

and that in this collection was dredged in the shallow Sea of Banda, off the south-western coast of New Guinea.

*Procletes biangulatus*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXVII. fig. 4).

Carapace armed on the dorsal surface with a tooth at the posterior extremity, and others on the frontal crest, continued regularly on the upper margin of the rostrum to its apex. The rostrum reaches to twice the length of the carapace, and has the lower margin armed with teeth corresponding to those on the upper surface. On the lateral walls of the carapace are three carinæ, and the frontal margin is furnished with a large supraorbital tooth and a large antennal tooth.

The pleon has the dorsal surface armed with teeth, the third somite having two, an anterior and a posterior.

The telson is long and tapering, laterally armed with two or three small spinules.

Length, entire,	.	.	.	.	.	16 mm. (0.6 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	5 „
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	10 „
„ of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	11 „
„ of dorsal tooth,	.	.	.	.	.	3 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	2 „

*Habitat*.—Station 191, September 23, 1874; lat. 5° 41' 0" S., long. 134° 4' 30" E., off the Arrou Islands; depth, 800 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, 39°·5. One specimen. Trawled.

The carapace has the dorsal surface broad and angular; the median line is carinated from the posterior margin to the rostrum, which is laterally compressed from the base to the apex. The dorsal surface is armed near the posterior margin with a strong, anteriorly directed tooth, whence the edge is smooth to the gastric region, where a series of small regularly planted teeth commences and continues along the upper margin of the rostrum to the distal extremity, as well as on the lower margin, from just beyond the extremity of the ophthalmopod, posterior to which the margin is smooth. The frontal margin has the orbit defined by a small orbital tooth, below which a large, obliquely directed tooth, corresponding with the second antenna, forms the anterior extremity of a small but conspicuous ridge; beneath this tooth there exists a small fronto-lateral angle. Viewed dorsally the fronto-orbital region is flattened out and bounded by a ridge that commences posteriorly at the pyloric region, and anteriorly terminates in a long, spine-like, supraorbital tooth, that reaches nearly to the ophthalmus, and is midway armed with a small tooth. Commencing at the posterior margin a lateral carina runs obliquely