

Station 122, September 10, 1873; lat. $9^{\circ} 5' S.$, long. $34^{\circ} 50' W.$; off Pernambuco; depth, 350 fathoms; bottom, red mud. Two specimens, males. Trawled.

Carapace having the dorsal carina armed with three strongly developed, anteriorly directed teeth, posterior to the frontal margin, and two upon the rostrum, which gradually decrease anteriorly, so that the one nearest the apex is very small. The lower margin deepens abruptly towards the base and is armed with four well-formed teeth, of which the one near the apex is the smallest; the rostrum gradually curves upwards, but at the extremity turns slightly forwards, it is laterally compressed to very considerable tenuity, but is strengthened by a longitudinal rib from the base to the tip. The first antennal tooth is long, straight, and sharp-pointed, forming the anterior extremity of the upper carina that traverses the lateral wall of the carapace, and gradually diminishes in importance until it nearly reaches the posterior margin. The tooth that corresponds with the second antenna stands a little within the frontal margin, it is strong, sharp, and continuous with the lower carina that lies subparallel with the inferior margin of the carapace, and gradually dies out as it approaches the posterior margin.

On the ventral surface of the pereion, between the coxæ of the second and third pairs of pereopoda, are two pairs of spine-like teeth, those between the second pair being the longer and more slender, while those between the coxæ of the third pair are shorter and broader, and more so in the females than in the males.

The pleon is dorsally rounded, having the third somite arcuate and overlapping the fourth, the fifth somite is laterally produced to a sharp point, and the posterior margin on each side of the median line is produced to a small tooth. The sixth somite is cylindrical and but little longer than the fifth; it is posteriorly furnished with a tooth both above and below the articulation of the sixth pair of pleopoda.

The telson is dorsally rounded and armed on each side near the posterior extremity with five or six almost obsolete spinules, and with two larger ones, and a few hairs, at the extremity on each side of a small median tooth.

The ophthalmopoda are pear-shaped, and the external margin of the pigment of the eye is dorsally waved, but there is no distinct ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint dorsally excavate from the base to the distal extremity, and is armed on the outer side with a flat and distally pointed stylocerite that reaches to half the length of the second joint, which is cylindrical; the third joint is short, cylindrical, and carries two flagella that reach a little beyond the extremity of the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that is about the same length as the rostrum, and terminates in a flagellum that is subequal with the length of the animal.

The first pair of gnathopoda is short, but tolerably robust.