

armed with two short solitary spinules, placed longitudinally on each side, and terminating in two long lateral and one central spine.

*Observations.*—This species bears a close relationship to *Brachycarpus savignyi*, which was taken at Bermuda, also in comparatively shallow water. It differs, however, in several points of specific value, notably in the form of the dactylos of the posterior pereiopoda, which in this species is single-pointed, while in *Brachycarpus savignyi* it is bifid. The fingers of the large chela in *Brachycarpus savignyi* are broad and gaping, the gap containing tubercles and a mass of hairs, while in *Brachycarpus audouini* the fingers impinge in their entire length, and are devoid of hairs or tubercles.

*Nematocarcinus*, A. Milne-Edwards.

*Nematocarcinus*, A. Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, tom. ix. p. 14, 1884.

Dorsal surface of the carapace and pleon continuously smooth and even. Carapace anteriorly produced to a laterally compressed rostrum that is finely and more or less abundantly serrate on the upper surface and smooth on the lower, or at most armed with very small teeth. Frontal margin furnished with one tooth, corresponding with the outer angle of the first pair of antennæ, and a second at the fronto-lateral angle, from whence the inferior margin immediately recedes.

The ophthalmopoda are short, and the ophthalmus globular.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint deeply excavate, and furnished with a stylocerite; the second and third joints are short and robust, terminating in two extremely long and slender flagella, the outer of which is stout near the base.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long scaphocerite, and terminates in an extremely long and slender flagellum.

The mandibles have the psalistoma and molar processes distinct, and carry a two-jointed synnaphipod.

The first pair of gnathopoda has the terminal joints reflexed, and carries a long basephysis and a well-formed mastigobranchial plate.

The second pair of gnathopoda terminates in a long spatuliform joint, and is furnished with a long basephysis.

The first two pairs of pereiopoda are slender and perfectly chelate, the second being much longer than the first, and having the carpos about four times the length of the propodos. The three following pairs are extremely long, and are remarkable for the peculiar overlapping articulation between the ischium and meros, in having the carpos many times longer than the propodos, and terminating in a short and sharp dactylos.

The telson is subequal with the inner branch of the rhipidura.

This genus is remarkable for the great length of the antennæ, more especially those of the first pair, which are frequently three or four times the length of the animal; and the