

Pleon having the five anterior somites subequal. The first two dorsally smooth; the three succeeding armed with a strong tooth on the posterior dorsal region. Sixth somite about the length of the two preceding combined, and with the postero-dorsal angle produced to an obtuse point.

Telson about half the length of the sixth somite.

Ophthalmopoda about two-thirds the length of the carapace, fungiform in appearance; ophthalmus broad, stalk narrow.

First pair of antennæ having the peduncle a little longer than the ophthalmopoda; first joint longest, second and third subequal, supporting a long and slender flagellum that is quite the length of the animal, and has a bulbous enlargement at the base, from which there usually springs a fasciculus of membranous cilia.

The second pair of antennæ support a similarly formed but rather longer, flagellum, and a scaphocerite that is equal in length to the peduncle of the first pair. It has the inner and outer margins subparallel, the outer being smooth and armed with a strong tooth near the distal extremity; the inner margin foliaceous and fringed with a thick row of ciliated hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda possesses no specific character.

The second is long, robust at the base and slender towards the distal extremity, where it is fringed with hairs disposed in pairs, one on each side, the hairs supported on strong prominences, each alternately larger and smaller; the distal extremity is tipped with three long, strong, simple hairs.

The first pair of pereopoda is about half the length of the second pair of gnathopoda; it is slender and feeble and carries a small prehensile organ. The second and third pairs are long and slender, and terminate in a small chela, the extremity of each digit being tipped with a small brush of hairs; the third pair has the fingers longer and more slender than the second. The fourth pair is short and very slender, reaching nearly to the distal extremity of the ischium of the third pair. The fifth or terminal pair is very much shorter than the fourth, and is rudimentary in character.

The pleopoda are slender but not long. The first pair is the most slender, and is single-branched; the others are biramose and become gradually shorter posteriorly; the posterior pair, which helps to form the rhipidura, has the outer and longer plate armed on the external margin with a strong tooth about midway between the base and the distal extremity, and the margin beyond is fringed with long ciliated hairs, as also is the inner plate.

Length, 12 mm. (0.5 in.).

*Habitat.*—West Pacific Ocean.

Station 354, May 6, 1876; lat. 32° 41' N., long. 36° 6' W.; Mid North Atlantic; surface temperature, 70° 0.

*Observations.*—A specimen (Pl. LXVII. fig. 2) very similar to the type was taken in