

a sharp point or tooth; it supports two broad plates that extend as far as but not beyond the extremity of the telson. The inner plate is scarcely longer than broad, ciliated on the posterior margin, and it carries a tooth-like process at the outer posterior angle; the outer plate, though longer, scarcely extends beyond the posterior extremity of the preceding; it is bisected at one-fourth its distance from the extremity by a serrate diæresis.

The telson is quadrate; the posterior angle on each side is produced into a sharp tooth, while two short prominent teeth stand near the middle of the dorsal surface, and long ciliated hairs fringe the posterior margin.

The specimen here described is a male taken off Manila; two others, both of which are females, were captured off the coast of New Zealand, and are probably of the same species, since they vary in non-essential details, which are probably only sexual. The great distance between the above localities justifies a description of the female, as far as its characters are distinct.

The specimen which I take to be the female of *Nephrops thomsoni* (Pl. XXV. fig. 2) is generally more slender. The rostrum is longer and somewhat broader anterior to the orbits, but the two rows of teeth corresponding with the lateral margins of the carapace are closer together and less conspicuous than in the male. The carapace is less granulose, and the median carina of the posterior division, behind the two sharp teeth, is smooth and free from granular markings. The somites of the pleon are smooth and free from the transverse depressed line that is conspicuous in the male on every somite except the sixth.

The first pair of antennæ is more slender, and the flagella taper gradually to fine extremities.

The second pair of antennæ is more slender than in the male; the scaphocerite is rather longer, and therefore not quite so square in form.

The oral appendages resemble each other. The denticular arrangement, especially on the inner margin of the second pair of gnathopoda, are less conspicuous.

The first pair of pereiopoda is more slender and less granulose than in the male, and the inner margin of the pollex is smooth, except that a solitary cusp or tooth is present near the centre; the double row of ciliated hairs on the inner margin in the male is wanting in the female, and a small sharp tooth is present at the external base of the dactylos. In all other respects the pereiopoda closely resemble those of the male; even the width between them on the ventral surface is not conspicuously greater.

The first pair of pleopoda is uni-branched, slender, and feeble, the four succeeding pairs resemble each other, and are biramose, having long, ovate plates, resembling the same in the male except that neither pair supports a stylamblys.

A second and smaller specimen, taken with the preceding female, differs from it in having a second tooth immediately behind the upper and outer tooth, at the distal extremity of the meros of the first pair of pereiopoda.