

The rhipidura is symmetrical; both outer plates are fringed with ciliated hairs.

The telson terminates in a sharp point furnished with numerous ciliated hairs on each side, and with many long and slender spines on the dorsal surface.

Length, 13 mm. (0.5 in.), measured from the frontal margin to the extremity of the telson.

*Habitat*.—Station VII. v., off the Canary Islands, February 11, 1873; lat. 27° 58' N., long. 17° 39' W.; depth, 1620 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

This unique specimen in general appearance is very unlike any other genus in the family.

The dorsal surface of the carapace, instead of being compressed, is elevated and has a globular appearance, while the lateral walls are bent under the ventral surface and lie flat in the same plane, apparently, with that of the sternum. It is dorsally covered with spines, or long, slender, sharp teeth, of which two stand longitudinally in the central line on the frontal region, and two on each side, one on each side of the gastric region and two on each side of the cardiac region, two on the upper and anterior portion of the branchial region, and several, which increase in length posteriorly, on the lateral angle formed by the sudden inflection of the carapace.

The pleon is very narrow and generally lies folded against the ventral surface of the pereion; it is dorsally armed with long and slender spines, one on each side of the median line and one on the lateral wall of the four posterior somites, just above the margin, which also is armed with a long posteriorly-directed tooth and two smaller ones, except in the case of the sixth somite, in which the margin is produced to a single, long and slender tooth: the telson is likewise armed with long and slender spine-like teeth, of which there is one in the median line near the base, and one on each side still nearer; these three are the largest, the others are smaller and ranged in rows on each side of the median line from the base to the extremity, which terminates in a small tooth on the dorsal surface, and is flanked with several ciliated hairs on each side.

The ophthalmopoda are absent, and no trace of organs of vision can be determined; there is a slight depression on each side near the central line of the frontal margin; and more laterally, beyond the outer antennæ, corresponding with the position of the eyes in *Willemæsia*, is a dark spot on each side that is suggestive of being an organ of vision, but the want of specimens for a close examination precludes me from being able to confirm the supposition.

The first pair of antennæ (*b*) has the first joint short and stout, armed on the inner side with a strong and sharp-pointed tooth that is broad at the base, and on the outer with a fine, anteriorly-directed, spine-like tooth; the second joint is very short but narrower than the first, and the third is yet shorter and narrower, and supports two unequal slender flagella that are not very long and only sparingly multiarticulate.

The second pair of antennæ (*c*) has the basal joint supporting a cylindrical rod that is longer than the peduncle of the antennæ; it is obliquely truncate at the extremity,