

abdominalis, Kröyer, but differs in having the branchial plates of the female pointed at the extremity, instead of being rounded as in the typical specimens.

Both specimens were gravid with an enormous number of ova.

Plesionika spinipes (Pl. CXIII. fig. 2).

Carapace smooth; rostrum about twice the length of the carapace, serrate on the upper and lower margins.

Pleon smooth.

Telson slender; armed with two or four spines at the terminal extremity and three small ones on the dorso-lateral surface.

Pereiopoda slender and longer than the body of the animal, the three posterior pairs extending beyond the extremity, and having the meros posteriorly armed with spines.

The scaphocerite about half the length of the rostrum.

Length, entire (male),	.	.	.	.	.	43 mm. (1.7 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	12 „
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	25 „
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	31 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	5 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	6 „
„ of telson,	.	.	.	.	.	7 „

Habitat.—Station 219, March 10, 1875; lat. $1^{\circ} 54' 0''$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 39' 40''$ E.; north of New Guinea; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. Eight specimens; seven males, one female. Trawled.

This species has the rostrum very straight, and finely and evenly serrate on the upper and lower margins with small closely packed teeth that have their apices directed forwards. The serrature on the upper surface commences on the anterior portion of the gastric region, that on the under margin begins a little in advance of the eye. The rest of the surface of the carapace is smooth. Two small teeth, one corresponding with the first pair of antennæ, the other with the fronto-lateral angles, stand on the frontal margin. The pleon is smooth and free from markings of any kind; the third somite is slightly arcuate. The telson is narrow and laterally compressed, the dorso-lateral angle being furnished with three small spinules, seen best in a lateral aspect, and there are two or three longer ones at the extremity.

The ophthalmopoda are of moderate size and stand on short pedicles.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint deeply excavated to receive the ophthalmopod, and is furnished on the outer side with a sharp stylocerite; the second and third joints are short, and terminate in two unequally long flagella, the shorter of which passes