

of 20 fathoms, in the China Sea, and also near the Island of Loochoo. Of the Challenger specimens of this genus, *Leptochela serratorbita* was taken off St. Thomas Island, West Indies, and *Leptochela robusta* in Bass Strait, while *Leptochela gracilis* was captured near the southern coast of Japan.

*Leptochela serratorbita*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXIX. fig. 1).

Orbital margin fringed with a series of small teeth. Dorsal surface of the fifth and sixth somites of the pleon smooth.

Second pair of gnathopoda furnished with a large and pointed tooth.

Length, entire, . . . . .	13 mm. (0.5 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	3 „
„ of rostrum, . . . . .	0.7 „
„ of pleon, . . . . .	10 „
„ of third somite of pleon, . . . . .	2 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	1.5 „
„ of telson, . . . . .	2.5 „

*Habitat.*—St. Thomas, West Indies ; shallow water. One specimen, associated with *Platybema rugosum*.

The carapace is smooth and anteriorly produced to a sharp horizontal rostrum. The orbit extends to the first antennal tooth, and has the margin serrate ; the second antennal tooth is reduced to a point ; the lateral plates of the first somite of the pleon overlap the posterior margin of the carapace, and the dorsal surface of the posterior somites is unarmed and smooth.

The telson is as long as the lateral plates of the rhipidura.

The ophthalmopoda are shorter than the rostrum, robust, and have the ophthalmus orbicular, and but little larger in diameter than the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ is subequal and short.

The second pair of antennæ has the scaphocerite longer than the peduncle of the first pair, and the flagellum slender (broken).

The mandibles are broad, flat, and serrate at the margin, with sharply cut teeth that are largest towards the front, and furnished with a short ovate single-jointed synaphipod, tipped with six ciliated hairs.

The first pair of siagnopoda is three-branched ; the inner branch is small and the middle broad and foliaceous, both being tipped with hairs ; the third, which appears to represent the basecephysis, is narrow and two-jointed, the terminal joint being small and bud-like.

The second pair of siagnopoda consists of four plates ; two on the inner surface which