

*Habitat*.—Station 122, September 10, 1873; lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 50' W.; off Barra Grande; depth, 350 fathoms; bottom, red mud. Two specimens; one male, one female. Trawled.

The rostrum is compressed laterally, depressed slightly from the level of the dorsal surface to beyond the reach of the eye, and then gradually rising in a straight line; it is smooth on the upper side from the apex to the base, where, on a line with the extremity of the third joint of the first pair of antennæ, there stands one small tooth, and at a little distance behind a row of teeth that gradually decrease in size posteriorly. In the male there are seven, in the female only five such teeth; but there is only one specimen of each for comparison. The surface of the carapace is smooth and polished; the anterior margin is produced to a small tooth at the antennal angle, and another at the fronto-lateral angle.

The pleon is smooth and laterally compressed, especially behind the third somite, which is produced posteriorly in the median line, to a slight extent in the male, but forming a sharp point in the female, the point, when the pleon is extended, lying in close proximity to the surface of the next succeeding somite.

The ophthalmopoda (fig. 1*a*, *a*) are orbicular, and stand upon extremely short and slender pedicles, attached to the ophthalmic somite, which is free and external to the carapace; it lies across the frontal surface, and is produced in the median line to a strong pointed cusp or tooth.

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 1*b*) has the first joint broad, deeply hollowed and furnished on the outer side with a broad, flattened, and pointed stylocerite, which follows the contour of the deep excavation in which the eye rests; the anterior margin of the joint is fringed with a row of posteriorly directed cilia. The second and third joints are short, and terminate in two flagella, the outer of which is the broader; it is compressed for a considerable distance, and then suddenly narrows, becoming slender and cylindrical. The two flagella are subequal, and about twice the length of the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 1*c*) is armed with a sharp spine-like tooth on the under side of the outer distal margin of the second joint, near the base of the scaphocerite, which is long, narrow, and rather more than half the length of the rostrum; the distal extremity is narrower than the base, and has on the outer margin a small subapical tooth passing beyond the apex; within the margin the upper surface is traversed by a longitudinal groove. The flagellum of this antenna is broken off in both specimens, but I judge it to be a little longer than those of the first pair.

The anterior labrum orepistoma (fig. 1, *ant.*) is transversely ridged and longitudinally short, and is produced anteriorly to a long projecting tooth in the median line. The metastoma (fig. 1, *post.*) is transversely wider and shorter; between these two the mandibles articulate on each side.