

are remarkably long and slender. The upper lateral carina commences near the posterior margin of the carapace, traverses the line between the dorsal and branchial regions, and ends anteriorly near the middle of the orbit. The first antennal tooth, situated at the outer canthus of the orbit, is long, sharp and not confluent with any of the carinæ. The second antennal tooth is long, straight, and is continuous with a carina or ridge that extends to the posterior margin.

The pleon has the first two somites smooth; the third is carinated, the ridge, which commences abruptly at the anterior margin, is longitudinally fluted and produced to a tooth posteriorly; the fourth and fifth somites are carinated and produced posteriorly to a tooth parallel with the dorsal surface. The sixth somite is smooth, dorsally slightly fluted longitudinally, as is also the telson, which is likewise laterally compressed; the longitudinal angle is armed with three small spines and the extremity is tipped with four.

The ophthalmopoda are short and orbicular.

The first pair of antennæ carries a stylocerite that reaches considerably beyond the extremity of the ophthalmopod, and terminates in two flagella of unequal size; the shorter and upper is the more robust, and extends a little beyond the extremity of the rostrum; the inner and lower is more slender, and is about half as long again as the upper. The second pair of antennæ is about once and a half the length of the animal, and carries a scaphocerite, that has the margins subparallel, and armed with a tooth on the outer margin that does not reach to the extremity.

The pereopoda and other appendages offer no very decided features of specific character.

This species is represented by fourteen specimens, which were taken off the southeastern extremity of the Philippine Islands, the largest being 83 mm. long, and one taken off the southern shores of Japan which is only 37 mm. long; it is, moreover, more slender generally, and has the rostrum relatively longer and armed with ten teeth on the upper margin and thirteen on the under.

The specific name is derived from the Christian name of Alphonse Milne-Edwards, who was the first to define the genus.

*Heterocarpus gibbosus*, n. sp. (Pl. CXII. fig. 2).

Carapace having five imperfect carinæ. Dorsal carina scarcely visible at the posterior margin, but elevated to a strong crest, armed with six large teeth over the gastric and frontal regions, and produced anteriorly to a long laterally compressed rostrum, directed obliquely upwards, and armed on the upper margin with three small equidistant teeth, and on the lower with eleven or twelve, which diminish in size anteriorly. The lateral carinæ are rather elevations than distinct ridges, and are lost before reaching the posterior margin.