

In our solitary specimen, which is a female, the rostrum reaches as far as the extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and is styliform and armed on the upper side with twelve little teeth, the posterior of which are longer and placed nearer together, diverging and becoming smaller as they approach the anterior extremity of the rostrum, where they become almost rudimentary; posterior to these is one distant, solitary tooth, standing on the gastric region, behind which a slight compression is shown in the dorsal elevation of the median line of the carapace. The lower margin of the rostrum is smooth and fringed with long ciliated hairs. The frontal margin has no supraorbital tooth, and the outer antennal tooth, although well advanced, is small, as is also the tooth at the antero-inferior angle of the carapace.

The pleon commences to be carinated at the posterior dorsal extremity of the third somite, and rises into a small ridge on the three following; the posterior extremity of the fourth and fifth being slightly cleft in the median line; and the sixth, which is nearly twice the length of the fifth, terminates in a small tooth.

The ophthalmus is large, stands on a short bi-articulate peduncle and does not reach to the extremity of the rostrum.

The first pair of antennæ has the third or terminal joint cylindrical and longer than the second, and the flagella are as long as the peduncle. The prosartema is sharply pointed, the stylocerite is short and blunt, and the outer margin of the first joint is produced to an acute tooth.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum broken, but the scaphocerite is equal in length to the rostrum, and the tooth on the outer margin does not quite reach the extremity.

The pereiopoda are rather long, the third pair reaching to a little beyond the extremity of the rostrum. The first pair carries a spine-like tooth attached to the basal and ischial joints; there is none on the second and third pairs.

The protuberance through which the oviduct projects is large and directed inwards, and the thelycum, which is divided, is posteriorly broad and anteriorly narrow, ending in a blunt point, and is studded with short hairs.

The pleopoda are of only generic value, possessing no specific feature except in the case of the posterior pair, which goes to form the lateral plates of the rhipidura; the outer plate is deeply grooved in the median line, the marginal ridge of which unites with one on the outer margin of the plate, and terminates in a tooth at the diæresis, about one-third distant from the extremity of the plate. The inner plate has a longitudinal groove in the median line with a strong ridge on each side, the inner, near the base, turning suddenly to the inner margin.

Our typical and only perfect specimen is a female, and was taken between Manila and Samboangan, associated with *Penæus fissurus*.

Several specimens were taken with the dredge off Matuku, one of the Fiji Islands, in a soft and damaged condition; the form of the thelycum in these corresponds with that