

The third somite of the pleon is slightly arcuate at the posterior portion, and the telson is slightly longer than in some species. Most of the other features are only of generic value and unimportant in the determination of species.

Nematocarcinus longirostris, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXII. fig. 2).

Rostrum slender, elevated anteriorly, and produced to a length that surpasses that of the carapace; armed on the upper surface with a large number of minute teeth and spinules, from thirty-eight to forty in number, of which those at the posterior extremity are very minute and closely-packed articulating spinules, and those towards the anterior extremity are fewer in number and more widely separated, and as they increase in size they lose their articulated condition and become tooth-like in character. The under surface is armed with five small rigid teeth.

Telson subequal in length with the lateral plates of the rhipidura.

Most of the specimens have the appendages broken off so that it is difficult to determine the characters further.

	Male.	Female.
Length, entire,	87 mm. (3.4 in.).	124 mm. (4.9 in.).
„ of carapace,	25 „	35 „
„ of rostrum,	26 „	48 „
„ of pleon,	62 „	89 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	13 „	15 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	15 „	20 „
„ of telson,	17 „	20 „

Habitat.—Station 237, June 17, 1875; lat. 34° 37' N., long. 140° 32' E.; near Yokohama, Japan; depth, 1875 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 35°·3. Ten specimens; three males, seven females, one bearing ova. Associated with *Nematocarcinus proximatus* and *Nematocarcinus parvidentatus*. Trawled.

This species corresponds very closely with *Nematocarcinus lanceopes*, so far as can be determined. Unfortunately, however, the pereopoda are more or less broken off in all the specimens, and the definition of the species must be chiefly founded on the relative proportions of the body given in the above table.

The rostrum, which has the apex broken off, is about one-third of the length of the animal, and is the chief distinguishing feature of this species. It is proportionally longer and more slender than in *Nematocarcinus lanceopes*, and carries a greater number of teeth and spinules on the upper margin and fewer on the lower.

The branchial region is defined from the cardiac and hepatic regions by a longitudinal elevation external to a furrow, and from the antennal region by a similar furrow.

The ophthalmopoda are large and pyriform, having the ophthalmus hemispherical.