

*Habitat.*—North-west Pacific, south of Japan.

The carapace is about one-fourth the length of the entire animal, it is dorsally smooth except for a large tooth that surmounts the gastric region in the median line, and another that stands near the margin above the orbital angle. The rostrum is slender, smooth on the lower margin, and armed with two unequal teeth on the upper surface, of which the larger is the posterior, and situated about one-third from the base. The outer orbital angle is rounded, and tipped with a small tooth that I take to be the first antennal tooth, and the fronto-lateral angle is produced to a sharp point, whence the lateral margin is smooth to the posterior margin of the carapace.

The pleon is smooth; the five anterior somites are subequal in length, the sixth is longer and narrower, and the telson is longer than the sixth somite.

The ophthalmopoda are pyriform and projected on a long and slender cylindrical stalk; they are 4 mm. long, or about one-third the length of the animal; the ophthalmus is rounded. In front, beneath the base of the rostrum, a large globular lobe projects between the ophthalmopoda, on which exists a small ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle reaching nearly to the extremity of the ophthalmopoda; the first joint is long and armed at the outer side at the base with a sharp-pointed stylocerite, and is but imperfectly defined by a small prominence from the second joint; the third joint is short and cylindrical, and supports two long slender flagella, of which the upper is rather the more robust.

The second pair of antennæ is furnished with a scaphocerite that reaches beyond the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair, it is rigid on the outer side and is distally armed with a sharp tooth, and foliaceous on the inner side, the margin of which is fringed with hairs.

The oral appendages have not been examined.

The first pair of gnathopoda have not been carefully examined, but appear to be short, robust, and subpediform, with the distal joints reflexed.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, slender, and pediform; it is six-jointed, and terminates in a sharp-pointed dactylos, and carries a slender subequally long basecephysis that has the margins parallel and the extremity blunt.

The first pair of pereopoda is scarcely as long as the second gnathopoda, it resembles it in form and carries a similar basecephysis. The second pair resembles the first, but is a little longer and perhaps also more slender. The third pair is much longer than the second; the meros is extremely long, the carpos shorter, and the propodos, which is flattened and long, gradually increases and as gradually diminishes in diameter towards the dactylos, which terminates in a straight sharp-pointed dactylos. The fourth pair resembles the third, but is a little longer and terminates in a long, slender, styliform dactylos, and, like the preceding, carries a long, narrow basecephysis. The fifth pair is