

Nematocarcinus proximatus, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXII. fig. 3).

Rostrum as long as the carapace, armed on the upper surface with thirty-three or thirty-four small teeth and spinules, and one on the lower margin.

Telson about as long as the outer plates of the rhipidura.

Length, entire,	106 mm. (4.1 in.).
„ of carapace,	30 „
„ of rostrum,	31 „
„ of pleon,	76 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	15 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	18 „
„ of telson,	20 „

Habitat.—Station 300, December 17, 1875; lat. 33° 42' S., long. 78° 18' W.; west of Valparaiso; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°·5. Three specimens, females. Associated with *Willemoesia*. Trawled.

Station 146, December 29, 1873; lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; near Marion Island; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°·6. Two specimens, females; 63 mm. and 100 mm. long. Trawled.

Station 188, September 10, 1874; lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E.; Arafura Sea; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, green mud. Fifteen specimens; eight males, seven females. Trawl and dredge both used.

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. One specimen, female. Trawled.

Station 302, December 28, 1875; lat. 42° 43' S., long. 82° 11' W.; off the west coast of America; depth, 1450 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°·6. Three specimens; one male, one female, bearing ova; one doubtful, probably a young male. Trawled.

This species differs from *Nematocarcinus longirostris* only in the length of the rostrum and in the variation in the number of teeth upon it, more especially on the lower margin, which in the typical specimen of this species bears only one, and that somewhat distant from the extremity of the rostrum, while in *Nematocarcinus longirostris* there are five, and the distal one approaches near the apex of the rostrum. In a young male specimen from Station 188, and in a female, bearing ova, from Station 302, there are two teeth on the lower margin, thus showing a tendency to vary in this character, and although for the sake of the convenience of classification I call them by different specific names, I cannot help feeling that they are mere variable forms of one deep-sea species. Unfortunately, every specimen of both *Nematocarcinus longirostris* and *Nematocarcinus proximatus* is more or less mutilated, and the posterior pereopoda, from