

described, viz., *Ptychogaster spinifer*, A. Milne-Edwards, taken by the "Blake" at seven stations in the West Indies, at depths varying from 123 to 183 fathoms, and *Ptychogaster formosus*, A. Milne-Edwards, dredged by the "Talisman" off the Canaries, at the great depth of 4000 mètres (2187 fathoms). The Challenger dredgings have added two new and interesting forms to the list.

*Ptychogaster milne-edwardsi*, Henderson (Pl. XX. fig. 2).

*Ptychogaster milne-edwardsi*, Henderson, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 900, fig. 330, 1885; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 418, 1885.

*Characters.*—The carapace is narrow in front though widening out posteriorly, with its surface glabrous and covered by slender acute spines, which attain their largest size towards the middle line. The gastric area is moderately convex, and is armed with a lateral and two submedian pairs of spines, as well as with two unpaired spines which are situated in the middle line; the cardiac area is circumscribed and remarkably convex, with a pair of prominent spines placed in front of three smaller spinules; at each antero-lateral angle of the cardiac area there is a small convex elevation surmounted by a spine of large size. The spines on the branchial regions are of small size, and closely grouped together; there are, however, two submedian pairs placed behind the cardiac area which attain a considerable size. The rostrum is narrow, acute, and strongly upturned, with its length equal to more than one-third that of the carapace. The lateral margin of the carapace bears three almost equidistant spines on its anterior half, the first of which is placed at the antero-lateral angle, while the posterior half is armed with a number of closely set spinules; the epimeral suture is very distinct and situated a little below the lateral margin; the branchiostegite has considerable vertical extent and its surface is spinulose. The posterior margin of the carapace is slightly raised, and bears a number of minute spinules.

The chelipedes are narrow, subcylindrical, and of great length, with the joints uniformly covered by short slightly curved spinules, which are arranged in six or seven distinct rows on each joint; the right chelipede is considerably shorter than the left, a result perhaps due to accident. The carpus and palm are subequal in length, but both are exceeded by the merus; the fingers are nearly two-thirds the length of the palm, and are slightly curved, they are subcylindrical in shape, and gradually taper towards the pointed apices, while their opposed margins are densely setose and armed with conical teeth, which gradually decrease in size from behind forwards, and two of which near the proximal end of the fingers are considerably larger than the others. The ambulatory limbs are slender, subcylindrical, and greatly elongated, with the joints armed in a similar way to the chelipedes; the dactyli are short and flattened, being only about one-fourth the length of the propodi, and a series of long horny spines is present on their posterior margin.