

*Habitat*.—Station 205, November 13, 1874; lat. 16° 42' N., long. 119° 22' E.; off Luzon, Philippine Islands; depth, 1050 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°. Six specimens; two males, four females, one laden with ova. Trawled.

Station 195, October 3, 1874; lat. 4° 21' S., long. 129° 7' E.; off Banda Island; depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 38°. One specimen, female. Trawled.

Station 237, June 17, 1874; lat. 34° 37' N., long. 140° 32' E.; near Yokohama, Japan; depth, 1875 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 35°·3. One specimen, female. Trawled.

Station 176, August 15, 1874; lat. 18° 30' S., long. 173° 52' E.; off the New Hebrides; depth, 1450 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°·2.

All the specimens from Station 205 were much damaged, and none of them had any of their appendages preserved, so that I am only able to determine the distinctness of the species by the length, form, and armature of the rostrum, and by the third somite of the pleon being posteriorly produced to an obtuse point over the dorsal surface of the next succeeding somite.

The ophthalmus is less globular than in *Nematocarcinus undulatipes*.

The peduncle of the first pair of antennæ is considerably shorter than the rostrum, and the scaphocerite of the second pair reaches beyond the distal extremity of the rostrum.

*Observations*.—The ova are ovate in form, very numerous, and in an advanced stage of development. Three of the specimens are undoubtedly of the same species and are females, but two of the others are males and vary in size and other important details. Their lengths are respectively 88 mm. and 75 mm.; they differ also in the depth of the carapace at the genital region, which is 12 mm. and 10 mm. respectively. The length of the rostrum also differs; in one it is 13 mm. and in the other 11 mm., it is more curved upwards in the larger and typical specimen, and the number of teeth on the upper surface is eighteen, the lower margin is free from teeth from the base to the apex, while in the smaller there are twenty-three teeth on the upper surface and a small tooth on the lower near the apex, the rest of the under surface in both forms being fringed with hairs.

It would therefore appear that in the series of teeth on the dorsal crest, a uniform number is certainly not an essential feature of specific distinction, and I am not certain that the solitary tooth on the lower surface in the smaller specimen is a fixed condition, inasmuch as in certain undoubted species, as *Nematocarcinus undulatipes*, there are indications of a tendency to vary in this. But what drew my attention first to the possible distinction of specific condition is the form of the plates on the ventral surface of the males, and that of the inner branch of the first pair of pleopoda. The ventral plates are well developed in each, but the posterior plate in the large form has the lateral processes less developed than in the smaller, and the inner branch of the first pair of