

on the inner side; there is a small incision just above the apex of the convex hind margin, followed by a little rounded lobe, as if a second joint had been thought of, and the intention abandoned; the front margin is concave except where it curves round to this lobe.

Pleopods.—The peduncles strong, with a deep lobe at the inner end of the lower margin; the two coupling spines small, with circular heads, the rims of which are denticulate; the cleft spine short and strong, the arms subequal; the joints of the rami numbering ten or eleven on the inner, eleven or twelve on the outer.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair widening distally, very slightly longer than the rami, pectinate on the outer margin and outer half of the lower margin; the outer ramus long oval, but with apex somewhat angular, the outer margin and lower part of the inner pectinate; the inner slightly shorter and narrower, being flattened on its outer side, almost smooth; the peduncles of the second pair starting almost from the same point as the preceding but scarcely half their length; the outer ramus elongate oval, narrow, and almost pointed at each end; the inner ramus longer than the outer or than any of the other rami, widening distally, and ending in an obtuse angle; the peduncles of the third pair very small, attached below the middle of the composite segment, at the point where the part of it belonging to the telson may be supposed to begin; the rami nearly like those of the second pair, but considerably smaller, and the inner having its outer side the straighter; this ramus reaches just beyond the telson, while the outer ramus just reaches beyond the inner ramus of the first pair, but not so far as the outer ramus of that pair.

The Telson has been already described.

Length of the specimen figured in lateral view three-tenths of an inch; length of specimen A. a quarter of an inch. Both males.

Locality.—March 15, 1874, 100 miles South of Australia; lat. $39^{\circ} 45' S.$, long. $140^{\circ} 40' E.$; surface; surface temperature, $60^{\circ} \cdot 2$. Nine specimens. In these specimens the shortness of the peræon, especially dorsally, and a somewhat more depressed habit of body, with greater obliquity of the head, induced me for a long time to place them under a separate specific name.

March 16, 1874, 50 miles south of Australia; lat. $39^{\circ} 22' S.$, long. $142^{\circ} 27' E.$; surface; surface temperature, 61° . Six specimens.

April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $28^{\circ} 28' W.$; surface, night; surface temperature, 73° . Seven specimens, shorter and stouter than those from the waters south of Australia.

From this same locality there were also obtained thirteen specimens probably belonging to this species, but in a damaged condition, twelve of them having entirely lost the third and fourth peræopods.