

*Habitat*.—Station 200, October 23, 1874; lat. 6° 47' N., long. 122° 28' E.; near the Philippine Islands; depth, 250 fathoms; bottom, green mud. Two male specimens, one having the petasma more developed than the other. Trawled.

The general surface of the animal is slightly pilose. The rostrum is horizontal, pointed, is not elevated at the apex, and does not reach beyond the distal extremity of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ; the upper margin is armed with three teeth, of which the anterior is near the apex and the posterior behind the orbital margin, and they stand upon a small compressed carina which fades away upon the gastric region, and does not reappear until at the fourth somite of the pleon, where it is slightly elevated, and it terminates in a small tooth at the posterior extremity of each of the last three somites.

The ophthalmi are large, orbicular, and supported on short, narrow and compressed peduncles that have a small tubercle on the inner side close to the eye.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle twice as long as the rostrum, and the first joint has a stylocerite that lies in contact with the margin, and terminates in a tooth a little short of the outer distal angle, which is also produced to a sharp tooth; the second joint is nearly as long as the first, and the third carries on the outer side a short, flattened flagellum, and at the extremity one that is once and a half as long as the animal, and which has near the base a slight but unusual curve and twist, corresponding to the length of the outer flagellum, and apparently due to its oblique compression.

The second pair has the phymacerite projecting downwards and inwards, and the scaphocerite extending forwards beyond the distal extremity of the smaller flagellum, and in both specimens in the Challenger collection the margins are thickened. In one specimen this thickened tissue is limited to the outer distal margin, commencing just beyond the small tooth and fading away at the apex, but the structure beyond exhibits evidence of being affected. In the other specimen the same dense substance commences at the corresponding point, that is, at the fissure beyond the outer tooth, and continues to about halfway on the internal margin, where it gradually decreases and terminates. I believe this thickening to be the result of disease, but it appears to produce in some specimens a singular constriction of the organ that is worthy of consideration as producing alteration of form, which appears to resemble specific variation (*vide* Pl. L. c.).

The mandible carries a synaphipod of which the terminal joint is triangulate.

The first pair of gnathopoda carries a basecephysis that extends considerably beyond the dactylos. The second reaches as far as the extremity of the rostrum and supports a basecephysis that reaches to the extremity of the meros.

The pereopoda approximate to each other ventrally, the coxæ of first three pairs being almost in contact. Between the fourth pair is a small, pointed, obliquely projecting plate. The coxæ of the posterior pair are developed to an unusually large size, and approximate to