

a development so different. A parallel case, however, is to be found in the Alphæidæ, in species so closely resembling each other in adult characters as to be scarcely distinguishable, and yet producing the brephalos in the separate forms of a Zoea and a Megalopa.

Geographical Distribution.—Hitherto there has been only one species of *Nephrops* known, and that appears to be confined to the northern European seas from the Irish coast to the shores of Scandinavia. Milne-Edwards adds the Adriatic, but I know no other authority for the Mediterranean habitat. Our new species, *Nephrops thomsoni*, was taken, the male near the Philippine Islands, the female near New Zealand; so that it appears to have a tropical and subtropical range in the Pacific and Indian seas.

The genus appears to be represented geologically, according to Milne-Edwards, by *Astacus leachii*, Mantell.¹ It agrees closely with some forms of *Hoploparia*, while others approach that of *Homarus*, most of which come from the Green Sand and from the London clay-beds.

Nephrops thomsoni, n. sp. (Pls. XXV., XXVI.).

Carapace produced anteriorly to a long sharp-pointed rostrum, the margins of which are dentate and continued in a ridge nearly to the cervical fossa. Antennal tooth very large and strong. First pair of pereiopoda long, slender and subcylindrical; carpos having two or three teeth on the outer and one on the inner distal margin; meros armed with one outer and one inner tooth on the distal extremity. The two succeeding pereiopoda are short and very slender and terminate in small chelæ; the two posterior have the dactylos long and styliiform. The outer ramus of the rhipidura has a delicately crenated diæresis. Telson quadrate.

Habitat.—Station 166, June 23, 1874; lat. 38° 50' S., long. 169° 20' E.; between Australia and New Zealand; depth, 275 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 50°·8.

Length (female) including rostrum, 138 mm. (5·5 in.).

Station 204A, November 2, 1874; lat. 12° 43' N., long. 122° 9' E.; between Samboangan and Manila; depth, 100 fathoms; bottom, green mud; temperature not recorded.

Length (male), 125 mm. (5 in.).

The carapace from the frontal margin is one-third of the length of the animal. The rostrum is half as long as the carapace, sharply pointed and slightly elevated anteriorly, armed with one strong anteriorly-directed acute tooth on the under surface, midway between the eyes and the apex, also with two similar teeth on each side on the upper surface anterior to the eyes, from which a strong ridge passes backwards on each side to near the cervical sulcus or the posterior extremity of the gastric region of the cara-

¹ Geol. of Sussex, p. 221, pl. xxix. figs. 1, 4, 5; *Clytia leachi*, Reuss, *Denkschr. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, Bd. vi. t. 5, 1854. Restored in Salter and Woodward's Chart of Fossil Crustacea, 1865.