

First pair of antennæ more robust than the second.

First pair of pereopoda shorter and more robust than the second.

Telson about half the length of the lateral plates of the rhipidura.

Length, entire, . . . . .	6 mm. (0.2 in.).
„ of rostrum, . . . . .	1.5 „
„ of carapace, . . . . .	1.5 „
Depth of carapace, . . . . .	1 „
Length of pleon, . . . . .	4.5 „
„ of telson, . . . . .	0.6 „

*Habitat.*—Off Sibago, Samboangan, Philippine Islands, October 23, 1874. One specimen.

The body of the animal is moderately robust, the carapace being the broadest part and dorsally elevated, anteriorly depressed and produced to a deep, laterally compressed rostrum, which projects to an acute point at the apex and is armed with a serrature of teeth, five of which are below the apex and ten above; the dorsal surface of the carapace is smooth, rising behind the gastric region, and continuous with the dorsal surface of the pleon. The telson is about half the length of the sixth somite.

The ophthalmopoda are short, stout, and carry a prominent tooth on the inner side of the globular ophthalmus.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle subequal in length with the ophthalmopod and curved in correspondence with it, the upper distal angle being produced to a strong tooth or process; the second and third joints are short and subequal in length, and produced on the upper distal angle. The inner flagellum is short, stout, and tapering, reaching a little beyond the apex of the rostrum, it is multiarticulate, and fasciculi of membranous cilia arise from alternate articuli.

The second pair of antennæ is broken off at the extremity of the peduncle; the scaphocerite is narrow and reaches nearly to the distal extremity of the rostrum.

The oral appendages have not been examined in this species.

The second pair of gnathopoda is moderately long and robust; the lower or posterior surface is smooth and straight, the upper or anterior is arcuate and furnished with transverse rows of fasciculi of hairs, and tapers to an acute point.

The first pair of pereopoda is short and robust. The second pair is long and slender, and terminates in a chela that has the dactylos longer than the pollex. The posterior three pairs of pereopoda are slender and subequal, and terminate in a moderately long and slender dactylos, the propodos of each being fringed with fasciculi of hairs.

The first pair of pleopoda is simple, the others are biramose, the posterior pair being furnished with subequal rami that terminate in rounded extremities.

*Observations.*—This species was found associated with *Latreutes unidentatus*.