

*Haliporus curvirostris*, Spence Bate (Pl. XLII. fig. 1).

*Haliporus curvirostris*, Sp. B., *loc. cit.*

Carapace submembranous, long-ovate, covered with fine, short, hair-like spines, more abundant near the cervical fissure. Rostrum one-sixth the length of the carapace, anteriorly depressed and curved downwards, armed with ten or eleven small teeth on the crest, five of which are on the rostrum and the rest anterior to the cervical groove; a small carina exists in the median line, which culminates in two or three small teeth as it approaches the posterior margin.

Pleon smooth. The first somite is long, broad, and has the coxal plate large and well developed, slightly overriding the posterior margin of the carapace. Second somite rather longer than the first; the others subequal. Fifth and sixth terminating posteriorly in a small, sharp, dorsal tooth.

Rhipidura long, lateral plates narrow.

Telson long, narrow, dorsally grooved, laterally depressed, fringed with hairs, and armed with three small sharp teeth on the lateral margin.

Ophthalmopoda small, about half the length of the rostrum; ophthalmus not larger than the diameter of the ophthalmopod.

First pair of antennæ with the peduncle more than twice the length of the rostrum.

Second pair of gnathopoda extending considerably beyond the extremity of the scaphocerite.

Pereiopoda long, particularly the posterior pair.

Length (female), 88 mm. (3.5 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 281, October 6, 1875; lat. 22° 21' S., long. 150° 17' W.; Pacific Ocean, south of the Low Archipelago; depth, 2385 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 34°·9. One specimen (damaged). Trawled.

Station 285, October 14, 1875; lat. 32° 36' S., long. 137° 43' W.; South Pacific Ocean; depth, 2375 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 35°·0. One specimen; female. Trawled.

This species may readily be distinguished from any of the others by the numerous small points that cover the carapace, by the marked curvature of the rostrum, the apex of which points downwards, and by the length and robustness of the posterior pair of pereiopoda.

The ophthalmi are not larger than the diameter of the stalk which supports them, which is scarcely half the length of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and the ophthalmic tubercle is small but prominent.

The peduncle of the first pair of antennæ is considerably longer than the rostrum, which equals the first joint, and carries a prosartema of a nodular and almost rudimentary form supporting a tuft of hairs. In the more perfect specimen the flagella are