

Observation.—This species bears a very close relationship to *Palæmon beaupressii* of Savigny and Audouin, as well as to *Palæmon petitthouarsii* of the same authors.

Brachycarpus audouini, n. sp. (Pl. CXXIX. fig. 5).

Animal robust, carapace produced anteriorly to a lanceolate rostrum, upper and lower margins serrate with many teeth, of which the posterior on the dorsal surface is separate from the rest and corresponds with the pyloric region; the orbit is clearly defined, and the first antennal tooth is sharp and distinct, as is also that on the hepatic region.

The three first somites of the pleon are deeper than the carapace, the four succeeding are shorter, less deep, and more compressed; the sixth somite is only a little longer than the fifth, and projects to a tooth, flanking the telson on each side.

The telson is long, tapering, and armed with three spinules on each side.

The second pair of antennæ is longer than the animal.

The first pair of pereiopoda is slender, small, and differing a little on the two sides. The second pair has only the left limb preserved; it is about two-thirds the length of the animal, and has the propodos, including the chela, five times as long as the carpos. The posterior pereiopod on the right side is the only one of the posterior three pairs that is preserved; it is slender, moderately long, and terminates in a long, sharp, unadorned dactylos.

Length, entire (female),	.	.	.	.	.	16 mm. (0.6 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	5 „
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	3 „
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	11 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	3 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	2 „
„ of telson,	.	.	.	.	.	3 „

Habitat.—Station 167A, June 27, 1874; lat. 41° 4' S., long. 174° 19' E.; off New Zealand; depth, 10 fathoms; bottom, mud. One specimen, female, laden with small ova. Dredged.

The carapace is about one-third the length of the animal, anteriorly produced to a laterally compressed rostrum, the upper margin of which is in a line with the dorsal surface of the carapace and a little more than half its length; it is armed with nine teeth, of which the posterior corresponds with the post-gastric region and is more distant from the next than the preceding are from each other, the latter becoming gradually closer and smaller as they approach the apex, the anterior being very minute; on the under margin there are six teeth, of which the posterior is the largest and the anterior the smallest, corresponding in size and position with those on the upper margin.

The frontal margin is armed with an obtuse orbital, and a sharp antennal, tooth,