

The telson is as long as the sixth somite of the pleon, and equal with the length of the outer plates of the rhipidura.

Length, entire (female),	87 mm. (3.4 in.).
„ of carapace,	24 „
„ of rostrum,	12 „
„ of pleon,	63 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	11 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	14 „
„ of telson,	15 „

Habitat.—Station 174c, August 3, 1874; lat. 19° 7' 50" S., long. 178° 19' 35" E.; off Kandavu, Fiji Islands; depth, 610 fathoms; bottom, coral mud; bottom temperature, 39°. Two specimens, female. Trawled.

Station 214, February 10, 1875; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; south of the Philippine Islands; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 41°.8. Five specimens. Trawled.

This species is rather slender; the cervical fossa is well defined on the dorsal surface of the carapace, and immediately anterior to it a small crest-like carina commences and runs into the rostrum, which projects horizontally forwards and terminates in a styliform point; the upper surface of this crest is smooth for nearly half its length; the posterior half in advance of the orbit has three long sharp teeth, and posterior to the orbit are four that are closely planted together; these latter are movable spinules, while those on the rostrum are more distant from each other and immovable.

The carapace is ornamented on the dorsal surface with a slight carina commencing anterior to the cervical crest, and armed on the frontal region and upper surface of the rostrum with seven spinules, of which the posterior are closely planted together, the others becoming more and more separated as they approach the apex, which is distant from the most anterior tooth by nearly half the length of the rostrum; the under surface is armed with one small tooth situated about halfway between the apex and the most anterior tooth on the dorsal surface. The frontal margin is furnished with a short, strong, antennal tooth, and a long and slender one at the fronto-lateral margin.

The ophthalmopoda are of moderate proportions, and scarcely more than one-fourth the length of the rostrum.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint deeply excavate and furnished with a stylocerite that is sharp-pointed and nearly as long as the ophthalmopod; the third or terminal joint of the peduncle reaches to about two-thirds the length of the rostrum, and supports two long flagella, the inner one of which is alone preserved and reaches to rather more than twice the length of the animal, where it is broken off, leaving a stout extremity.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that is about one-fourth longer than the rostrum, and has its sides subparallel and fringed with long hairs. The flagellum in