

The accompanying figure is slightly reduced from a drawing of this specimen made by Suhm when the animal was fresh, and was probably the first specimen ever captured of this genus. It has a small prominence on the middle of the fifth somite of the pleon (more clearly represented in the author's drawing than in the woodcut), which evidently

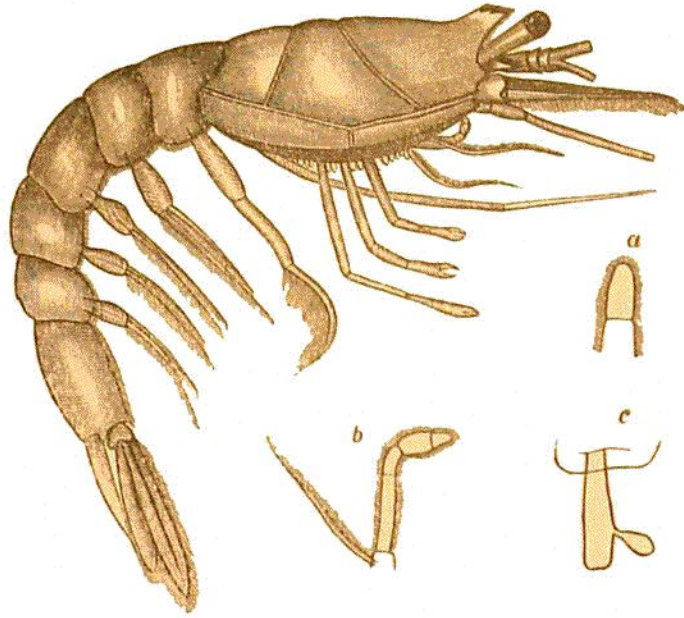


FIG. 48.—“Decapoden.  $\times 2$  nat. size, male specimen. Journal 28th of April 73, No. 2. Close to Sombrero, W. I., 450 fathoms, 15 March 73, nat. size 80 mm.; a, mandible; b, 3d maxilliped; c, 1st joint of first pair of abdominal feet with small leaf-formed appendage at the inner side.” MSS. Willemoes-Suhm. Reduced one-third.

is the remains of the long spine-like tooth characteristic of this species, and in all other respects it appears to correspond closely with the eastern specimens. Although it is the only specimen recorded from the Atlantic, yet since it is represented in the Pacific and Eastern Archipelago we may assume it to be as freely distributed as some of the allied species.

*Benthescymus iridescens*, Spence Bate (Pl. LVI. figs. 1, 2; Pl. LVII. fig. 3).

*Benthescymus iridescens*, Sp. B., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., *loc. cit.*

Rostrum short, pointed, but not sharply, laterally compressed, dorsally crested, armed with one small tooth rather behind the orbital margin, and a small point indicative of another tooth on the gastric region. There is no tooth on the dorsal surface of the pleon, the posterior margin of the fourth somite of the pleon is smooth, and the telson nearly as long as the inner ramus of the rhipidura.

The ophthalmopod is longer than the rostrum and terminates bluntly, carrying two unequal flagella.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle a little longer than the ophthalmopod; the stylocerite is scarcely so long, but reaches nearly as far as the