

I have examined the oral appendages on the left side and find that the variation from those of the preceding species is but small; the mandibles are of the same form, with the same kind of synaphipod, while the anterior lip or cheiloglossa fills up the concave hollow within their blades.

The first pair of siagnopoda differs in having the inner branch a little more slender than the outer.

The second pair has the margin of the mastigobranchia more densely fringed with hair.

The third pair is less constricted towards the apex, and the chamber or pocket is less defined, the movable valve is ovate, and the hairs on the inner margin are more numerous.

The gnathopoda are alike, except that in the second pair the dactylos terminates in a sharper extremity.

The first pair of pereopoda is long, narrow, and not unlike that of the preceding species, excepting some small points of armature. There are two small but conspicuous teeth on the outer margin of the meros, and one on the external distal angle; the carpos is unarmed excepting a small tooth on the outer distal angle, and the propodos is smooth and free from armature.

The second, third, and following pairs of pereopoda do not differ in any marked feature from those of the preceding species, excepting that the dactylos of the last pair is shorter and fringed with hairs. There is no striking difference in the appendages of the pleon from those of *Polycheles baccata*.

*Observations.*—The specimen from which this description was taken was the only one found at Station 218. The only other Crustacean of this group associated with it was one that I have named *Pentacheles obscura*, from the uncertainty I feel as to its true character; it may be a degraded representative of the female of the above. But at Station 170, near the Island of Kermadec, there was taken an imperfect specimen of what I consider may be the female of *Polycheles helleri*, and the cephalon of which is figured in Pl. XV. fig. 1. It corresponds in general character with the male, the ornamentation being slightly different and more distinct. The dorsal surface of the carapace is covered with more defined granular points, from each of which a minute hair springs. The arrangement of small teeth on the median dorsal line is similar in both. There are two small teeth just within the anterior margin at the interior angle of the orbit. The serratures on the lateral margins correspond, but are more pronounced, and are seven in the anterior region, four in the median, and fourteen in the posterior, which gradually lessen in degree and disappear at the posterior margin. The denticulation on the dorsal median ridge of the pleon corresponds with the male specimen, but the increase in size posteriorly is not so conspicuous, and the sixth somite is smooth.

The tooth on the ophthalmopod is small and there are two teeth (although I have only figured one) near the auditory fissure of the first pair of antennæ.