Station 159, March 10, 1874; lat. 47° 25′ S., long. 130° 22′ E.; south of Australia; depth, 2150 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 34°·5. Two specimens; males. Trawled.

Station 169, July 10, 1874; lat. 37° 34′ S., long. 179° 22′ E.; near New Zealand; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 40°. Three specimens; one male (damaged), two females. Trawled.

Station 170, July 14, 1874; lat. 29° 55′ S., long. 178° 14′ W.; off the Kermadec Islands; depth, 520 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 43°. One specimen; male. Trawled.

Station 170A, July 14, 1874; lat. 29° 45′ S., long. 178° 11′ W.; near the Kermadec Islands; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 39°·5. Trawled.

Station 181, August 25, 1875; lat. 13° 50′ S., long. 151° 49′ E.; between Australia and the Solomon Islands; depth, 2440 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 35°·8. One specimen; male. Trawled.

Station 194, September 29, 1874; lat. 4° 34′ 0″ S., long. 129° 57′ 30″ E.; off Banda Island; depth, 200 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Four specimens; damaged. Dredged.

Station 230, April 5, 1875; lat. 26° 29′ N., long. 137° 57′ E.; south of Japan; depth, 2425 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 35°·5. Two specimens; males. Trawled.

Station 235, June 4, 1875; lat. 34° 7′ N., long. 138° 0′ E.; south of Japan; depth, 565 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, 38°·1. Two specimens; one male, one female. Trawled.

Station 318, February 11, 1876; lat. 42° 32′ S., long. 56° 29′ W.; north of the Falkland Islands; depth, 2040 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 33°·7. One fine specimen; male. Trawled. Length, 84 mm.

When the animal is fully extended the carapace is about one-fourth the length of the animal, measured from the orbital margin to the extremity of the telson. The postero-lateral margins of the carapace pass under the coxal plates of the first somite of the pleon. A small carina traverses the dorsal surface from the cardiac region forwards, and is lost in the serrature of the rostrum. The rostrum projects forwards to a length that is subequal with the carapace, and is armed on the upper surface with ten small teeth that are closer together near the frontal region and more distant anteriorly; the under surface is armed with five teeth that coincide with the same number, tooth for tooth, on the upper surface, except the most anterior on the upper surface, which has no corresponding tooth on the lower. The outer canthus of the orbit is clearly defined by a rounded angle, and the first antennal tooth is small, and lies closely impacted between the bases