

Telson as long as the sixth somite, tapering, furnished with seven separate, minute spinules on the dorso-lateral angles, and subequal in length with the outer rami of the rhipidura.

The male is more slender, but corresponds with the female in general features.

	Female.	Male.
Length, entire, . . . . .	110 mm. (4·3 in.).	91 mm. (3·5 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	32 „	25 „
„ of rostrum, . . . . .	22 „	7 „
„ of pleon, . . . . .	78 „	66 „
„ of third somite of pleon, . . . . .	14 „	13 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	19 „	16 „
„ of telson, . . . . .	19 „	16 „

*Habitat*.—Station 218, March 1, 1875; lat. 2° 33' S., long. 144° 4' E.; off New Guinea; depth, 1070 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 36°·4. Two specimens; one male, one female. Trawled.

This species corresponds in several respects with *Nematocarcinus productus* and *Nematocarcinus parvidentatus*, but differs in the relative lengths of the rostrum and carapace, as may be seen from the measurements given under each species.

Thus in *Nematocarcinus intermedius* the rostrum is two-thirds the length of the carapace, one-half in *Nematocarcinus productus* and about one-third in *Nematocarcinus parvidentatus*; on the shortest rostrum there are twenty-two teeth, and on the longest there is just the same number, although the rostrum is three times as long.

I am therefore compelled in the present state of our knowledge to consider the three to be distinct species.

The male specimen has the rostrum broken, which is to be regretted, since I am therefore unable to compare it with a smaller specimen that was taken in the same haul, and which I believe to belong to *Nematocarcinus tenuipes*, which differs from *Nematocarcinus parvidentatus* in the possession of a small tooth on the under surface of the rostrum near the apex, a feature that I sometimes think may be sexual rather than specific.

### *Stochasmus*,<sup>1</sup> n. gen.

Carapace one-third the length of the animal, dorsally compressed anteriorly, and produced to a rostrum that is armed with a series of spinules on the upper surface; furnished on the frontal margin with an antennal tooth and with one at the fronto-lateral angle.

Pleon laterally compressed and dorsally smooth. First somite as deep as the second,

<sup>1</sup> στοχασμός, a conjecture.