

is unequal on the two sides, both in length and proportion; and the propodos of the three posterior pairs of pereiopoda is more nearly equal in length to the carpos.

This species still more closely resembles *Pandalus longipes*, A. Milne-Edwards, but in the latter the first pair of antennæ and the rostrum are longer. It also appears to be nearly allied to *Pandalus narwal* (Fabricius), as described by Herbst, Latreille, Milne-Edwards and Heller, which was taken in the Mediterranean.

The Challenger species differs externally from either in having the serrature on the dorsal crest more slender, closely packed, and extending posteriorly to the pyloric region. *Pandalus stylopus*, *Pandalus longipes* and *Pandalus narwal*, all of which appear to me to belong to this genus, have the teeth on the crest and base of the rostrum coarse, whereas those on the distal portion of the rostrum are fine in *Plesionika spinipes*.

*Plesionika unidens*, n. sp. (Pl. CXIII. fig. 4).

Rostrum twice the length of the carapace, crested and armed with teeth at the base; smooth on the upper surface to the apex, except for the presence of one tooth a little posterior to the distal extremity; the lower margin is furnished with six or seven teeth.

First pair of antennæ short, scarcely reaching beyond the extremity of the rostrum.

Second pair having the flagellum but little longer.

Pereiopoda slender but not remarkably long.

Third somite of the pleon dorsally compressed to a straight carina posteriorly.

Telson nearly as long as the outer rami of the rhipidura.

Length, entire (male), . . . . .	40	mm. (1.5 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	11	„
„ of rostrum, . . . . .	22	„
„ of pleon, . . . . .	29	„
„ of third somite of pleon, . . . . .	6	„
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	6	„
„ of telson, . . . . .	7	„
Breadth of ophthalmus, . . . . .	3.5	„

*Habitat*.—Station 219, March 10, 1875; lat. 1° 54' 0" S., long. 146° 39' 40" E.; north of New Guinea; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. Four specimens; two males and two (?) females. Trawled.

This species has the rostrum very long and straight. It may readily be distinguished from others by its having a solitary tooth on the upper margin of the rostrum, a little posterior to the apex, the rest is smooth and straight until near the base, where there are several teeth; those just in front of the eye are the largest; those behind the frontal margin are the smallest and most closely compressed together, they are all laterally compressed and stand like a crest above the eyes. From this crest a carina without