

considerably beyond the rostrum, which is more than half the length of the animal. Both flagella are slender, but the outer is more robust towards the base.

The second pair of antennæ has the second or basal joint armed on the outer and under side with a small sharp tooth, and carries a scaphocerite that has nearly parallel sides, the outer being rigid and terminating in a small distal tooth that reaches to about half the length of the rostrum. The third joint terminates in a flagellum that reaches a little beyond the longest flagellum of the first pair.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, slender, and pediform, the second joint or basis is furnished with a slender branch, the third or ischium is short, the fourth or meros is extremely long and slender, as is also the fifth joint or carpos, and the sixth or propodos is about half the length of the carpos, and terminates in a flattened point, the margins of which are notched for the reception of hairs or spines.

The first pair of pereiopoda is more slender and longer than the second pair of gnathopoda, having the meros and propodos about half the length of the carpos and terminating in a rudimentary dactylos (fig. 2*k*). The second pair of pereiopoda is unequal, that on the right side being shorter and more slender; the carpos is long and multiarticulate, the propodos scarcely longer or broader than the ultimate articulus of the carpos; the pollex and dactylos are small and form a perfect but minute chela. The three posterior pairs are very long, reaching forwards very considerably beyond the extremity of the rostrum; the meros is long, and furnished on the posterior or lower margin with a series of slender, sharp, spine-like teeth, from which the name of the species is derived; the carpos is very long and more slender than the meros, as is also the propodos, while the dactylos is short and styloform. The rest of the animal offers no peculiar feature of specific interest, except that the posterior pair of pleopoda, which forms the tail-fan, is longer than the telson.

The branchiæ in this species deviate from the typical arrangement of the genus in having no mastigobranchial appendage attached to the several pairs of pereiopoda; they may be tabulated as follows:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
					h	i	k	l	m	n
										o

Observations.—All the specimens in the collection, except one, appear to be males, and bear a close comparison with *Pandalus stylopus*, A. Milne-Edwards, which was taken in the Atlantic during the expedition of the "Travailleur," at a depth of 530 fathoms. It differs, however, in several points of more or less importance. The first pair of antennæ, for instance, has the flagella much longer, being twice the length of the rostrum; the serrature of the rostrum is more alike on the two margins; the second pair of pereiopoda