

Dorodotes reflexus, n. sp. (Pl. CXVI. fig. 3).

Carapace smooth. Carinated dorsally over the gastric and frontal regions, and produced to a laterally compressed rostrum that is about one-half the length of the carapace, serrate on the upper and lower margins with closely pressed, anteriorly directed sharp teeth.

Pleon smooth and but slightly compressed laterally in the three posterior somites; third somite dorsally produced posteriorly in the median line but neither compressed nor dentated; fourth and fifth laterally cleft posteriorly between the somite and the coxal plates, the postero-lateral angle of which is rounded in the fourth and produced to a sharp point in the fifth, while in the sixth it culminates in a strong tooth.

Telson narrow, dorsally flat and laterally compressed, the angles armed with long spines.

Ophthalmopoda short, ophthalmus small and round.

First pair of antennæ about twice the length of the carapace, carrying a strong sharply pointed stylocerite.

Second pair of gnathopoda long and robust, more so than the first pair of pereiopoda, which is slender and terminates in a small dactylos.

Length, entire (male),	.	.	.	.	.	78 mm. (3 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	28 „
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	12 „
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	50 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	12 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	7 „
„ of telson,	.	.	.	.	.	13 „

Habitat.—Station 195, October 3, 1874; lat. 4° 21' S., long. 129° 7' E.; near Banda Island; depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 38°. One specimen; male. Trawled.

Station 205, November 13, 1874; lat. 16° 42' N., long. 119° 22' E.; Philippine Islands; depth 1050 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°. Two specimens, male and female. Trawled.

The rostrum is slightly elevated anteriorly and is broadest at the base, whence it gradually tapers to the apex, there being no excavation on the under surface for the reception of the eye-stalks. It is about one-third the length of the carapace, armed on the lower margin with four or five sharp teeth, and on the upper with fourteen or fifteen, the posterior gradually becoming smaller and placed closer together towards the termination of the carina on which they stand, and which dies out just over the cardiac region,