

first, having the anterior extremity on a line with the posterior margins of the orbits. A third point is scarcely elevated above the dorsal surface, and corresponds with the posterior margin of the cervical sulcus. The lateral crests traverse the inner wall of the orbits, and are furnished with two small teeth above the eyes and one a little remote posteriorly. The extraorbital crests form the lateral angles, which are produced anteriorly beyond the intero-orbital angles. Two teeth, formed rather by excavations in the margin than by projection of substance, exist along the lateral margin, one immediately posterior to the line of the orbits, the other at some distance posteriorly.

The somites of the pleon form dorsally an obtuse ridge, and the telson is slightly longer than broad, and terminate in a rounded membranous margin.

Length, male 70 mm. (2·8 in.); female 75 mm. (3 in.).

*Habitat.*—Station 192, off the Ki Islands, Arafura Sea; September 26, 1874; lat. 5° 49' 15" S., long. 132° 14' 15" E.; depth, 140 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.

The surface of the animal is protected by a very thick and short pilose substance, which is more conspicuous on the carapace than on the pleon, and gives it in its perfect condition a smooth velvety appearance, beneath which the integument is ornamented with small and slightly elevated prominences. These are arranged symmetrically on the carapace, while on the pleon they are so displayed that the interstices form symmetrical arborescent figures, the main branch of which traverses each somite from the lateral margin to the dorsal centre, but is not continuous across.

The telson is calcareous halfway down the lateral margins, where it terminates in two sharp points, whereas in the median line the calcareous portion does not extend beyond one-fourth. The membranous division penetrates into a deep excavation in the median line.

The eyes are implanted in large deep circular orbits, surrounded by a strongly-defined ridge.

The first pair of antennæ is slender, but the first joint is more robust than the others, it also widens at the base, on the upper surface of which may be distinctly seen a small semicircular notch or foramen, the entrance to the auditory apparatus.

The second pair of antennæ has the fourth or terminal joint fringed with five prominent cusps (the outer, which is the broadest, is hidden beneath the margin of the second joint), tipped with a small tubercle or point, and one smaller cusp on the inner margin, these are all fringed with ciliated hairs; the third joint is short and narrow, while the second is broad and flat, the diagonal ridge being conspicuous from the absence of the pilose covering rather than from its elevation; the anterior or inner margin has two pointed cusps or teeth, and so has the outer.

The first pair of pereopoda is short, thick, strong and simple. The second is similar, but longer and less robust. The third differs from the second in having a thin flat