

pereiopoda is imperfectly chelate in the female, the pollex being shorter than the dactylos.

*Habitat.*—Station 214, February 10, 1875; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; between Samboangan and New Guinea; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 41°·8. Length, 38 mm. (1·5 in.), female.

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. Length, 47 mm. (1·75 in.), female.

Although the animal is named *lævis*, there is a short, sparsely-scattered fur on the surface of the carapace; but, with the exception of two small teeth on the median line anterior to the cervical fissure, the dorsal surface of the carapace is free from armature. The teeth on the lateral margins are very even and regular, and gradually increase in importance from the posterior margin of the carapace to the anterior angle, where they become tolerably large and decided. In the median line of the frontal margin are two divergent upwardly-pointed rostral teeth. Outside these, on the inner angle of the orbital notch, is a strong tooth pointing forwards and slightly upwards; it is serrate on the outer side. The orbital notch is narrow. The somites of the pleon are dorsally smooth, and are slightly elevated into a median carina, the four anterior somites of which only possess dentations (fig. 5P).

The ophthalmopod is armed on the anterior surface with a sharp tooth.

The first pair of antennæ has the inner margin of the projecting scale of the first joint of the peduncle serrate, with its anterior point reaching as far as the distal extremity of the third joint of the peduncle.

The second pair has the flagellum broken short, and has a small scaphocerite that does not reach beyond the ultimate joint of the peduncle.

The mandible and oral appendages correspond closely with those of other species.

The first pair of gnathopoda much resembles that of *Stereomastis suhmi*.

The second pair is damaged in this specimen, the joints beyond the ischium being wanting; the coxa is broad and hairy, and carries a tolerably long mastigobranchia, but no branchial plume.

The first pair of pereiopoda is broken off at the coxa, to which is attached a podobranchia and a mastigobranchia, the latter being as long as the plume; to the articulation are joined two arthrobranchiæ, but I could not detect a pleurobranchial plume.

The second pair of pereiopoda likewise carries a long podobranchial plume and an equally important mastigobranchial plate, two arthrobranchiæ, and a pleurobranchia.