

Length, entire, . . . . .	18 mm. (0·7 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	6 „
„ of rostrum, . . . . .	3 „
„ of pleon, . . . . .	12 „
„ of third somite of pleon, . . . . .	3 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	4 „
„ of telson, . . . . .	4 „

*Habitat.*—Station 233A, May 19, 1875; lat. 34° 38' N., long. 135° 1' E.; off Japan; depth, 50 fathoms; bottom, sand. Two specimens; one male. Dredged.

The carapace is smooth, slightly carinated on the anterior portion, and produced to a pointed rostrum, which is depressed anteriorly. The dorsal surface is smooth. The pleon is slightly carinated to the posterior extremity of the fifth somite, which is produced to a sharp point in the median line. The sixth somite is considerably narrower, and is armed with a small tooth on the dorsal surface near the anterior extremity, and with a small and slender spine-like tooth near the posterior extremity of the infra-lateral margin.

The telson is long, slender, tapering, armed laterally with three strong, solitary, equidistant spines, and terminating in two long spines; the dorsal surface is channelled in the median line.

The ophthalmopoda are more slender than in the previous species; the ophthalmus is orbicular.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle longer than the rostrum, and has the first joint excavate to receive the eye; the flagella are unequal, one being nearly half the length of the animal, and the other scarcely half the length of the carapace.

The second pair of antennæ has the scaphocerite longer than the peduncle of the first pair, and carries a flagellum that is broken off in our three specimens, but which Stimpson says is scarcely longer than that of the first pair.

The pereopoda correspond closely with those of *Leptochela serratorbita*.

*Observations.*—This species, the specimens of which were procured off the southern coast of Japan, corresponds with the description of those taken by Stimpson in the Gulf of Kagosima. The only points that do not correspond with it are the presence of a small tooth or tubercle on the anterior portion of the sixth somite of the pleon, and the small slender tooth on the infra-lateral margin near the posterior extremity. In the female the form of these is frequently reduced to a small point.

It may be that Stimpson's description was taken from a female, but if so, the specific name does not correspond, and it is less slender and graceful than the male. In the female the anterior somites of the pleon have the lateral or coxal walls deeper than in the male.

The ova are oval, very numerous and small, being less than 0·5 mm. in diameter.

Stimpson's specimens were taken at a depth of more than 40 fathoms.