Besides the typical species, *Nannastacus unguiculatus*, Spence Bate, another very distinct species, *Nannastacus longirostris*, has been described by the author from the Mediterranean, and a third species from the Challenger Expedition is now added.

13. *Nannastacus suhmii*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 4–5).

Specific Characters.—Form of body rather stout, especially in female. Carapace very large, more than twice as long as the exposed part of trunk; dorsal surface evenly vaulted, without any spines or projections; posterior part somewhat gibbous; antero-lateral corners greatly produced, but terminating in a blunt point; pseudorostral projection in female tubular and obliquely ascending, in male very short and rounded. Eyes with three well-defined corneal facets, much larger in male than in female. Legs nearly as in *Nannastacus unguiculatus*. Uropoda with the scape very short, inner branch elongate, outer exceedingly minute. Length scarcely exceeding 2 mm.

Remarks.—This form is very nearly related to the typical species, *Nannastacus unguiculatus*, Spence Bate, but may readily be distinguished by the female wanting every trace of the peculiar laminar spines adorning the carapace, as well as the epimeral plates of the exposed segments of the trunk in that species. Moreover, the antero-lateral corners are not sharply pointed but blunt at the tip, and these corners in the male are comparatively more produced than in the male of *Nannastacus unguiculatus*.

Description.—All the specimens of this form contained in the collection, having been mounted together in Canada balsam on a glass-slide, a closer examination of the anatomical details could of course not be instituted. Among the specimens there is but a single female, the rest being males. The length of the body does not exceed 2 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. X. figs. 4, 5) is rather short and stout, though a little more slender in the male (fig. 5) than in the female (fig. 4), with the anterior division somewhat longer than the posterior and rather dilated, especially in the female.

The carapace is somewhat differently shaped in the two sexes. In the female (fig. 4) it is very large and tumid, with the dorsal surface boldly arched and distinctly gibbous in the posterior part. The pseudorostral projection is rather prominent, forming a narrow tubular process, which ascends obliquely in front and is tipped with small bristles. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are greatly produced in the form of conical processes, terminating in a blunt point. Between these processes and the pseudorostral projection there is a broad shallow emargination, from the bottom of which the antennulæ are seen projecting. The inferior edges of the carapace form together with the posterior an uninterrupted oblique curve, and are finely denticulate in the anterior part. In the male (fig. 5) the carapace is comparatively much shallower, with the dorsal line almost horizontal, and the pseudorostral projection far less