

Second pair of gnathopoda reaching slightly beyond the extremity of the scaphocerite, and terminating in a sharp oblique point.

First pair of pereopoda slightly broader than the second. Third and fourth pairs having the propodos long, slender, and cylindrical, and the dactylos long and styliform. Fifth pair shorter than the preceding, and formed on the same plan, but terminating in a short, almost immature, dactylos, that is hidden in a brush of hairs.

The pleopoda are flat, narrow, and pointed.

Length, entire,	109 mm. (4.2 in.).
„ of carapace,	45 „
„ of rostrum,	10 „
„ of pleon,	64 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	13 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	9 „
„ of telson,	17 „

Habitat.—Station 198, October 20, 1874; lat. $2^{\circ} 55' N.$, long. $124^{\circ} 53' E.$; south of the Philippine Islands; depth, 2150 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $38^{\circ} \cdot 9$. One specimen; female. Trawled.

The carapace has a dorsal carina and is suddenly elevated from the base of the rostrum, especially over the frontal region; the rostrum is slender and narrow, not reaching so far as the extremity of the scaphocerite, and furnished on the lower margin with seven or eight minute teeth, and on the upper surface with a considerable number of still smaller teeth, which extend from the apex to the posterior margin of the carapace. From the upper margin of the rostrum a small ridge extends on each side and is lost at a point about halfway between the orbit and the dorsal carina. From the lower margin of the rostrum another ridge passes backwards and outwards, and terminates between the orbit and just above the anterior extremity of the orbital carina, but is not confluent with it. The orbital carina commences immediately behind the ophthalmopod where it is continuous with the inferior and outer margin of the orbit, forming a notch between it and the upper or inner margin; from its commencement the ridge continues horizontally in a line along the upper margin of the branchial region to the posterior margin of the carapace. Corresponding with a depression of the hepatic region is an oblique transverse ridge—a line of muscular attachment that connects the cephalon with the pereion—which extends from the orbital and connects it with the outer antennal carina. The latter ridge commences in a prominent style-like tooth on the outer side of the second pair of antennæ, and terminates in the posterior margin of the carapace, forming a line parallel with the orbital carina. An intermediate carina between the orbital and outer antennal commences at the posterior margin, close to the termination of the orbital carina, but not confluent with it, and may conveniently be termed a semicarina; it proceeds downwards and then forwards in a line parallel with it until within a short distance of the transverse