. 39° 32' S., long. 171° 48' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; two males, and two females bearing ova.

This species approximates in appearance somewhat to *Thenus orientalis*. It is widest at the anterior margin of the carapace, and gradually narrows to the last somite of the pleon. The antebranchial cleft is very deep and wide, and furnished on the posterior margin with a fringe of rather long hairs. The anterior margin of the carapace is crenated externally to the orbits, which are circular, rather large, open in front, and fringed round the margin with a closely-packed blepharis. The outer and inner angles of the orbit are