

The dental armature of the carapace may for convenience be formulated as—

Marginal,	10—3—14
Dorsal ridge,	2·1·1·1·1·1·1·1—1·1·1·1·1·1·1

The pleon is smooth and carinated in the median line; the carina in the three anterior somites culminates into anteriorly-directed teeth.

The first pair of pereiopoda has the meros smooth on the outer margin, with a strong tooth at the external carpal angle, and armed on the inner margin with several small teeth, of which in our specimen four are well defined.

Length (female), 60 mm. (2·25 in.).

Habitat.—Station 174c, August 3, 1874; lat. 19° 7' 50" S., long. 178° 19' 35" E.; off Kandavu Island; depth, 610 fathoms; bottom, coral mud; bottom temperature, 39°. One specimen.

This species is of a very beautiful and graceful form. The lateral margins are slightly curved outwards, and the carapace possesses a somewhat ovate shape. The teeth on the lateral margins of the carapace are very even and regular, with a tendency to diminish gradually in size as they approach the posterior margin. The tooth at the anterior angle of the carapace is very strong and prominent, and projects beyond the line of the median or rostral teeth. There is a sharp and prominent tooth on the inner and outer angles of the orbital notch. There is a single row of many teeth in the median line. Several of the anterior are well defined, but posteriorly they diminish, and become mere protuberances.

The internal margin of the branchial region is defined by a wavy, baccated line, separating the branchial from the cardiac region.

The posterior margin of the carapace is smooth and free from armature, and is overlapped by the lateral extremity of the first somite of the pleon.

The first somite of the pleon is very short and narrower than the carapace. The anterior half is depressed, and slides under the carapace when the animal is extended. The posterior half is elevated, armed in the median line with a strong, sharp, anteriorly-directed tooth, and fringed along the posterior margin with a row of fine cilia. The lateral extremity consists of the coxal plate reduced to a strong calcified mass that is curved forwards, and, as a pleocleis, overlaps and holds down the posterior margin of the carapace.

The second somite is longer and slightly narrower than the first, articulating with it at each lateral extremity by a small ball-and-socket joint, beyond which the coxal plates are large, and project downwards and extend forwards to the margin of the carapace, and posteriorly overlap the anterior half of the coxal plate of the third somite; a well-defined fossa passes obliquely from the postero-lateral angle of the somite to the central line of the posterior or elevated portion, where it is armed with a strong, sharp and