

extremity terminating in an obtuse apex. That of the male (Pl. XIX. *p*) is also unbranched and biarticulate. The first joint is subcylindrical; the second is subcylindrical at the base, but gradually widens into a broad and thin spatuliform plate, that is strengthened by a rib longitudinally traversing the centre.

The second pair of pleopoda (*q*) is biarticulate; the first joint is long, the second biramose, and the inner branch carries a single stylamblys in the female and two in the male on the anterior pair, and one on each of the three following, on all of which a group of cincinnuli exists at the apex in both sexes, while the margins are fringed with a row of ciliated hairs particularly on the outer side. The posterior pair of pleopoda and the telson form a powerful and well-developed rhipidura, the outer rami of which are broad and rounded at the extremity, bear a tooth on the outer margin, and are strengthened with a longitudinal median rib, as also is the internal plate. The telson is triangular and pointed.

*Observations.*—A female which I have used for this description was taken in the middle of the North Atlantic Ocean, half-way between the western coast of Africa and the West Indies. A second was taken in the middle of the South Atlantic, near Tristan da Cunha, about the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres; and a male of the same species was taken near the island of Juan Fernandez, off the south-western coast of South America, in the same latitude as that which was captured near Tristan da Cunha. With this last specimen were also taken a species of *Pentacheles* and a very fine male specimen (Pl. XIX. *c*) of a decided variety of *Willemæsia leptodactyla*. It is larger than the female of the type specimen, being quite 4·5 inches in length, and thus half an inch longer than the largest female taken, and 1·5 inch longer than the only other male captured, and which was taken in the same locality. The dorsal surface, instead of being granulated and furry, is covered with numerous small sharp points or denticles, that are most numerous and closely packed on the anterior half of the carapace, but larger and more important on the posterior. All the teeth on the carapace are more conspicuous, and there are ten on the anterior division of the lateral margin, eight on the middle, and twenty-four on the posterior. The frontal margin is more advanced, and the internal orbital angle armed with more conspicuous teeth. The median crest, formed by the approximation of the upturned inner margins of the scale-like processes of the first pair of antennæ, is armed with longer and more conspicuous teeth, and the hairs that fringe it in the type-specimen are wanting. In all other respects it agrees with the typical form, except, perhaps, in having the telson longer and more pointed, and the outer foliaceous plates of the rhipidura somewhat pointed at the extremity.

One of the specimens was taken about 130 miles distant from the coast of South America, off Valparaiso. It carried a great number of ova attached to its pleopoda, in a somewhat advanced stage of embryonic development; a circumstance that enabled