orbital margin, the third is more distant, and behind the marginal line of the orbit. The dorsal surface is horizontal, especially marked in the smaller specimen.

The ophthalmi are well developed, not large, but situated on tolerably long and slender ophthalmopoda.

The chelæ are long and slender, and the digital processes are longer than the rest of the hand.

The pleopoda are long, and similar to those of species in allied genera.

The telson is laterally fringed with hairs, and armed with three, small, spine-like teeth.

This is a deep-sea species, having been obtained from a depth of more than two miles in one case, and more than three in the other.

Hemipenæus gracilis, n. sp. (Pl. XLIV. fig. 2).

Very like *Hemipenæus spinidorsalis*, but without the dorsal tooth on the third somite of the pleon. Telson scarcely half the length of the outer ramus of the rhipidura.

Length, male, 50 mm. (2 in.); female, 50 mm. (2 in.). The female is the more robust.

Habitat.—Station 207, January 16, 1875; lat. 12° 21′ N., long. 122° 15′ E.; off Tablas Island, Philippines; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 51°·6. Six specimens; two male, two female, and two young.

This species bears so close a resemblance to *Hemipenæus spinidorsalis*, that I could not discover any difference sufficiently important to determine specific distinction, except the absence of the characteristic dorsal tooth on the third somite of the pleon.

On comparing specimens of similar size side by side, it is seen that in *Hemipenæus spinidorsalis* the rostrum is scarcely shorter, and projects less in advance of the eyes, and the eye in *Hemipenæus gracilis* is wider than the stalk, and black instead of brown.

All the appendages bear a close resemblance to one another; the chelæ are slender, and the fingers longer than the palm.

The ventral surface of the pereion varies somewhat, projecting forward in this species in the form of a flat, broad-based and sharply pointed tooth, whereas in *Hemipenæus spinidorsalis* it is obtuse at the point, but the difference is not such as to separate them specifically; and certainly had there not been in the collection specimens of both males and females of this species, I should have considered them as being probably only sexually distinct.

The habitats of the two, though not distant, differ much both in depth and in temperature.