

Observations.—The type specimen was obtained at Station 133, associated with specimens of *Willemasia leptodactyla*, and *Hemipenæus spinidorsalis*. The smaller specimens, taken off the eastern coast of New Zealand, at Station 168, in 1100 fathoms, bear a very close resemblance to it, and I am not able to determine any distinction, excepting that the anterior tooth on the gastric region is almost rudimentary.

One specimen only was taken with ova, and that was trawled at Station 168. The ova are larger than those of *Crangon*, oval in form and less numerous, and they are not attached like them to the pleopoda, but connected together by a very slender filament; they lie against the ventral surface of the pleon, protected especially by the inner branches of the pleopoda.

Pontophilus profundus, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXVIII. fig. 1).

Rostrum reaching beyond the ophthalmopoda. Carapace armed with two strong teeth in the median line, one on the gastric region, the other just anterior to the cardiac region, and two on each side on the branchial region. The third somite of the pleon is dorsally produced to an obtuse point; fourth somite short and partially covered by the third.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long and slender, as is also the posterior pair of pereopoda.

Length, entire (male),	. . . . .	15 mm. (0.6 in.).
„ of carapace,	. . . . .	3.5 „
„ of pleon,	. . . . .	11.5 „
„ of sixth somite,	. . . . .	3.5 „
„ of telson,	. . . . .	3 „

Habitat.—Station 165, June 17, 1874; lat. 34° 50' S., long. 155° 28' E.; off Sydney; depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 34°.5. One specimen, male. Dredged.

Body slender, rostrum sharp, extending to a little beyond the extremity of the ophthalmopoda, and flanked on each side at the base by two small teeth, just above the posterior margin of the orbit. Two strong, anteriorly directed teeth, equidistant from each other and from the apex of the rostrum and the posterior margin of the carapace, are situated one before the other in the median line; on each side, just on the margin of the branchial region, there is also a sharp tooth, and anterior to it, separating the branchial from the gastric regions, is another similar tooth. The frontal margin is armed with two short, sharp teeth, one defining the outer angle of the orbit, the other situated just above the infero-anterior angle of the carapace. The ophthalmi are ovate and tolerably large and prominent. The facets (fig. 1α) are squares.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle rather long, and excavate