

*Habitat*.—Station 24, March 25, 1873; lat.  $18^{\circ} 38' 30''$  N., long.  $65^{\circ} 5' 30''$  W.; off Culebra Island, West Indies; depth, 390 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze. One specimen; female. Dredged.

The carapace is nearly half the length of the animal; it is dorsally carinated and anteriorly produced to a laterally compressed and deep rostrum, that projects below the level of the dorsal ridge, and is inserted deeply between the antennæ. It is serrate on the dorsal surface, two rather large teeth being placed posterior to the cervical fissure, and the others anterior to it; the latter gradually decrease in size and traverse the margin of the rostrum to the under surface of the distal extremity. The inner and the outer canthus of the orbit is furnished with a small tooth. The fronto-lateral angle of the carapace is produced to a prominent point, and the lateral walls are adorned with tubercles.

The anterior two somites of the pleon are dorsally smooth, but their anterior margins are elevated, so that when viewed laterally the elevations resemble teeth. The third, fourth, and fifth somites are smooth and even, and the sixth is dorsally armed with two rows of teeth.

The telson (fig. 2z) is triangular and furnished with small spines on each lateral margin and on the terminal extremity.

The ophthalmopoda are short and orbicular.

The first pair of antennæ scarcely reaches beyond the apical extremity of the rostrum; the first joint of the peduncle is longer than the ophthalmopod, the second and third are short and subequal. The second pair of antennæ is about as long as the carapace, and carries a scaphocerite that does not reach quite to the extremity of the rostrum.

The mandibles (fig. 2d) are short and robust, and have the molar process furnished with a series of small serrate teeth, and one strong conical tooth in the centre. The first pair of gnathopoda (fig. 2h) is six-jointed, the last two joints being reflexed against the preceding; the basis carries a long and slender ephysis that is three times as long as the limb.

The first pair of pereiopoda (fig. 2k) is robust and short, having the chela strong, articulating with the carpos at the inferior angle; the pollex and dactylos are tipped with hairs, and a fasciculus of similar hairs tips the upper distal extremity of the carpos and meros also. The second pair of pereiopoda (fig. 2l) is slender and feeble; the two articuli of the carpos being each subequal in length to the palm of the propodos; the dactylos is short and stout, the pollex slender.

The third pair of pereiopoda is also feeble, corresponds in length with that of the second pair, and terminates in a short simple dactylos. The fourth and fifth pairs are broken off at the coxal joints.