

Length, entire (male),	.	.	.	.	.	39	mm. (1.5 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	12	„
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	9	„
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	27	„
„ of third somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	5.5	„
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	3	„
„ of telson,	.	.	.	.	.	6	„

*Habitat*.—Station 188, September 10, 1874; lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E.; Arafura Sea, south of Papua; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, green mud. Two specimens; males. Trawl and dredge both used.

This species is remarkable for its smoothness, but when it is in a dry condition the lines of the lateral carinæ on the carapace are appreciable, appearing as very slight elevations. One carina corresponds with the orbital tooth, and the other commences at the posterior margin, runs forward and unites with the first on the hepatic region. The dorsal carina is likewise less conspicuous than in the typical forms of the genus and is not elevated into a prominent crest.

On the pleon the carina is indicated on all the somites, but more especially on the third, fourth, and fifth, where it culminates on each posteriorly in a small sharp tooth.

The ophthalmopoda are pear-shaped and the ophthalmus hemispherical.

The first pair of antennæ carries a stylocerite that is sharply pointed and reaches beyond the distal extremity of the first joint, and a flagellum that is scarcely longer than the rostrum; the outer flagellum in the male is much more robust than the inner. The second pair supports a scaphocerite that tapers to the extremity and terminates in an external tooth.

The pereopoda are rather short; the three last pairs are serrate on the posterior margin, and each terminates in a long dactylos.

*Observations*.—Two specimens of this intermediate form were taken in the shallow sea south of New Guinea. They are interesting as showing the value in classification of the lateral carina and the passage of one form into another.

The species bears a near resemblance to *Chlorotocus gracilipes*, A. Milne-Edwards, from the West Indies, and it would, indeed, have been classified in the same genus had not A. Milne-Edwards figured the carpos of the second pair of pereopoda as being unarticulate, a character which approximates it to *Thalassocaris* of Stimpson (*Regulus* of Dana), whereas *Dorodotes* is structurally nearer *Pandalus*.