

ending in spines. The telson has a broad convex median dorsal ridge which ends behind in a short acute spine, and on each lateral portion there are four or five sharply defined parallel longitudinal carinæ. The posterior border of the telson has three pairs of acute straight spines, and there is a single rounded tooth between the lateral and postero-lateral, eight acute curved teeth between the latter and the submedian, and four between this and the middle line, which is deeply notched. The sixth abdominal appendage is very large, and the terminal paddle of the exopodite is oval and half as long as the proximal joint. The endopodite is long, narrow, and very slightly curved, and the prolongation from the ventral surface of the basal joint ends in a short curved acute outer spine, and a much longer acute inner spine which has a rounded tooth on its outer border, and on its inner border seven or eight acute teeth which increase in size distally. There is an acute spine on the dorsal surface of the basal joint.

The rostrum reaches to the base of the ocular segment, and the eyes are directed forward, side by side, and nearly cylindrical and about twice as long as wide. The first antennæ are long ($\frac{4}{10}$ of the total length of the body), and their somite ends dorsally in a pair of acute spines which are slightly divergent. The flagellum of the second antenna, including the shaft, is about three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) as long as the first, and the scale is $\frac{17}{10}$ as long as the animal. The width of the carapace between the antero-lateral angles is half ($\frac{1}{2}$) its greatest width and a little less than half ($\frac{1}{2}$) its length. The dactyle of the raptorial claw is armed with six acute curved teeth gradually increasing in size distally. The second joint has three movable spines on its inner edge, and the pectinations on its inner edge are arranged in an undulating line, with a convexity under each tooth. The appendages of the three pairs of exposed thoracic limbs are flat, strap-shaped and more dilated and rounded at the tip than they are in *Squilla lata*. The lateral edges of the second thoracic somite are acute, and strongly curved forward, while the lateral edges of the third and fourth are rounded. The fifth has a subacute prominence on each side. Males and females alike, except as regards the structures concerned in reproduction.

Habitat.—Station 233B, Inland Sea, Japan, May 26, 1875; lat. 34° 18' N., long. 133° 35' E.; depth 15 fathoms; bottom blue mud.

Two specimens, a male and a female, were obtained. The only other specimen known is also from Japan, and is described by De Haan as the type of the species.

Remarks.—This species is very similar to the one last described, agreeing with it in the presence of six teeth in the raptorial claw, the cylindrical shape of the eyes, the almost total absence of median and submedian dorsal carinæ, the great width and the uniform increase in width of the hind body, the flattened strap-like shape of the appendages of the exposed thoracic legs, the great length of the curved endopodite of the sixth abdominal appendage, and the presence of acute teeth on the inner margin of its inner spine. There are so many well-marked points of difference, however, that there can be