

coxal plate of the first somite elevated to a strong rib, inferior margin smooth and rounded.

Telson slightly longer than the lateral plates of the rhipidura.

Ophthalmopoda short, pyriform, and furnished with a small circular ocellus.

First pair of antennæ having the stylocerite reduced to a small tooth.

Second pair of antennæ having the scaphocerite subequal in length with the rostrum, sharp pointed, and serrate on the outer margin; flagellum about half the length of the animal.

Length, entire (female),	.	.	.	.	.	46 mm. (1.8 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	14 „
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	15 „
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	32 „
„ of third somite of pleon, including tooth (7 mm.),	.	.	.	.	.	12 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	4 „
„ of telson,	.	.	.	.	.	9 „

Habitat.—Station 196, October 13, 1874; lat. $0^{\circ} 48' 30''$ S., long. $126^{\circ} 58' 30''$ E.; near the Philippine Islands; depth, 825 fathoms; bottom, hard ground; bottom temperature, $36^{\circ} \cdot 9$. One specimen, female, laden with ova. Trawled.

Station 220, March 11, 1875; lat. $0^{\circ} 42'$ S., long. $147^{\circ} 0'$ E.; north of New Guinea; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $36^{\circ} \cdot 2$. One specimen, female, laden with ova. Trawled.

This species was described by Milne-Edwards from specimens brought home by Quoy and Gaimard from New Guinea, but there are several points in it to which the author has not drawn attention, and which are of interest, and, so far as I am aware, peculiar to this form.

All the specimens in the collection are extremely compressed, and the sides deep and flattened, although Milne-Edwards says that "Le corps n'est pas comprimé." The rostrum is produced obliquely upwards, and is sharp and styliform, and armed on both upper and under surfaces with several small teeth, of which those on the lower side are the more important. The anterior margin corresponding with the outer canthus of the orbit is pointed and curved inwards; the tooth that corresponds with the second pair of antennæ is long, spinous, and directed anteriorly, while that at the fronto-lateral angle is directed forwards and outwards; from this point to the posterior angle the inferior margin is abruptly bent inwards, forming a longitudinal ridge that is anteriorly confluent with the fronto-lateral tooth, and posteriorly with the tooth at the posterior angle of the carapace. But the most remarkable feature of the carapace is a lateral process on the posterior margin that projects and lies beneath a corresponding process of the anterior margin of the first somite of the pleon, and bolts down the carapace so securely that it is difficult to elevate it. On each side of the dorsal carina corresponding