

specimens and the nearly allied species *Nematocarcinus parvidentatus* were taken, differ in having the rostrum somewhat shorter than in the more typical form, the apex scarcely reaching beyond the distal extremity of the third joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ; in this variation some approach is made to *Nematocarcinus parvidentatus*.

Nematocarcinus parvidentatus, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXII. fig. 7).

Rostrum horizontal, less than half the length of the carapace, furnished with about two and twenty small teeth and spinules, the spinules being most crowded over the dorsal crest, and the teeth on the rostrum less closely planted. Lower margin unarmed and fringed in its entire length with a row of thickly-set cilia.

Ophthalmus rather smaller than in other species.

Peduncle of the first pair of antennæ subequal in length to the rostrum, and supporting two flagella, very unequal in diameter.

Telson subequal in length to the sixth pleopod, and furnished with a horizontal row of several small spinules placed widely apart on the dorso-lateral angle.

Length, entire (male),	.	.	.	.	.	87 mm. (3·4 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	23 „
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	9 „
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	64 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	11 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	15 „
„ of telson,	.	.	.	.	.	13 „

Habitat.—Station 237, June 17, 1875; lat. 34° 37' N., long. 140° 32' E.; near Yokohama, Japan; depth, 1875 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 35°·3. Nine specimens; four males, five females. Associated with *Nematocarcinus productus*. Trawled.

The specimens are considerably damaged, none of the pereopoda or antennæ being preserved attached; the rostrum is produced in a line horizontal with the dorsal surface of the carapace, and is armed on the upper surface with about twenty-two spinules, of which the anterior are only imperfectly transformed into teeth; each little spinule has a lobe posterior to it, with which it has an imperfect articulation.

The upper margin is depressed anteriorly, while the lower is straight, so that the apex is formed by the upper surface descending to the lower, which gives it an arched appearance; the frontal margin has a well-developed antennal tooth, but the fronto-lateral tooth appears to be entirely absent.

The ophthalmus is rather smaller than usual and somewhat reniform in shape.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle deeply excavate, and