

dorsal crest, but the specimens as a whole are so closely allied that it is difficult to consider them as being more than varieties of the same species, and they both appear to differ from the description given of *Notostomus gibbosus* by A. Milne-Edwards only in the unimportant feature of the small denticles on the rostrum, more especially on the under side. It appears to me probable that the three forms belong to the same species, but, in the present condition of zoology, it is very desirable that forms found in very distant localities, though resembling each other in general aspect, should have their details and points of distinction clearly determined. This form was taken off the eastern coast of South America, near Pernambuco, in 675 fathoms; *Notostomus gibbosus* was taken off Grenada, in the West Indies, at 626 fathoms, and *Notostomus perlatus* was procured off the Island of Celebes, at 2150 fathoms, a depth of about two miles and a half.

Notostomus longirostris, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXV. fig. 4).

Carapace more arched posteriorly, and less over the frontal region than in *Notostomus patentissimus* or *Notostomus perlatus*; laterally marked with four long carinæ and one semi-carina. Rostrum as long as the carapace. The dorsal carina is furnished with minute denticles from the posterior margin of the carapace to the extremity of the rostrum, gradually increasing in size as they advance anteriorly; the under surface is armed with fourteen teeth, which are rather larger than those on the upper surface.

Telson equal in length to the outer plates of the rhipidura, dorsally grooved, laterally depressed, the longitudinal ridges between the depressions and the dorsal groove being furnished with three or four distant minute spinules.

Length, entire,	.	.	.	.	.	64 mm. (2.5 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	19 „
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	11 „
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	45 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	7 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	5 „
„ of telson,	.	.	.	.	.	9 „

Habitat.—Station 195, October 3, 1874; lat. 4° 21' S., long. 129° 7' E.; off Banda Island; depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 38°. One specimen, male. Trawled.

This species corresponds in many respects with A. Milne-Edwards' description of *Notostomus elegans*, and is an intermediate form between it and *Notostomus murrayi*. It has the rostrum half as long again as the scaphocerite, and has fourteen teeth on the lower surface. It has the dorsal carina more arched towards the posterior or cardiac region, and less so anteriorly, and has four lateral carinæ instead of two.