

carapace and does not curve upwards as in *Pandalus annulicornis*; it is, moreover, not so deep at the base in front of the ophthalmic excavation, and it carries longer teeth. The third somite of the pleon is less arcuate and not so much produced on the dorsal surface, and the telson is adorned with more spines on the dorso-lateral surface.

The smaller of the two specimens taken is more slender, but undoubtedly the same species; it is 28 mm. long., and the rostrum 9 mm.

Pandalus modestus, n. sp. (Pl. CXIV. fig. 4).

Carapace smooth, anteriorly produced to a rostrum about half the length of the carapace; fronto-dorsal region armed with spines that are continuous to the apex of the rostrum, which is furnished with teeth on the lower margin.

Pleon smooth; third somite arcuate, sixth a little longer than the fifth.

Telson as long as the sixth somite.

Ophthalmopoda large, orbicular.

First antennæ having the peduncle subequal with the rostrum.

Second antennæ as long as the animal.

First pair of pereopoda slender, terminating in a long, straight dactylos. Second pair of pereopoda unequal. Posterior three pairs having the ischium and meros armed with small spinules.

Posterior pair of pleopoda as long as the telson.

Length, entire,	17 mm. (0.6 in.).
„ of carapace,	5 „
„ of rostrum,	2.7 „
„ of pleon,	12 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	3 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	3 „
„ of telson,	2.5 „

Habitat.—Station 142, December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.; at the Agulhas Bank, off the Cape of Good Hope; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 47°. Three specimens. Dredged.

The carapace is anteriorly armed on the frontal region with four or five spinules, and there are four or five on the upper margin of the rostrum and three or four teeth on the lower; the frontal margin beyond the orbit has no well-defined teeth and the general surface is smooth.

The dorsal surface of the pleon is smooth; the third somite is dorsally rounded and somewhat elevated but not posteriorly produced to a cusp or tooth. The sixth somite is a little longer than the preceding, and the telson is quite as long.

The ophthalmopoda are short and globular.