specimen a longer telson with a longer rostrum, but these parts are certainly variable within the species. It would no doubt be possible to make out a case for distinguishing the Pacific from the Atlantic specimens as different species, and on the other hand something might be said for grouping both sets under the name *Oxycephalus tuberculatus*, Spence Bate, or the older and still more vague title, *Oxycephalus piscatoris*, Milne-Edwards; another species, *Oxycephalus edwardsii*, G. M. Thomson, 1884, makes a very close approach to the forms which are here described, but there are some differences in the gnathopods, the first joint of the fifth peræopods is particularly slender, and the double segment in the pleon is very decidedly longer than the telson in Mr. Thomson's species.

A plate with the signature " R. v. W. del" contains the two figures, of which reduced copies are here given :—

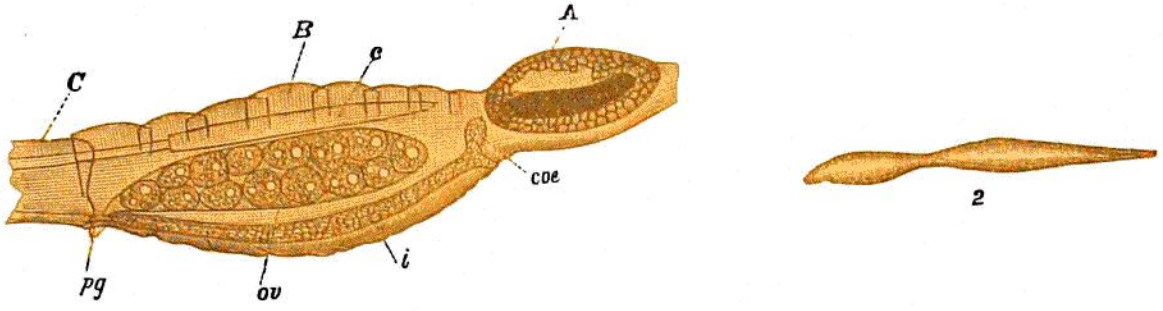

Fig. 29.

The accompanying explanation is :—

"Fig. 1. Thorax des ♀.
A Kopf.
B Thorax.
C Abdomen.
c Herz.
coe Cœcum.
i Darm.
pg papilla genitalis.
Fig. 2. Hoden des ♂."

It will be observed that the papilla genitalis of the female is placed in the seventh segment of the peræon instead of in the fifth as might be expected, but this is probably an error. The figures do not suffice to determine what species of *Oxycephalus* was under examination; apart from their scientific value, they have a special interest as being the work of the young and ardent naturalist who closed his life on board the Challenger, during the voyage to which he had looked forward with so much eager enthusiasm.