

The first pair of pereiopoda is a little more robust than the second, and is fringed on the anterior margin with long hairs, while the two next pairs have none.

The posterior two pairs of pereiopoda are long and slender, especially the last, which is as long as the entire animal, and when extended forward reaches considerably beyond the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ.

The pleopoda are short, and, as in *Penæus*, biramose, except the first pair, and they gradually decrease in length posteriorly.

Length (female), 76 mm. (3 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 170, July 14, 1874; lat 29° 55' S., long. 178° 14' W.; off the Kermadec Islands; depth, 520 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 43°. Numerous female specimens. Trawled.

This species is generally large and robust. The teeth on the hepatic and frontal regions are longer and more spine-like, and the outer antennal tooth is post-marginal.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle rather longer than the rostrum, and the flagella about once and a half as long as the carapace; the first joint carries a short prosartema, and a strong, thick stylocerite that is nearly as long as the ophthalmopod.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum very long, being more than twice the length of the animal.

The pereiopoda are long, and each carries a small and almost rudimentary ecphysis attached to the second or basal joint; the last two pairs are much longer, owing apparently to the extreme length of the ischium and meros. There are no teeth on the basis or meros of the first and second pairs of pereiopoda. The genital tubercles on the third pair meet in the ventral median line, and behind them, between the fourth pair, is a transverse tubercle, and between the fifth pair is a less prominent triangular tubercle.

Between the first pair of pleopoda is a small tooth, and between the second a transverse ridge. The inner branch on the first pair in our specimens, which are all females, is very rudimentary, and the other pairs are not remarkable for their length.

The posterior pair of pleopoda, which helps to form the rhipidura, has the outer plates scarcely longer than the inner, and the outer margin is strengthened by a ridge terminating in a subapical tooth, and marked by an imperfect diæresis.

The telson is long, tapering, dorsally depressed in the centre, armed on each side with a long, sharp, spine-like tooth, and terminates in a sharp and styliform point.

The ventral aspect of this species, of which we only know the female, differs from that of other species in having a large, prominent and pointed tubercle in the median line, posterior to the enlarged coxæ of the third pair of pereiopoda (fig. 2'' ♀). The posterior somites are not remarkable, and the first pair of pleopoda is only of generic importance.