

Length, entire (female),	.	.	.	.	.	73 mm. (3 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	17 „
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	21 „
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	56 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	5 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	13 „
„ of telson,	.	.	.	.	.	13 „

Habitat.—Station 232, May 12, 1875; lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E.; *Hyalonema*-ground, off Japan; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, 41°·1. One specimen, female. Associated with *Acanthephyra brachytelsonis*. Trawl and dredge both used.

This species is interesting from its intermediate condition and from its resemblance in some points to the genus *Oplophorus*. It has a sharp and prominent tooth on the anterior margin of the first somite of the pleon, that is supported and strengthened by a small tubercle; this tooth, with the anterior margin, overlaps the posterior margin of the carapace. The orbital tooth is wanting, but the first antennal is large and projecting, as is also the second antennal tooth. There is no carina on the first and second somites of the pleon, but the third, fourth, and fifth somites are slightly carinated, the carina running to a posteriorly projecting tooth which decreases in size successively in each. The sixth somite is dorsally grooved and terminates without a tooth in the median line, but a well-formed tooth projects from the lateral margin half-way between the middle of the dorsal surface and the lateral articulation of the rhipidura.

The rostrum is narrow, long, depressed at the base, and then elevated to the apex, and strongly dentate with sharp spine-like teeth that are more closely placed over the frontal region than on the rostrum proper.

The ophthalmopoda are large and pear-shaped and supported on a slender stalk. They are situated at some distance from the median line, and on the outer side of the ophthalmus support a prominent tubercle, while on the corresponding inner side there are two small tubercles, and near the middle of the posterior surface, in a notch of the ophthalmus, stands an oval-shaped ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ is deeply excavate and carries a broad and laterally elevated stylocerite, the anterior margin of which is elevated into a transverse crest fringed with hairs, the whole of which forms a deep cup in which the eye lies and rests protected. The two succeeding joints of the antennæ are short and the flagella reach to half the length of the animal.

The second pair of antennæ has the scaphocerite tapering to the apex, but the squamous portion exists as a rounded extremity beyond the apical tooth, which is short and strong; at its base, standing on the second joint, is a long and powerful tooth, above which is a notch into which the scaphocerite falls when laterally extended, but there is no