

fectly separated from the anterior with five, and the posterior with twenty-five, more or less small teeth. The anterior frontal margin is furnished with one large and two small rostral teeth. Dorsal ridge without teeth or spines, but bead-like tubercles traverse the median line and the posterior margin of the carapace. Pleon carinated, the four anterior somites each projecting to an anteriorly-directed tooth. Ophthalmopoda lodged in a deep notch in the dorsal surface of the anterior margin of the carapace. Meros of the first pair of pereopoda smooth except a small tooth on the outer distal angle, and two near the external distal angle of the carpos, and one small one on the inner. Fifth pair of pereopoda terminating in the male in a long, slender, sharp, styliform dactylos, and in the female in a short and stunted chela (fig. 1 *o*, *♀*).

The dorsal armature of the carapace may be thus formulated—

Marginal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12—5—25
Rostral,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 ... ..
Dorsal crest,	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 ... ..

Length—male, 80 mm. (3.3 in.); female, 85 mm. (3.6 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 173, July 24, 1874; lat. 19° 9' 35" S., long. 179° 41' 50" E.; off Matuku; depth, 310 to 315 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

The carapace is of a long quadrate form, the lateral margins being nearly parallel, slightly converging at each extremity, and adorned with a great number of small teeth. The anterior division has ten or twelve, but between them is a considerable quantity of small hairs that fill the intervening spaces, particularly in the younger animals. The central division has four or five similar teeth, and hairs, but their separation from the anterior is not always very perfectly defined. The posterior division is more distinctly separated, and carries about twenty-five or twenty-six teeth, not very clearly defined, which gradually diminish in size. The lateral wall of the carapace below the serrate margin is perpendicular for some distance, and then flattened inwards at almost right angles. The perpendicular portion is covered with long hairs, especially visible on the lower margin, where there is a row just above a line of very fine teeth that form a ridge between the vertical and the horizontal portion of the lateral wall of the carapace; the horizontal part is slightly granular, and between the granules the surface is perfectly smooth.

The anterior margin of the carapace (fig. 1 *c*) has the lateral angles projecting slightly in advance of the central or rostral point, which consists of a strong tooth arising from the metope, directed obliquely upwards and forwards, and flanked by two small teeth, one on each side behind on the frontal margin of the carapace, and a row of hairs, on the outer side of which a serrate margin passes outwards and forwards to a point, from which it recedes also as a serrate margin to the inner angle of the orbit, where a short and slender tooth projects. The outer angle of the orbit is also armed with a sharp and slender tooth, whence obliquely to the outer angle of the carapace are several small, sharp teeth.