

Habitat.—Station 272, September 8, 1875; lat. $3^{\circ} 48'$ S., long. $152^{\circ} 56'$ E.; north of the Low Archipelago; depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom, Radiolarian ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}.1$. One specimen. Trawled.

Station 276, September 16, 1875; lat. $13^{\circ} 28'$ S., long. $149^{\circ} 30'$ W.; near the Low Archipelago; depth, 2350 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}.1$. Two specimens were taken; one a female 150 mm. (6 in.) in length, the other about 75 mm. (3 in.), apparently a female also. Trawled.

The external tissue is thin, soft and submembranous in structure.

Carapace furnished with a short, sharp-pointed rostrum, which is laterally compressed, elevated above the orbit to a crest armed with three small teeth and one behind it; inferior margin ciliated. Dorsal carina lost at the cervical fossa, scarcely visible over the gastric region, but reappears slightly over the cardiac. Cervical fossa deep; a slight groove divides the cardiac region into two portions, and the branchial region is defined by a strong elevated ridge, which is lost anteriorly in the hepatic sulcus, which is furnished with a short stout tooth. There is no distinct orbit, and no orbital tooth, but there is a small antennal tooth, and a smaller one below it on the frontal margin.

The pleon is dorsally smooth and even, but laterally compressed posterior to the third somite. The fourth somite is carinated in the median line and posteriorly projected in the form of a small tooth; and has the posterior margin more evenly crenated than shown in the plate. The fifth somite is carinated in its entire length, and terminates in a small sharp tooth; the posterior margin of the somite is smooth and even. The sixth somite is more distinctly crested, and terminates in a small tooth.

The telson is long and pointed, dorsally flat, and has the sides compressed.

The ophthalmus is borne on a moderately long, club-shaped, single-jointed ophthalmopod (Pl. LIV., *a*), which is curved, compressed, and fits into a hollow on the outer and upper surface of the first joint of the first antenna.

The first pair of antennæ (*b*, *b''*) has the first joint short, not longer than the ophthalmopod, and armed on the outer margin with a short robust stylocerite, between the base of which and the anterior margin is an oblique hollow in which the ophthalmopod is lodged. The second and third joints are scarcely equal in length to the first; the third bears two long flagella, the extremities of which are broken, so that their length cannot be determined.

The second pair of antennæ (*c*) carries a large scaphocerite that extends to more than twice the length of the peduncle of the first pair, and is armed with a sharp subapical tooth on the outer side, and the second joint of the peduncle is furnished on the inner distal angle with a strong ancecerite (*c''*).

The mandibles (*d*) are large, and have a two-jointed synnaphipod, the first joint of which is large, broad, and foliaceous, and the second narrow, long, and subfoliaceous. The