

sixth. Telson half the length of the rhipidura, truncated between two prominent teeth; dorsal surface depressed.

The ophthalmopod does not reach to the extremity of the rostrum. The ophthalmus is orbicular. The first pair of antennæ has the first joint a little longer than the ophthalmopod, and carries on the inner side a prosartema that is as long as the joint, and on the outer side a stylocerite that is half the length, and a strong tooth at the outer distal angle. The second joint is nearly as long as the first, but the third is shorter and terminates in two subequally long, but unequally stout flagella, the length of which is rather more than that of the carapace. The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that reaches beyond the extremity of the peduncle of the first pair, bearing a tooth near the apex, and terminates in a slender flagellum that is about three times the length of the entire animal. The pereopoda generally are short, except the posterior pair, which is long. The pleopoda are not remarkable for their length, and, excepting the first, are biramose. The posterior pair, which forms part of the rhipidura, has the inner branch ovate and the outer with its apex at the outer margin, where it terminates in a small tooth.

Length (female), 100 mm. (4 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 192, September 26, 1874; lat.  $5^{\circ} 49' 15''$  S., long.  $132^{\circ} 14' 15''$  E.; off the Ki Islands, south of Papua; depth, 140 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. One specimen was trawled; female.

The rostrum is short and horizontal, with the under margin curved upwards at the apex; upper margin armed with seven subequidistant teeth, the spaces between them gradually increasing posteriorly, the last tooth standing behind the gastric region. The frontal margin is armed with an antennal tooth and one immediately behind it. There is also one on the hepatic region and one submarginal in advance of it below.

The pleon is compressed from the third somite posteriorly, and is dorsally furnished with a distinct and continuous carina from the third to the posterior extremity of the sixth somite, where it terminates in a small tooth.

The telson is half the length of the outer ramus of the rhipidura, and is dorsally grooved. It is terminally truncated and armed on each side with a long slender tooth.

The ophthalmopod is biarticulate, shorter than the rostrum, and terminates in an orbicular ophthalmus; the somite that supports it is exposed and movable.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint as long as the rostrum, armed on the outer side with a short stylocerite, and at the distal angle with a long and slender tooth, and bearing on the inner side a prosartema copiously fringed with hairs; the second joint is nearly as long as the first, and the third is short and cylindrical, and supports two flagella, one more slender than the other and both longer than the carapace. The lower and more robust branch is longitudinally compressed, but not excavate as in *Solenocera*, in which the more slender flagellum when at rest lies imbedded in a groove in the larger.