

Habitat.—Station 194, September 29, 1874; lat. $4^{\circ} 34' 0''$ S., long. $129^{\circ} 57' 30''$ E.; off Banda Island; depth, 200 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, male, associated with two female specimens of *Heterocarpus dorsalis*. Dredged.

This species in many ways resembles *Heterocarpus lævis*, A. Milne-Edwards, but differs in several more or less important points from the figure given by him in the drawings of the Crustacea of the Blake¹ Expedition.

The carapace is dorsally compressed to a carina in the median line, which is armed with four large teeth, of which the posterior stands over the cardiac region and the anterior over the orbital, besides which there is a small tooth on the upper surface of the rostrum a little in advance of the ophthalmopoda. The rest of the rostrum is smooth to the extremity, the apex of which is broken off in our solitary specimen; it is bent somewhat abruptly and obliquely upwards. The lower surface is armed with six teeth, of which the anterior is not far from the apex and small, while the rest are larger. The upper lateral carina commences above and behind the tooth at the outer canthus of the orbit, and continues to within a short distance of the posterior margin of the carapace, where it abruptly turns towards the dorsal median line and is quite or nearly lost in the surrounding tissue; the lower or second lateral carina commences in a large and well-developed tooth at the fronto-lateral angle of the carapace, and passes longitudinally backwards to about three-fourths the length of the carapace, where it is lost in the surrounding tissue.

The anterior two somites of the pleon are dorsally rounded and smooth; the third is laterally compressed and dorsally elevated in the median line into an elongated tuberosity, which is smooth on the surface and lost at the anterior and posterior margins of the somite. The fourth somite is also laterally compressed and shows indications of a dorsal longitudinal tuberosity; the fifth somite is dorsally rounded and laterally compressed. The sixth is laterally compressed and dorsally flattened; the posterior margin is furnished with a tooth on each side above the articulation of the posterior pair of pleopoda, and projects directly backwards, forming a right angle on the upper side and a waved line on the lower.

The telson is dorsally flattened and anteriorly channelled; the sides are depressed and the angle formed by the depression is armed with four small spines; the extremity is formed by a small central rigid tooth with two movable spines on each side, of which the outer is the longer, and has at its base on the outer side another small spine. The ophthalmopoda are short and pyriform, and the ophthalmi are globular and brown in colour.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle deeply excavate to receive the ophthalmopod, and is furnished on the outer margin with a long and slender stylocerite that reaches anteriorly as far as the distal extremity of the third joint of the

¹ Recueil de Figures de Crustacés nouveaux ou peu connus.—1^{re} Livraison (comprenant 44 planches). Avril, 1883.