

A specimen of this species was labelled as having been taken "June 3, 1874, off Port Jackson, 30 to 35 fathoms."

Station 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°·2. One specimen.

Mr. Haswell, in establishing the species, records it from "Port Jackson (very common at low water among Algæ, etc.), Botany Bay; Port Stephens."

*Remarks.*—By the kindness of Mr. G. M. Thomson I have been enabled to dissect a specimen from Lyttelton, New Zealand, of his *Moera petriei*. In that specimen the inner plate of the first maxillæ has only two apical setæ, the first pair of side-plates are less outdrawn at the lower front angle, the sculpture of the palm of the second gnathopods differs greatly from that in the Challenger species above described, the hand is without the great brush of long hairs or setæ, the finger ends obtusely like that of *Melita proxima (obtusata)*, Sp. Bate, the rami of the third uropods are less broad, each lamina of the telson has four apical spines, and in the fourth and fifth peræopods the hind margin of the first joint is less convex. On the other hand the description and figures given by Mr. Thomson of *Moera petriei*, from Port Pegasus, agree so closely with the Challenger specimen above described that I feel bound to withdraw the specific name *persetosus* engraved on the Plate, and also to accept the conclusion at which Mr. Chilton has arrived, that *Megamoera subcarinata*, Haswell, and *Moera petriei*, Thomson, are one and the same species, although presenting some variety of form even in the same sex. Mr. Chilton in the New Zealand Journal of Science says, "I have both male and female specimens from Sydney, the females resembling those from Lyttelton Harbour, and described in the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, vol. xv. p. 82. Curiously enough the males agree with those described by Mr. Thomson from Stewart Island, and differ from my Lyttelton specimens in having 'the whole lower surface [of the propodos of the posterior gnathopoda] very densely fringed with two rows of long simple hairs.' These hairs, which are of the same size throughout their whole length, and thus differ from the ordinary setæ found in this genus, are entirely absent in the Lyttelton specimens. An interesting question thus arises, but for the present must remain unanswered:—What is the function of these hairs, and why should specimens from Sydney and Stewart Island have them, while those from Lyttelton have not?" Mr. Chilton tells me that he subsequently found that "the form of the propodos is slightly different in the specimens from the two localities. In the Annals and Magazine, when considering the question whether the species presents an example of "dimorphic" males, Mr. Chilton says, "I would like to point out that I have not as yet had a sufficient number of specimens of *Moera subcarinata* to make me feel quite sure that the two forms are not simply animals of different ages." He refers also to the possibility of alternating forms, as discovered by Faxon in *Cambarus*. As to the long setæ of the second gnathopods, my