

First pair of antennæ with short flagella.

Second pair of antennæ with sharp-pointed scaphocerite.

First and second pairs of pereopoda chelate.

Sixth pair of pleopoda unequally branched.

Length, entire,	4 mm. (0.16 in.).
„ of rostrum,	1.2 „
„ of carapace,	1 „
„ of pleon,	3 „
„ of sixth somite,	0.6 „
„ of telson,	0.6 „

Habitat.—Taken at the surface, off Mindanao, Celebes, February 6, 1875. One specimen (young).

The carapace only covers part of the pereion, the posterior portion being exposed on the dorsal surface, and together they form a globose or rounded mass. The frontal margin is produced between the ophthalmopoda, where it is wide, to a long and gradually tapering rostrum, which is fringed at the sides with small stout hairs or spines. The postero-lateral angles of the carapace are produced to long teeth, but the margins are smooth and even.

The pleon is less than one-third the width of the carapace and gradually narrows posteriorly. The fifth somite¹ is armed on each side postero-laterally with a small tooth. The last somite is shorter than the preceding, and the telson is broad and flat, gradually increasing in width posteriorly, where it terminates laterally in sharp points surmounted by a strong spine, on the inner side of which the distal margin is fringed with four or five on each side.

The ophthalmopoda are large, curved, and gradually increase in diameter to the ophthalmus, which is obliquely implanted on, and much larger than, the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle three-jointed, the second joint being the shorter and the first and third subequally long; the terminal flagella are short.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum subequal in length to the rostrum, and the scaphocerite reaches to the same point, terminating in a sharp extremity.

The oral appendages have not been examined.

The first and second pairs of pereopoda are larger than the others and subequally chelate, the chelæ being long and broad with the margins corresponding. The other pereopoda appear to be short, robust and simple, and lie folded against the ventral surface of the pereion.

The ultimate pair of pleopoda is well developed; the inner branch is about half the length of the outer, which is not quite as long as the telson and has the inner margin fringed with hairs.

¹ I have erroneously figured the pleon with too few somites; the lobe shown as the pereion should be divided.