

on the posterior margin in the median line there is a solitary, erect, spine-like process, fringed with teeth on the dorsal surface, and on each side, at the lateral margin, slightly anterior to the mandibles, between them and the anterior spinous process, there arises a short but prominent spine fringed with teeth.

The pleon has the five anterior somites subequal, smooth on the dorsal surface, but armed at the postero-lateral margin of each with a long spine-like process, fringed with sharp teeth.

The sixth somite is but little longer than the fifth; it is unarmed at the postero-lateral angles, but carries a small tooth on the posterior margin of the dorsal surface.

The telson is short and bifurcate, the caudal fork being short and broad.

The ophthalmopoda are about two-thirds the length of the rostrum, gradually increasing in diameter from the base to the distal extremity, where the ophthalmus is slightly broader than the stalk, more distinctly apparent on the outer than on the inner side.

The first pair of antennæ consists of one long joint, fringed with hairs, that reaches as far as the distal extremity of the rostrum, and terminates in two small single-jointed rami tipped with one or two small hairs.

The second pair of antennæ consists of a broad basal joint, an inner multiarticulate branch that corresponds to the future flagellum, and a long, narrow, foliaceous branch that corresponds to the future scaphocerite, the outer margin of which is smooth, and furnished at the outer angle of the distal extremity with a small tooth, while the inner, which is parallel with the outer, is thin and fringed with hairs.

The mandibles are sharp-pointed and do not appear to carry a synnhipod.

The other oral appendages I have not determined, except the third pair of siagnopoda or first maxillipede, which is in an immature condition, biramose, and tipped with one or two long hairs.

The first and second pairs of gnathopoda are biramose and correspond in development with the third pair of siagnopoda. The pereiopoda are all in a very similar condition.

The pleopoda are in a very immature stage of gemmation, except the sixth pair, which is long, slender, biramose, and well developed; it consists of a basal joint armed with a tooth on the outer distal angle, and supporting two long, narrow, slender branches, with subparallel margins. The outer, which is the longer, is smooth on the outer margin to about one-third of its length, where it is armed with a short strong tooth, beyond which it is fringed with short hairs to the distal extremity, while the inner margin is fringed with long hairs, which are probably ciliated. The inner branch is straight, narrow, tapering, and fringed with hairs, probably ciliated.

Length, 4 mm. (0.16 in.).

*Habitat.*—The Western Pacific Ocean.