

Latreutes unidentatus, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXIX. fig. 6).

Robust. Carapace armed with one large tooth on the gastric region, and anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is nearly as deep as the carapace, pointed in front, and having the margin serrate above with eight teeth, and below with five.

The pleon is smooth and the telson is as long as the sixth somite.

Length, entire,	5.5 mm. (0.2 in.).
„ of carapace,	1.5 „
„ of rostrum,	1 „
Depth of carapace,	1.5 „
Length of pleon,	4 „
„ of telson,	0.7 „

Habitat.—Off Sibago, Samboangan, Philippine Islands, October 23, 1873. Associated with the preceding species.

The animal is not so robust as *Latreutes planus* but more so than *Latreutes ensiferus*.

The dorsal surface of the carapace is flattened, and armed with a strong tooth over the gastric region, whence the frontal margin projects to a rostrum that is nearly as long and as deep as the carapace. The serrature on the upper surface reaches about halfway between the apex and base, and is formed by eight small teeth, and the lower margin by five; the apical tooth being sharp and prominent. The pleon is dorsally smooth, and has no tooth on the posterior margin of the sixth somite, which is shorter than in the preceding species, and has the telson subequal in length with it.

The ophthalmopoda are moderately robust, but longer than in the preceding species, and do not carry a projecting tooth upon the inner surface, but are perfectly smooth. The first pair of antennæ is robust, and does not reach beyond the apex of the rostrum; the first joint of the peduncle is subequal with the ophthalmopod, the second and third are shorter and subequal in length, and the inner flagellum, which is robust and tapering, reaches as far as the apex of the rostrum, and supports a series of fasciculi of membranous cilia. The second pair of antennæ is broken off at the extremity of the peduncle, and supports a slender pointed scaphocerite that is nearly as long as the rostrum.

The oral appendages of this species have not been separately examined.

The second pair of gnathopoda is robust and powerful, smooth on the lower surface, arcuate and firm, with rows of hairs on the upper, and terminates in an acute point.

The first pair of pereopoda is short and robust, the second long and slender, the dactylos and pollex being subequal and fringed with fasciculi of hairs. The posterior three pairs correspond with those of *Latreutes planus*.