

The third pair of pereopoda is longer than the preceding, it does not carry any tooth, but the basis supports an ecpysis, and the coxa carries a single-branched mastigobranchia, which is pedunculated, broad at the base, and tapering. The oviducts are attached to the coxal joints in the form of a projecting tubercle directed obliquely inwards and posteriorly.

The fourth and fifth pairs of pereopoda are long, tolerably robust, and terminate in long, flattened, lanceolate dactyli; each carrying a basecpysis but no mastigobranchia.

On the ventral surface (fig. 1''') between the second pair of pereopoda, two long spine-like teeth project, one on each side of the median line, and between the last two pairs lies a cordiform thelycum, flat in the middle, elevated, and surrounded by a margin fringed with hairs.

The anterior pair of pleopoda (*p*) has the outer branch long, flattened and tapering, the inner minute and rudimentary, and situated near the inner distal angle of the basal joint. The four following pairs are subequally biramose.

The male differs very little from the female in general aspect. The several parts appear to be a little more pronounced, but the two long and slender teeth, so conspicuous on the ventral surface in the female, are wanting.

The vas deferens projects from the posterior pair of pereopoda, and the petasma (fig. 1'', *p*) attached to the first pair of pleopoda springs from near the base of the basal joint, and is produced into a longitudinally folded leaf-like appendage, intimately linked together in the median line by small cincinnuli. All the other pairs are similar to those in the female; the sixth pair, which aids in the formation of the rhipidura, is long, narrow, and rounded at the extremity.

The telson (1z) is as long as the lateral plates, furnished on each side with four spines, and one spine-like tooth, and terminates in a long and slender point.

Forty-five specimens of this species were taken both with the trawl and the dredge south of New Guinea, and several others at different Stations in the same region, associated in some instances with *Polycheles*; and twenty-one were dredged in the narrow channel between the islands on the southern coast of Japan.

Stimpson records specimens from Japan, at from 4 or 5 to 30 fathoms, on a sandy bottom.

This species is essentially an inhabitant of shallow water, and as such was found in the channel referred to, where the water is only from 8 to 50 fathoms deep, a depth that corresponds with that of most of the other recorded localities. The great variation in the depth at which two specimens were taken in the same region can only be accounted for by the fact that the deep water comes up close to the southern shores of Japan. I am therefore induced to believe that those obtained from the greater depth of 2675 fathoms were caught swimming in mid-water, and carried down previously to their being brought up in the dredge, a supposition that is supported by their soft and somewhat damaged condition.