

meros being probably united together, and the propodos suddenly truncated to a triangular point.

The first two pairs of pereopoda are subequal, the second pair being rather the longer and more slender, and the three posterior pairs have the propodos long and slightly cylindrical; the dactylos is styliform in the third and fourth, and almost obsolete in the ultimate pair, where it is surrounded by a brush of ciliated hairs on the anterior surface of the propodos and a row of spinules on the posterior.

The rhipidura has the outer plate longer than the inner, and is furnished with a tooth on the outer margin corresponding with the diæresis.

*Notostomus perlatus* was taken at the same station associated with this species, and it is difficult to realise that it is not the same species, but there are certain features peculiar to one and not to the other, and which I do not suppose to depend upon sexual difference.

*Notostomus murrayi*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXIV. fig. 3).

The dorsal surface is less arched than in the two previous species, and the rostrum is longer, reaching quite or nearly to the extremity of the scaphocerite; the denticles are comparatively larger and more numerous on the frontal crest, and on the upper and lower surfaces of the rostrum. There are only two lateral carinæ, the orbital and the outer antennal, the semicarina being absent.

The telson is shorter than the outer plates of the rhipidura.

Length, entire, . . . . .	41 mm. (1.6 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	15 „
„ of rostrum, . . . . .	3 „
„ of pleon, . . . . .	26 „
„ of third somite of pleon, . . . . .	4 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	4 „
„ of telson, . . . . .	9 „

*Habitat*.—Station 133, October 11, 1873; lat. 35° 41' S., long. 20° 55' W.; near Tristan da Cunha; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°·4. One specimen. Trawled.

This species corresponds in many points with *Notostomus elegans*, A. Milne-Edwards, but it differs in having the rostrum not longer than the scaphocerite, while in *Notostomus elegans* it is stated to be twice as long, and in there being only some ten or twelve teeth on the lower surface of the rostrum instead of eighteen, those on the upper surface being continuous with those on the dorsal carina and persistent to the posterior margin of the carapace; those on the higher parts of the arch are less conspicuous, from wear, than those at the frontal and posterior regions.