ridge, which is but imperfectly developed, and one on the hepatic region. The pleon is smooth and the caudal appendages are long.

Length, entire,	38	mm. (1·5 in.).
„ of carapace,	9	„
Breadth between hepatic teeth,	4·5	„
Length of rostrum,	4·5	„
„ of pleon,	29	„
„ of third somite,	5	„
„ of sixth somite,	6·5	„
„ of telson,	7	„
„ of scaphocerite,	7	„
„ of first pereiopod,	12	„
„ of second pereiopod,	5	„
„ of third pereiopod,	(?) 20	„
„ of fourth pereiopod,	16	„
„ of fifth pereiopod,	16	„

Habitat.—Station 200, October 23, 1874 ; lat. 6° 47′ N., long. 122° 28′ E.; between the Philippines and Borneo ; depth, 250 fathoms ; bottom, green mud. One specimen, female. Trawled.

This species looks very like *Pontophilus gracilis*, but it is only half the length and has but one tooth on the gastric region. The rostrum is sharp, longer than the ophthalmopoda, and has no small denticles on each side of its base. There are six teeth on the carapace, one on the gastric region, one on the cardiac, one on each side on the hepatic, and one near the centre of the lateral wall of the carapace. The sixth somite is scarcely so long as in *Pontophilus gracilis*, but the telson is quite as long, and the appendages generally have a slender appearance, particularly the second and third pairs of pereiopoda.

It may be distinguished from *Pontophilus profundus* by the posterior dorsal surface of the third somite of the pleon not being produced so as to almost cover the fourth.

Sabinea, Owen.

Sabinea, Owen, Appendix to Ross's Narrative of a Second Voyage in Search of a North-West Passage, p. lxxxii, 1835.

Carapace about one-fourth the length of the animal, dorsally flattened and laterally compressed, anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is scarcely longer than the ophthalmopoda.

Pleon dorsally interruptedly carinated on the second, third, and fourth somites only.

Telson long and tapering.

Ophthalmopoda short and orbicular.