

Peduncle of the first pair of antennæ scarcely more than half the length of the rostrum.

Second pair of antennæ having the scaphocerite ovate and not longer than the peduncle of the first pair. The other appendages are without important differential characters. Telson longer than the outer rami of the rhipidura.

Length, entire,	64 mm. (2.5 in.).
„ of carapace,	19 „
„ of rostrum,	18 „
Width of carapace,	14 „
Length of pleon,	45 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	8 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	7 „
„ of telson,	15 „
„ of scaphocerite,	7 „
„ of first pereopod,	15 „
„ of second pereopod,	27 „
„ of fifth pereopod,	26 „

Habitat.—Station 232, May 12, 1875; lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E.; *Hyalonema*-ground, off Japan; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, 41° 1. One specimen, female. Trawl and dredge both used.

This species has the surface covered with a short fur, but is otherwise smooth between the several carinæ on the carapace.

The rostrum is long, nearly equal to the length of the carapace, measured from the orbit to the posterior margin. All the carinæ, which comprise the usual number, eight, are free from denticulations except the two dorsal, which show slight indications of denticular marking.

The surface of the pleon is comparatively smooth, but a lateral light on a dry specimen renders markings visible that correspond with the corrugations on other species.

The ophthalmopoda are round and of moderate dimensions.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle scarcely more than half the length of the rostrum, but this difference is due to the length of the rostrum rather than to the shortness of the antennæ.

The second pair has the scaphocerite rather ovate than circular, and possesses no trace of a tooth on the outer margin.

The other appendages show no specific character, except that the dactylos of the posterior pair (fig. 50) is long, laterally compressed and lanceolate, the distal extremity of the propodos being furnished with a fringe of long hairs.

The first somite of the pleon has the dorsal surface armed with three long anteriorly directed teeth, the central forms the anterior extremity of the median carina and extends