

on a quasi-apex, beyond which the true apex is decurrent, and has on its lower or inner margin four short but strong spines; the fifth joint scarcely longer than the fourth, narrower at the base than elsewhere, laminar, with the front and hind margins smooth, slightly convex, the distal margin obliquely truncate, having four small sharp spines with accessory threads at the front, and two or three at the back; the finger lanceolate, as long as the fifth joint, with a short setule at the back where the narrow sharp nail commences.

*Pleopods*.—The coupling spines sinuous, with a large lateral retroverted tooth on one side, and on the other a row of six or seven small teeth succeeding the apical tooth; there are also many plumose setæ on the peduncles; the cleft spines numbered six in the ramus examined, the longer arm being obviously serrate on the inner side; the outer ramus had twenty joints.

*Uropods*.—The peduncles of the first pair a little shorter than the longer ramus, with many spines along the upper margins, and a submarginal series near the lower border; on the inner distal margin there is a small tooth and a long spine; the rami are slender, somewhat curved, apically acute, the lower longer than the upper, but much less conspicuously spined; the peduncles of the second pair quite as long as the rami, reaching much beyond those of the preceding pair; of the upper edges the inner has many spines, the outer few but longer ones; the rami are broad, reaching little beyond the preceding pair, the upper rather longer than the lower, both with curved acute tips, the upper edges fringed with many spines, the lower ramus having a second series ending near the apex with a spine of great length, distally denticulate; the peduncles of the third pair much shorter than the rami, apically produced below, the upper margin carrying a small group of spines; the rami lanceolate, subequal, reaching much beyond the other pairs, the upper one with its upper margin smooth, except for a small feathered spine near the top, the lower margin serrate, armed with spines and feathered setæ, the lower ramus rather the longer, serrate on both margins, setiferous.

*Telson* longer than the peduncles of the third uropods, nearly twice as long as its greatest breadth, cleft for more than three-quarters of its length, not dehiscent, the sides at first almost parallel, then converging gently to the distal end; the apices slightly emarginate, each having a spine and a cilium, the inner corner slightly more produced than the outer; several small spines are dotted about the surface of the telson.

*Length*.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the apex of the third uropods, three-fifths of an inch.

*Locality*.—Station 167, off New Zealand, June 24, 1874; lat. 39° 32' S., long. 171° 48' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Four specimens.

*Remark*.—The specific name is given in compliment to my obliging friend, Mr. Charles Chilton, of New Zealand, who is doing so much good work upon the Sessile-eyed Crustacea.