

posterior pair the dactylos is embedded ; the carpos is long, slender, and cylindrical, being about fourteen times longer than the propodos, and nearly as long as the meros and ischium united ; these two joints are united by a long overlapping articulation, and are both fringed with spine-like teeth, and the meros is armed with a strong tooth at the anterior distal angle that projects above the carpal articulation.

The telson equals in length the inner branch of the rhipidura, and is smooth and unarmed.

*Observations.*—This species appears to be the most common form ; the females carry a considerable number of small round ova. The specimens taken at Station 200 were numerous, and were associated with several other genera, such as *Pontophilus*, *Heterocarpus*, *Solenocera*, *Palæmonella*, &c. Three of the specimens here taken were attacked by a species of *Bopyrus*.

The three specimens taken at Station 171 differ in size and in some minor points from the others, but belong I believe to this species. They are all males and are larger than the largest female taken elsewhere, measuring 113 mm. The carapace is 31 mm., and the rostrum 9 mm. long. They are also furnished with twelve or thirteen points on the frontal crest and upper margin of the rostrum, and with one small one near the apex on the lower margin, which appears to be a feature more common in the males than females, although seen in some of these also, and when not present the rostrum is thicker towards the apex, which is perhaps its normal condition.

The female specimen taken at Station 194 has the subapical tooth on the under margin of the rostrum developed into a strong and well-formed denticle, and much more conspicuous than in any of the numerous specimens which are typical in form from other localities.

This species differs from *Nematocarcinus gracilis* chiefly in having a less number of teeth on the upper surface of the rostrum.

*Nematocarcinus lanceopes*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXI.).

Rostrum projecting anteriorly, nearly as long as the carapace, armed on the upper surface with a series of very small teeth, about twenty-six in number, and on the lower with eight teeth and no fringe of cilia.

Ophthalmopoda short and embayed in a deep orbital notch, which is armed at the outer angle with a sharp antennal tooth.

First pair of antennæ having the peduncle about half the length of the rostrum ; first joint excavate to receive the ophthalmopoda and the other two short and cylindrical ; the flagella are long and slender, the outer being a little larger at the base than the inner.

Second pair of antennæ carrying a scaphocerite that is nearly as long as the rostrum, and a long and slender flagellum.