Length, entire,	. . . . .	41 mm. (1·6 in.).
„	of carapace, ...	11 „
„	of rostrum, ...	4 „
„	of pleon, ...	30 „
„	of third somite of pleon, ...	6 „
„	of sixth somite of pleon, ...	9 „
„	of telson, ...	8 „

Habitat.—Station 84, July 18, 1873; lat. 30° 38′ N., long. 18° 5′ W.; off the Canary Islands; depth and bottom not recorded. One specimen.

Unfortunately only one very imperfect specimen was obtained; all the pereiopoda are gone, and its relation to *Nematocarcinus* can therefore only be conjectured, but, as it differs in the important character of having a dactylos attached to the extremity of the second pair of gnathopoda, it is impossible to associate it with any species of that genus. In the other details of the portions preserved it closely resembles *Nematocarcinus*, differing from *Nematocarcinus cursor*, A. Milne-Edwards, only in the number and character of the spines on the rostrum.

Notostomus, A. Milne-Edwards.

Notostomus, A. Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, tom. xi. p. 7, 1881.

This genus was described by A. Milne-Edwards from specimens taken by Professor Agassiz in the neighbourhood of the West Indian Islands, but some specimens were previously taken by the Challenger, figured, and ready for publication. It is closely allied in structural characters to *Acanthephyra*, and is only separated by the convenience of classification in consequence of the external form of the carapace, which exhibits the carinated features as seen in the genus *Heterocarpus*, with which its branchial arrangement also corresponds.

The body of the animal is not very much compressed laterally, except along the dorsal ridge, which is elevated into a carina following the contour of the animal from the rostrum to the telson. From the apex of the rostrum, corresponding with its infero-lateral margin, a second carina longitudinally traverses the surface of the carapace along the upper line of the branchial region to the posterior margin of the carapace. The dorsal surface of the carapace is arched, especially over the frontal and gastric regions; the rostrum is horizontally straight.

The ophthalmopoda are widely separated at their base, and carry a large ophthalmus at their extremity.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle shorter than the rostrum, the first joint being long and excavate on the upper surface to receive the ophthalmopod, and carries a short, broad, and pointed stylocerite. The two following joints are short and carry one stout and one slender flagellum, the former gradually tapering to a fine extremity.