

The ophthalmopoda suddenly enlarge from the pedicle and carry a prominent tubercle on the inner distal extremity, just behind the ophthalmus, which is of a brown colour in our preserved specimen. The other appendages do not exhibit features of any peculiar specific value.

Length, entire,	81 mm. (3.1 in.).
„ of carapace,	30 „
„ of rostrum,	9 „
„ of pleon,	51 „
„ of third somite of pleon, including tooth (2 mm.), .	12 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	9 „
„ of telson,	16 „

Habitat.—Station 191, September 23, 1874; lat. 5° 41' S., long. 134° 4' 30" E.; off the Arrou Islands; depth, 800 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, 39°·5. One specimen, male. Trawled.

Station 213, February 8, 1875; lat. 5° 47' N., long. 124° 1' E.; near the Philippine Islands; depth, 2050 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 38°·8. One specimen, male. Trawled.

Length, 71 mm.

Station 214, February 10, 1875; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; south of the Philippine Islands; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 41°·8. One specimen, female (?). Trawled.

Length, 55 mm.

This species may easily be recognised by the shortness of the rostrum, which scarcely reaches beyond the extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and by the largely elevated character of the carina on the third somite of the pleon, the terminal point or tooth of which, instead of being directed straight backwards, is depressed.

The ophthalmi (fig 3a) are small and of a brown colour; the stalk is a little compressed on the upper side and the inner angle is anteriorly produced to a tubercle that encroaches upon the ophthalmus, but the ocellus, which is present in so many of these species, is small and connected with the ophthalmus.

There is nothing besides very distinguishing in the character of the species, except that the three posterior pairs of pereopoda have the inferior margin armed with teeth that are longer and more spinous than usual.

Observations.—The distinction between the specimens, besides that of dimensions, appears to depend upon the character of their habitats. That which was taken from the deeper water is softer in its external tissue.

A comparison of these three specimens with each other, and with the genera *Tropirinus* and *Hymenodora*, shows how gradually varieties pass into species.