

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle about one-fourth the length of the rostrum, and carries at its base a stylocerite that is at first broad and then suddenly sharp pointed, and about half the length of the first joint; the succeeding two joints are short and subcylindrical, and terminate in two flagella that are broken off short.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that reaches to about half the length of the rostrum; it is waved on the outer margin, which is stout and rigid, and terminates in a small latero-apical tooth; it is separated from a median ridge by a longitudinal furrow, and the inner margin is also strengthened by a ridge that becomes stronger as it approaches the base, and is fringed with long and sparsely ciliated hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda is generic in character.

The second pair is also chiefly generic; the terminal joint does not reach quite to the distal extremity of the scaphocerite, and is long, narrow, lanceolate, and hirsute; the penultimate is rather longer, cylindrical, and smooth; the antepenultimate suddenly increases in diameter, gradually widens and flattens towards the base, and probably represents the ischium and meros united; the basis is short and carries an ephysis that is three-fourths the length of the antepenultimate joint; the coxa is short and supports a thick disc-like plate projecting from the outer side of the posterior surface, from which a rigid mastigobranchial rod also projects.

All the pereopoda except the posterior pair carry a moderately long ephysis, and a short, ovate, mastigobranchial plate.

The third somite of the pleon projects dorsally to a point that lies close against the surface of the fourth somite, and the sixth, which is longer than the two preceding, is laterally compressed.

The telson is subequal with the outer branch of the rhipidura, and armed on each side, on the dorso-lateral angle, with seven small spinules.

All the specimens are more or less damaged, but one female was heavily laden with ova, which are small and round, therefore clearly demonstrating the species to be specifically distinct from *Nematocarcinus lanceopes*, which was taken in the Indian Ocean.

Other specimens that I have placed under separate specific names were taken associated with *Nematocarcinus longirostris*, and bear to it a considerable resemblance in all points excepting the relative length of the rostrum, and the consequent amount of ornamentation on it. This is more apparent in those that depart slightly from the exact form of the type specimen.

There were nine or ten specimens taken, all of them well grown, though none quite so large as the one selected for description. Each of these varies in some degree, especially in the length of the rostrum as compared with that of the carapace, and in some instances in the number of the teeth also, but in all these instances the teeth on the lower margin have the posterior subequal with or in advance of the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ.