

The specimens taken at Station 235 bear a close resemblance to *Nematocarcinus parvidentatus*, which was obtained at Station 237, about two hundred miles distant. In the females the carapace is armed with ten small spinules on the frontal crest or posterior portion of the rostrum; there being twelve small teeth on the rostrum, that become more distant from each other towards the apex. On the under surface there is one small denticle or point at a short distance from the apex, posterior to which a series of small hairs fringe the margin to the base; the frontal margin is armed with a small antennal tooth and a well-defined one on the antero-lateral angle. The regions on the surface of the carapace are but slightly defined, and the third somite of the pleon is not much produced posteriorly on the dorsal surface.

The ophthalmopoda are short, and the ophthalmus rather small and somewhat reniform.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle about two-thirds the length of the rostrum, and the flagella are longer than the animal.

The second pair has a scaphocerite reaching about two millimetres beyond the extremity of the rostrum.

The second pair of gnathopoda reaches as far as the extremity of the rostrum, and has the meros and ischium hirsute.

The pereopoda are long and slender. The first two pairs are broken off, but a detached portion of the second pair shows the carpos to be very long and slender, and the propodos narrow, with short digits; the meros is sparsely armed with sharp teeth on the posterior margin, and the ischium is armed with one strong sharp tooth near the distal or meral extremity. The third pair is long, reaching by nearly half the length of the animal beyond the apex of the rostrum; the ischium is long, slender, and cylindrical, armed on the posterior margin near the meral joint with one solitary tooth, and the ischio-meral joint is rather more than usually stout; the meros is about a fourth longer than the ischium, and is armed on the posterior margin with three or four sharp teeth distantly situated from each other; the carpos is considerably more slender than the preceding joint, and is about one-fourth longer; the propodos is short and narrow, and the dactylos slender and straight. The fourth and fifth pairs resemble the third, but the joints increase in length in each pair in succession, except the dactylos, which is small and feeble in the fifth pair.

The anterior four pairs of pleopoda are in the typical specimens laden with numerous small ova. The sixth pair helps to form the rhipidura, of which the outer rami are about a millimetre longer than the telson.

The male differs from the female in being smaller and more slender. The rostrum has the same number of spinules and teeth as in the female, and similarly situated, and in most other points the two correspond in relative proportions. Two of the smaller specimens taken at Station 232, which lies between the stations at which the typical