

base of the lateral spine and the base of the intermediate, and between the base of the intermediate and the tip of the submedian eleven or twelve small acute serrations, while there are about the same number of similar but much smaller serrations between the tip of the submedian spine and the middle line. The dorsal surface of the telson has a median longitudinal ridge which ends behind in a long slender acute spine. On each side of the ridge there is a longitudinal row of five or six shallow circular pits, from each one of which a faintly marked curved line runs outwards and backwards to the posterior margin. The endopodite of the uropod is long, slender, curved, and about eight times as long as wide, and the elongated oval paddle of the exopodite is about equal in length to the second joint. The ventral prolongation from the posterior edge of the basal joint ends in two slender acute curved spines, of which the inner is much (about $\frac{3}{2}$) longer than the outer, with a small tooth on its outer, and a series of minute serrations on its inner edge.

The eyes are broadly subtriangular, and the distance from the rounded posterior angle of the cornea to the point where the eye joins the constricted stalk is equal to the distance between the angles of the cornea, which latter is divided into two nearly equal lobes by a vertical groove. The ocular somite lies entirely in front of the rostrum. The first antenna has a very long slender shaft, and its total length to the tip of the internal or longest flagellum is a little more than half ($\frac{55}{100}$) the total length of the body from the tip of the rostrum to the tip of the telson. The anterior edge of the somite which carries the first antennæ is under the tip of the rostrum, and its antero-lateral angles are produced forwards as slender acute spines. The raptorial second maxilliped is long, and its dactylus has on its inner edge four spines, including the terminal one, which are acute, curved, and gradually increasing in size distally. On the outer edge of the dactylus near the base there is a small process. The three pairs of exposed thoracic legs are short and slender, and their appendages are filiform. The endopodite of the first abdominal appendage of the male (Pl. I. fig. 2) is elongated and nearly rectangular, and the inner edge is straight. The outer lobe *a* of the terminal joint is much shorter than the inner lobe *b*, which is separated from it by a suture. The fixed limb of the petasma *e* is very long, reaching nearly to the tip of the inner lobe, and its tip carries on its inner edge two hooks or lobes, one of which points towards the tip and the other towards the base of the appendage.

Habitat.—The Challenger collection includes only one specimen, a male, from Station 204B, lat. $12^{\circ} 46' N.$, long. $122^{\circ} 10' E.$, in the Celebes Sea, near the Philippine Islands, taken with the trawl from a depth of 115 fathoms; bottom, green mud.