

Station 323, February 28, 1876; lat.  $35^{\circ} 39'$  S., long.  $50^{\circ} 47'$  W.; east of Buenos Ayres; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature,  $33^{\circ} \cdot 1$  F. One specimen. Trawled.

Length (male), 164 mm. (6.5 in.).

Three fine specimens of this species, two males and a female, were taken in the middle of the Southern Indian Ocean. One, a female, was taken off the south coast of Japan; it was not so large nor so fine a specimen as the preceding. A small but well-formed female was taken near the Philippine Islands, and another east of the Torres Strait; a fine male specimen was trawled in mid-ocean in the North Pacific; one rather small female was taken near the Low Islands in the Pacific Ocean; a well-developed male was taken off Buenos Ayres; and a similar one not far from the island of Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic Ocean, at an average depth of nearly two miles and a half.

In this species the carina from the dorsal crest is continued but a little distance behind the posterior tooth, where it becomes lost in the smooth surface of the carapace. There is no trace of the cervical suture. The rostrum is as far in advance of the orbital margin as the length of the carapace, measured from the same point. There is a small dorsal crest above the orbit crowned with three teeth, of which the posterior is the smallest. The orbit is imperfectly defined by a small prominence, chiefly visible in front of and below the margin of the carapace, and immediately outside of it is the first antennal tooth, which is small, being elevated rather than prominent. From this part of the orbital margin a ridge runs for a short distance and then divides, one above the other, ending in the hepatic groove. Beyond this is the second antennal tooth, both elevated and prominent, and continuous posteriorly with a ridge that extends to half the length of the carapace and forms the second antennal ridge. Below the second antennal ridge the middle branchial ridge runs horizontally, and parallel with the lower margin, from the anterior to the posterior border of the carapace, and becomes confluent with the latter, which is elevated into a marginal ridge. Below the median branchial ridge the walls of the carapace are soft and flexible.

The first somite of the pleon is long, and divided by a deep transverse groove into two parts; the anterior is convex and smooth, the posterior is shorter than the anterior and continuous with the coxal marginal plates.

The second somite has also a deep transverse sulcus, but the anterior division is shorter than the posterior, and, like the preceding, has the lower margin of the coxal plate slightly truncated, having the appearance of being cut straight, so that the lower margins of the coxal plates form a continuous line from the anterior to the posterior extremity of the pleon.

The third somite has a less conspicuous transverse groove nearer the anterior margin than in the preceding, and the posterior margin is produced into a strong, sharp,