

both have the chela long, fringed, with their margins serrate, but the system of dentation is somewhat different; the teeth are sharper, more resembling each other on the pollex and dactylos, and fall more obliquely forward.

*Habitat.*—Station 236, June 5, 1875; lat. 34° 58' N., long. 139° 29' E.; depth, 775 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, 37°·6. One specimen, fragmentary. Trawled.

Our only specimen is imperfect, the pleon with its appendages and all the pereion and its appendage posterior to the second pair of pereiopoda are wanting; but what remains is sufficient to identify it as a distinct species from any other known to me.

The length of the carapace is about 19 mm., and assuming that it is about one-third of the length of the animal, or a little less, we may consider the entire length of the perfect animal to be from about 75 to 80 mm., or about three inches.

*Pasiphæa acutifrons*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLI. fig. 3).

Carapace one-third of the length of the animal, laterally compressed, dorsally carinated, and anteriorly armed with a strong sharp tooth abruptly elevated over the frontal region; anterior margin in front of the tooth not carinated, slightly advanced between the ophthalmopoda, but not enough to form a rostrum. Orbits imperfectly excavate; first antennal tooth feeble; second antennal tooth small but well defined, thence the frontal margin recedes until it meets the lateral margin of the carapace, which gradually recedes obliquely to the posterior margin.

Pleon slightly carinated on the second and following somites.

Telson (fig. 3z) laterally compressed, dorsally grooved, posteriorly forked, and nearly as long as the sixth somite of the pleon.

The ophthalmopoda short, stout, and standing on a small pedicle.

The first pair of antennæ having the first joint of the peduncle excavate on the upper surface, and armed with a stylocerite that is sharply pointed and as long as the joint; the two succeeding joints are short, subequal and cylindrical, and carry two flagella that are very slender and about half the length of the animal.

The second pair of antennæ has a scaphocerite that reaches beyond the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair, and gradually tapers to a point, which is armed on the outer angle with a strong tooth.

The gnathopoda correspond with those of the preceding species.

The first two pairs of pereiopoda also agree, excepting that both pairs have the posterior margin of the meros armed with teeth, but these are few in number, and fewer on the first than on the second. The three following pairs are short, slight, and correspond with the generic type.