

First pair of pereopoda short, strong, and chelate. Second pair long, slender, and chelate, the carpos being multiarticulate.

Length, entire,	. . . . .	44 mm. (1.7 in.).
„ of carapace,	. . . . .	11 „
„ of rostrum,	. . . . .	11 „
„ of pleon,	. . . . .	33 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	. . . . .	8 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	. . . . .	7.5 „
„ telson,	. . . . .	9 „

Habitat.—Station 142, December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.; south of the Cape of Good Hope; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 47°. Five specimens; one female, the others undetermined. Dredged.

The carapace is smooth, dorsally carinated in front of the gastric region, and anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is subequal with the dorsal surface of the carapace; it is armed on the upper surface with five large teeth, the posterior standing on the gastric region, and the anterior, which is smaller than the others and a little in advance of them, situated about half-way between the orbital margin and the apex of the rostrum. The frontal margin has a long spine-like tooth, corresponding with the outer margin of the first pair of antennæ, and a very minute one at the fronto-lateral angle of the carapace.

The pleon is smooth, but slightly compressed, having the third somite posteriorly arcuate. The sixth somite is once and a half as long as the fifth; the anterior three are posteriorly rounded at the infero-lateral angle, and the three posterior produced to a sharply pointed angle.

The telson is subequal in length with the sixth somite, and armed laterally on the dorsal surface with three small spinules on each side.

The ophthalmopoda (fig. 4a) are short, subglobular, pyriform, and furnished with a circular ocellus, situated within an indentation of the margin of the ophthalmus, with which it is continuous.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle depressed on the upper surface, and laterally armed with a long pointed stylocerite, that reaches to the extremity of the joint, which is fringed with short hairs; the two succeeding joints are short and cylindrical, and terminate in two long, slender flagella, that are about equal in length to the entire animal.

The second pair of antennæ is once and a half as long as the whole animal, and carries a scaphocerite that reaches as far as the extremity of the rostrum, and is subapically furnished with a tooth on the outer margin.

The epistoma is deep, and the mandibles, which are embedded within the oral orifice, have the large molar prominence compressed and dentated. The psalistoma is reduced