

depth, 175 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Nine specimens; seven females, two males. Trawled.

Station 310, January 10, 1876; lat. $51^{\circ} 27' 30''$ S., long. $74^{\circ} 3' 0''$ W.; Sarmiento Channel; depth, 400 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $46^{\circ}.5$. Six specimens; three males, three females. Trawled.

Station 311, January 11, 1876; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 30''$ S., long. $73^{\circ} 46' 0''$ W.; off Port Churruca; depth, 245 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 46° . Four specimens; one female, three males. Trawled.

The carapace is dorsally carinated in the median line from the post-cardiac region to the anterior extremity, which is produced to a laterally compressed rostrum that is rather longer than the carapace, and armed above with four or sometimes five large teeth, two of which are posterior to the frontal margin and the others placed widely apart on the rostrum; the under margin is suddenly deeply produced and armed with three strong teeth. The rest of the carapace is smooth and polished, excepting for two short carinæ on each side, the upper of which commences at the frontal margin in the first antennal tooth and loses itself in the carapace, gradually lessening in intensity towards the posterior extremity; the second commences in the second antennal tooth, which stands just within the frontal margin, and loses itself just behind the hepatic region.

The posterior margin of the carapace is laterally overlapped by the anterior margins of the coxal plates of the first somite of the pleon.

The plastron or ventral surface of the pereion is triangular, rather broader at the posterior portion in the females than in the males. The two somites that carry the gnathopoda are so narrow that the appendages are almost in contact, but on the next somite, or that which carries the first pair of pereiopoda, there arises from the posterior margin on each side of the median line a long, sharp, and slender tooth, which from the base curves downwards and obliquely forwards (fig. 2).

On the next somite, or that which supports the second pair of pereiopoda, a second pair of teeth exists which are longer and broader at the base. On the next somite the teeth are shorter and exist more in the form of broad and obliquely planted plates, though in some specimens, especially from other stations, they are prolonged to flattened sharp-pointed teeth. Similar plates exist, but less conspicuously developed, on the two posterior somites, but in the specimens from Station 306A, which are males, they are both prominent and pointed.

The pleon is dorsally smooth, has no carina, and has the lateral plates large and deep. The third somite is slightly arcuate and dorsally compressed in a manner suggestive of an obsolete tubercle, such as exists in *Gonatonotus*; the posterior margin is slightly produced in the median line beyond the anterior margin of the following somite. The three posterior somites are narrower than the preceding, the fourth somite like the preceding