

to the Challenger species. The finger, however, in each gnathopod, is figured without the least trace of dentation on the inner margin, and the tuberculation of the palm in the second gnathopod, though similar, is not exactly like that of our species. Considering the enormous distance between the places of capture, I have not thought it right to identify the two forms. Had they belonged to a single species of so wide a distribution, it is highly improbable that it would have escaped discovery for so long, and then suddenly have been discovered almost simultaneously at two enormously distant points.

*Podocerus tristanensis*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXI.).

*Rostrum* minute, lateral lobes of the head not large or very prominent, acute above.

*Eyes* rounded, oval, occupying the lateral lobes of the head, dark in the specimens preserved in spirits.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint thick, not quite so long as the head; with setiform spines at four or five points of the lower margin; the second joint longer, much thinner, with spines at five points of the lower margin; the third joint about as long as the second, with spines at six points, several of them feathered and of great length, on each joint the distal spines the longest; the flagellum of four joints, together longer than the third joint of the peduncle, with similar spines at each lower apex, the first joint the longest of the four and having spines at two points of the lower margin besides those at the apex.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first two joints short, gland-cone small, decurrent; the third longer than the preceding two united; the fourth as long as the second of the upper antennæ and stouter, with spines at five points of the lower margin; the fifth joint rather longer, with six groups of spines; the flagellum of four joints, together as long as the third and fourth of the peduncle united, all carrying long apical spines and setæ, but not so long as those on the upper antennæ; the spine at the apex of the fourth joint shorter than the others.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge of both the principal and secondary plates appeared to be cut into several little teeth, of which two only on the right mandible are conspicuous in the secondary plate; the spine-row consisting of three denticulate spines on the left, and two on the right, mandible; the molar tubercle prominent, with strongly denticulate crown and a long seta; the laminar process on the front margin of the tubercle seems to be similar to that described for *Podocerus falcatus*; the first joint of the palp short, widening a little distally, the second joint longer than the third, with about seven pairs of spines along the front; the third joint with about a dozen long pectinate spines round the broad apex, three or four on the convex front margin, a row of four long ones across the middle of the outer surface, and two, one above the other, close to the convex outer margin.