

The pleon is dorsally carinated from the third somite to the extremity of the sixth, which is posteriorly produced to a sharp tooth; and the telson is dorsally grooved in the median line, and armed on each side with one strong tooth and a fringe of hairs.

The first pair of antennæ is nearly as long as the entire animal. The second pair is about four times as long; they are respectively shorter in the male than in the female.

Length—male, 76 mm. (3 in.); female, 152 mm. (6 in.).

Habitat.—Station 321, February 25, 1876; lat. $35^{\circ} 2' S.$, long. $55^{\circ} 15' W.$; off Monte Video; depth, 13 fathoms; bottom, mud. Thirty specimens. Five males and twenty-five females. Trawled.

The rostrum, measured from the frontal margin of the orbit to the apex, is less than half the length of the carapace; it is produced horizontally and slightly crested over the orbit. It is armed with eight teeth in the largest female specimen, the posterior of which is situated slightly anterior to the cervical furrow, and they are continued, with a little tuft of cilia between each, to within a short distance of the apex, the largest teeth being over the orbit. The under margin is smooth, curved slightly upwards to the extremity, terminates in a point in the plane of the upper margin, and is fringed with hairs. The pleon is smooth except for a dorsal carina, which is slightly indicated on the first three somites, but is more conspicuous on the posterior three somites. The first somite laterally overlaps the posterior margin of the carapace, and posteriorly overlaps the anterior margin of the second; the second posteriorly overlaps the anterior margin of the third, and the same relation occurs in all the succeeding somites.

The ophthalmopod is large and biarticulate; the ophthalmus is oval and wider than its stalk.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle armed on the outer side with a sharp-pointed stylocerite, and furnished on the inner side with a thickly ciliated prosartema that reaches to the extremity of the rostrum, between which and the stylocerite the eye, when at rest, is lodged. The second and the third joints are short and terminate in two subequal flagella, of which the upper is rather the longer.

The second pair of antennæ carries a broad scaphocerite that reaches considerably beyond the extremity of the rostrum, and even beyond the distal extremity of the third joint of the peduncle of the first pair, and terminates in a long and slender flagellum, which in one, the largest female specimen, was about four times the length of the animal. The mandible carries a large, ovate, foliaceous synhipod, the first joint of which is broader than the second, which tapers to a point, and the entire surface is furred with short hairs. The psalisiform margin is blunt, smooth, and connected with the molar tubercle, which is smooth and strong.

The first pair of gnathopoda is short, subpediform, six-jointed, with the two ultimate