

First pair of antennæ with the flagella about two-thirds the length of the animal, and the flagellum of the second pair rather longer than the animal.

Rhipidura with the rami long and narrow.

This species is long and slender.

Length (female), 63 mm. (2.5 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 104, August 23, 1873; lat. 2° 25' N., long. 20° 1' W.; Atlantic Ocean, south-west of Sierra Leone; depth, 2500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°.6. Two specimens; females.

Station 106, August 25, 1873; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; Atlantic Ocean, south-west of Sierra Leone; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°.6. One male, damaged and imperfect.

Station 205, November 13, 1874; lat. 16° 42' N., long. 119° 22' E.; off Manila, Philippines; depth, 1050 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°. One specimen; female.

This species differs from *Haliporus curvirostris* in having the rostrum (which is broken in our selected specimen) straight and horizontal with the dorsal line, and in being armed with eight teeth on the upper margin, of which the posterior two are distant and situated on the median ridge of the carapace. With the exception of the teeth on the frontal and hepatic regions, the whole surface of the animal is smooth and polished.

The cervical fossa is distinct, and the branchial and hepatic regions are defined by well marked lines.

The ophthalmi are small, being only a little broader than their stalk, which is about half the length of the rostrum and furnished on the inner side with a small blunt tubercle; they rest in a hollow on the upper surface of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, which is about as long as the rostrum and furnished on the inner side with a short prosartema, and on the outer side with a short stylocerite and a sharp tooth at the distal angle. The second joint is nearly as long as the first, and the third is short, and the three which form the peduncle reach considerably beyond the rostrum, even to twice its length, and terminate in two long slender flagella that are more than half the length of the animal.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that reaches as far as the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair; it is narrow and terminates on the outer side in a subapical tooth. The peduncle supports a slender flagellum that is about twice the length of the animal.

The mandible possesses a large and foliaceous synaphipod, the second joint of which is more slender than the first, and it reaches as far forwards as the extremity of the peduncle of the second pair of antennæ.