

Length, 21 mm. (0·8 inch).

*Habitat*.—Station 194A, off Banda, September 29, 1874; lat. 4° 31' 0" S., long. 129° 57' 20" E.; depth, 360 fathoms; volcanic mud. Associated with *Cheiroplatea cenobita*.

Carapace one-third the length of the animal, laterally compressed, more so anteriorly than posteriorly; lateral walls deep, inferiorly compressed, increasing from the frontal margin obliquely backwards with an imperfect antero-inferior angle; posterior projecting a little beyond the dorsal margin of the carapace. The dorsal surface is arched a little over the gastric region, and projects forwards in the form of a flat triangular rostrum which has a slight elevation in the median line, while on the inferior surface of the rostrum, a similar but more important ridge exists as a projection between the eyes. The margins of the rostrum are smooth, except under a magnifying power, when they appear slightly serrate.

The first somite of the pleon is short and divided into an anterior depressed portion, which is capable of being covered by the carapace, and an elevated posterior portion.

The four following somites are subequally long, and support laterally large and deep coxal plates, the infero-anterior angle of which is rounded to a posteriorly directed oblique line, whereas the infero-posterior angle is produced to a sharp point which becomes less prominent on each somite posteriorly, and scarcely exists in the fifth. The sixth somite is shorter than the preceding, but nearly as broad; it has less important coxal plates, and the posterior margin is excavated to receive the articulated joint of the caudal pleopoda. The telson is square, the posterior margin being fringed with short cilia.

The eyes are small and project on each side, but do not reach beyond the base of the rostrum.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle extending considerably beyond the rostrum. The first joint is short, not reaching to the extremity of the rostrum, and is slightly excavated on the upper surface to receive the eye; the second joint is shorter than the first, and reaches beyond the rostrum; the third is shorter than the second, and supports two unequal flagella, the primary or upper being one-fourth longer than the lower.

The second pair of antennæ has the peduncle reaching beyond the extremity of that of the first; its third joint is externally produced to a long sharp tooth or stylocerite, between which and the base of the fourth joint stands a strong sharp movable spine, the homologue of the scaphocerite attached to the second antennæ of most *Macrura*—it is sharp, spine-like, and free from hairs or cilia; the fourth joint of the peduncle is very long, and reaches nearly to the extremity of the scaphocerite, whereas the fifth is shorter than the fourth, reaches beyond it, and supports a slender flagellum that makes the antennæ about half the length of the animal.

The oral appendages do not differ very materially from those of *Paraxius*. The