

The outer plates of the rhipidura are longer than the telson, which is slender, tapering to a sharp terminal point, dorsally grooved, and armed on each side with four teeth, of which the posterior is the largest.

Length, male, 70 mm. (2.75 in.); female, 76 mm. (3 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 321, February 25, 1876; lat. 35° 2' S., long. 55° 15' W.; off Monte Video; depth, 13 fathoms; bottom, mud.

Thirty-nine specimens; twelve of which were males and the rest females; were taken with the trawl, associated with *Philonicus mülleri*.

Station 113A, September 2, 1873; lat. 3° 47' S., long. 32° 24' 30" W.; off Fernando Noronha, South America; depth 7 to 25 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand and gravel. Only a doubtful fragment of a pleon, which may belong to this species, was here taken.

This species approaches *Aristeus*, but it is separated from it by the character of the antennæ, the structure and number of the branchial plumes, and also by the form of the mastigobranchial plates.

The rostrum is long, slender, and horizontal, it is slightly waved, and armed at the base above the orbit with from nine to twelve closely-packed teeth, forming an elevated crest, and further back on the gastric region is one small tooth, from which point to the posterior margin the carapace is smooth, with a slightly elevated line indicating a suppressed carina.

The pleon is smooth from the first to the fourth somite, where the suppressed carina reappears and increases to a decided degree on the fifth and sixth somites, on each of which it is produced posteriorly to a small tooth.

The ophthalmopod is biarticulate, as in the genus *Penæus*, and the ophthalmus is ovate.

The first pair of antennæ carries a short and stout stylocerite, and a prosartema on the inner side that does not reach to the extremity of the ophthalmopod. The peduncle reaches to half the length of the rostrum, and supports two long, slender, subequal flagella.

The second pair of antennæ has the scaphocerite a little shorter than the peduncle of the first pair, and a flagellum that is about once and a half as long as the animal.

The mandible (*d*) carries a broad, foliaceous, two-jointed synnaphipod, of which the terminal joint tapers to a blunt point. The molar process is continuous with the psalistoma, which is produced anteriorly to a blunt tooth.

The third pair of siagnopoda (*g*) is three-branched. The first branch is squamiform and biarticulate, the inner margin being thickly fringed with cilia. The second represents the basephysis, and bifurcates into two equally important divisions, of which one is biarticulate and the other squamous; at or near the base of the latter a foliaceous mastigobranchial plate originates.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is subpediform, having the three distal joints reflexed.