

three divisions, of which the anterior is serrate with eight teeth, the middle with five, and the posterior with eighteen or twenty teeth. The armature may be tabulated as—

Marginal,	8—5—18
Dorsal ridge,	111211—2111

The pleon is carinated, and furnished on each somite with an anteriorly-directed tooth, of which those on the second, third, fourth, and fifth somites are the largest.

The first pair of pereopoda is long and slender, smooth on the outer side of the meros, excepting the distal angle, where there are two small teeth; the inner margin is furnished with a number of small denticles; the carpos is slender, smooth on the inner side, but fringed with small denticles chiefly at the propodal extremity on the outer; the propodos is serrate on the outer margin, and armed with a strong, sharp, straight tooth on the inner surface of the pollex, one-third distant from the apex.

The succeeding pairs of pereopoda are all chelate, but much shorter than the first.

Habitat.—Station 13, March 4, 1873; lat. $21^{\circ} 38' N.$, long. $44^{\circ} 39' W.$; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $36^{\circ} \cdot 8$. Length (female) 75 mm. (3 in.).

Station 133, October 11, 1873; lat. $35^{\circ} 41' S.$, long. $20^{\circ} 55' W.$; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} \cdot 4$. Length (female) 75 mm. (3 in.).

Station 298, November 17, 1875; lat. $34^{\circ} 7' S.$, long. $73^{\circ} 56' W.$; depth, 2225 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} \cdot 6$. Length (female with ova) 75 mm. (3 in.).

Station 300, December 17, 1875; lat. $33^{\circ} 42' S.$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' W.$; between Valparaiso and the Gulf of Penas; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} \cdot 5$. Length (male), 110 mm. (4.5 in.).

In August 1881 Prof. Giglioli¹ recorded a specimen of this species from the west coast of Sardinia, at a depth of 3000 metres.

The dorsal surface of the carapace is depressed, nearly flat, and is minutely granulated; from the apex of each granule springs a small, stiff, slightly curved hair. Lines of elevation armed with small teeth traverse the post-lateral median line, and define the regions of the internal organs. The ridge which traverses the post-lateral dorsal surface of the pereon, and marks the internal boundary of the branchial chamber, is longitudinally armed with a number of small teeth, all of which are directed forwards. The ridge corresponding with the cervical fossa is smooth, and free from teeth; so also is its anterior lateral branch, while that which runs from the inner angle of the orbit posteriorly in a flexuous line commences in a small but sharp and strong tooth. The frontal and

¹ *Nature*, vol. xxiv. p. 358, 1881; *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 6, vol. xiii. p. 5.