

margin is armed with a small tooth within the internal orbital angle, two rostral in the median line, behind which on the central dorsal ridge are successively three single teeth, then two, then a single one anterior to the cervical fossa, posterior to which are two on the margin and two a little behind, the rest of the ridge is smooth to the posterior margin, on each side of which is a small sharp tooth.

The armature may be tabulated as—

Marginal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5—3—7
Dorsal crest,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2·1·1·1·2·1—2·2· 2.

The pleon is carinated, and the first two somites are armed with small anteriorly-directed teeth; the third and fourth with large and sharp ones; the fifth has no tooth, but a small cusp; the sixth has a double baccated ridge that becomes confluent at the posterior margin, and the telson is furnished with a small central carina and two small ones on each side, a little posteriorly.

The first pair of pereopoda has the carpos armed at the distal or propodal extremity with a small sharp tooth on the inner and outer angles; the meros is smooth on the inner margin and armed on the outer with a single small tooth near the external distal or carpal angle, and a second small solitary tooth, one-third distant from the ischial joint.

The posterior pair of pereopoda is chelate, the pollex being shorter than the dactylos.

Length (male), 50 mm. (2 in.).

Habitat.—Station 174c, August 3, 1874; lat. 19° 7' 50" S., long. 178° 19' 35" E.; off Kandavu Island; depth, 610 fathoms; bottom, coral mud; bottom temperature, 39° One specimen.

Compared with others this species is narrow across the carapace. The teeth on the margins are slender and sharp; that on the anterior angle particularly so. The several divisions are clearly defined. The frontal margin is armed with four teeth between the orbits, the two central are rostral, and the one on the inner angle of the orbit is within the margin; posterior to the orbital notch is a row of three small sharp teeth situated diagonally between it and the median line; three other small teeth, two of which are not shown in the figure, stand in a triangle, the posterior being on that part of the ridge formed by the cervical fossa, where it bifurcates to form the median division, the second stands on this branch, and the third is anterior and internal to it. Twelve teeth, including the two anterior or rostral ones, traverse the central ridge of the carapace. The branchial region is defined by a waved ridge, armed with small teeth.

The first somite of the pleon is slightly narrower than the carapace; the dorsal portion is armed on the median line with a small sharp tooth directed forwards; the lateral extremity is armed with a tooth to the inner side of the peltecleis or shield-bolt