

as the first joint of the peduncle, second and third joints cylindrical and subequal in length, being about half the length of the first joint, flagella subequal in length, upper stout at the base.

Second pair of antennæ having a scaphocerite that is half as long again as the peduncle of the first pair, narrow and lanceolate; flagellum long and slender.

Anterior two pairs of pereiopoda having the chelæ long and narrow, the second pair having the fingers longer than those of the first; in both they cross each other when closed. Following three pairs small, feeble, carrying a strong stiff basecephysis.

Pleopoda stout, except the terminal pair, which is longer than the telson.

Length, entire,	68 mm. (2.6 in.).
„ of carapace,	16 „
„ of pleon,	52 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	9 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	12 „
„ of telson,	7 „

Habitat.—Station 173, July 24, 1874; lat. 19° 9' 35" S., long. 179° 41' 50" E.; off Matuku, Fiji Islands; depth, 315 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. One specimen, female. Dredged.

The appearance of this species is that of an animal that has been subjected to constant lateral pressure, the whole animal being so evenly flattened. The dorsal surface is not carinated, nor compressed to a ridge, but is smooth and rounded; the depth of the carapace increases posteriorly in a line that is continuous with the lower margin of the coxal plates of the pleon until the sixth somite, which is less deep, being much longer than the preceding, and twice the length of the telson.

The ophthalmopoda are short and stout, and support an ophthalmus that is quite black and somewhat greater in diameter than the stalk, the whole being supported on a pedicle that is abruptly and considerably smaller.

The first pair of antennæ is about half the length of the animal, having the peduncle nearly half the length of the dorsal surface of the carapace; the first joint is fully equal to the two next, and carries on the outer side a sharply pointed stylocerite of great tenuity, which has the distal extremity twisted to a right angle with the basal portion, and is nearly as long as the joint, the inner side is deep, straight, and flat, being compressed against the corresponding margin of the other appendage. The upper and lower surfaces are hollowed, the former to receive the ophthalmopod, and the latter to make way for the second pair of antennæ, leaving the inner surface as a wall standing both above and below the extremely thin structure of the joint, and free from hairs or cilia. The two succeeding joints are cylindrical, the second is shorter than the third, and