

to the hepatic region, where it meets another that also commences at the posterior margin of the carapace, and horizontally traverses the lateral walls; the two unite and continue for a short distance as a single ridge, which dies out just below the one that corresponds with the antennal tooth.

The pleon has the somites subequal in length, increasing a little posteriorly; the first is dorsally smooth and a little elevated in the centre; the second is armed with a small, anteriorly directed tooth situated nearer the anterior margin, but not on it; the third is dorsally carinated, and produced to a tooth both at the anterior and posterior extremity, the anterior tooth being directed forwards and obliquely upwards, and the posterior, which is the longer, directed backwards, reaching as far as the middle of the fourth somite, which also is posteriorly produced to a sharp-pointed tooth, as is likewise the fifth, but the sixth has none.

The telson is long and gradually narrows to the apex, which is armed with two or three small hairs, and on the lateral walls with two or three small distal spinules.

The ophthalmopoda are large, pyriform, and quite equal in length to half the carapace; the ophthalmus is large, being fully equal to half the length of the ophthalmopoda in diameter.

The first pair of antennæ reaches to about half the length of the rostrum, and terminates in two flagella which are subequal in length with the peduncle, the inner being the more robust.

The second pair of antennæ is a little longer than the rostrum, and carries a scaphocerite that is foliaceous, long and narrow, slightly narrowing to the distal extremity, fringed on the inner margin with fine hairs, and strengthened on the outer margin with a strong, smooth edge, that terminates at the distal extremity in a long and slender tooth.

The mandibles have not been examined, as I did not wish to injure the specimen.

The second pair of gnathopoda is pediform and six-jointed; the second joint supports a leaf-like ephysis, and it terminates in a short, sharp-pointed dactylos.

The first pair of pereopoda and all the other pairs correspond in form, but gradually increase in length posteriorly; they all carry a leaf-like basecephysis except the posterior pair, which is the longer, and does not carry an ephysis.

The pleopoda are short and biramose. The sixth pair has the branches subequal, and about the same length as the telson.

*Observations.*—This species is of much interest, and it is to be regretted that there is only a single specimen in the collection. Some years since the late Sir Walter Elliot, F.R.S., took, off Waltair, on the coast of Coromandel, a specimen of which I have a carefully drawn figure before me. It differs only specifically from that which I have just described, and I wish to record it under the name of *Procletes ellioti*, in honour of its original discoverer. It resembles *Procletes biangulatus*, but differs from it in having