

*Habitat.*—October 23, 1874; off Basilan Strait, Philippine Islands; taken at the surface.

The carapace is short, being scarcely one-eighth the length of the animal, it is dorsally armed with a small tooth on the cardiac region and another over the frontal crest, and anteriorly produced to a sharply pointed smooth rostrum, on each side of which the frontal region is extended to a long and slender supraorbital tooth, whence the walls descend more abruptly to the lateral margin, the anterior extremity of which is serrate to the fronto-lateral angle, above which and just within the margin stands a long and slender antennal tooth.

The pleon is long; the three anterior somites are subequal in length and dorsally unarmed, the succeeding two are shorter, the fourth being dorsally smooth, but the fifth, while smooth in the median line, is armed with a sharp tooth on each side on the dorsal surface. The sixth somite is longer than the preceding two, it is dorsally smooth and laterally compressed to a greater extent than the others, and is armed on each side at the posterior margin with a long sharp tooth, and ventrally in the median line with a strong tooth.

The telson is long and slender.

The ophthalmopoda are thick, clavate, and one-fourth longer than the rostrum; the ophthalmus is broader than the peduncle, which gradually narrows to the base, which is projected on a short stalk.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle very long, longer than the carapace; the first joint is nearly twice the length of the ophthalmopod, the upper margin is excavate and gives the joint an inferiorly arcuate appearance, the distal extremity is thickened to support the short second and third cylindrical joints, which carry two short flagella, the longest of which is not half the length of the peduncle.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum not reaching to the extremity of the first pair, and carries a scaphocerite that is long and narrow, rigid on the outer margin, and distally armed with a tooth that reaches subequally with the first joint of the first pair.

The oral appendages have not been examined.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform, and carries a long basephysis.

The second pair of gnathopoda is pediform, six-jointed, carries a basephysis that is nearly as long as itself, and terminates in a short, sharp, unguiculate dactylos.

The first pair of pereiopoda is a little longer than the second pair of gnathopoda, carries a similar basephysis, and terminates in a long and slender unguiculate dactylos, each articulation being supported by one or two simple hairs. The second pair of pereiopoda is rather more robust than the preceding, is furnished with a similar basephysis, and terminates in a sharp unguiculate dactylos; the inferior angle of the propodos is armed with a long stiff serrate spine. The third pair of pereiopoda is sub-