

Length, entire, . . . . .	12 mm. (0.4 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	4 „
„ of rostrum, . . . . .	2 „
„ of pleon, . . . . .	8 „
„ of third somite of pleon, . . . . .	1.5 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	2 „
„ of telson, . . . . .	3 „

*Habitat*.—Station 304, December 31, 1875; lat. 46° 53' 15" S., long. 75° 12' 0" W.; Port Otway, Messier Channel; depth, 45 fathoms; bottom, green sand. Eight specimens; all but one being more or less damaged. Dredged.

This species forms an interesting transition to *Plesionika*. The posterior spines on the frontal crest of the dorsal surface, when examined under the microscope, are seen to have a distinct articulation with the base, but their form corresponds with that of the succeeding teeth on the rostrum instead of being cylindrical and spine-like as seen in other species. Each of these spines is anteriorly serrate with three little teeth that have the points rounded or directed towards the base, and this serrature is continued on the teeth on the rostrum, but decreases in importance anteriorly on each succeeding tooth, so that it is scarcely visible on the most anterior, which stands near the centre of the rostrum. Beyond the most anterior tooth the margin is smooth and curved slightly upwards, terminating in an apex with two small teeth, of which the upper is the smaller and the lower the most advanced. The inferior margin is convex in a curve that is a little more arched than that of the upper margin, and furnished with four small teeth that lie almost parallel with it, and are scarcely distinguishable by an ordinary lens. The frontal margin of the carapace is furnished with a strong antennal tooth and a small one at the fronto-lateral angle.

The body of the animal is generally smooth and exhibits no differential specific feature. As in most of the species in this and other allied genera the third somite is arcuate, a condition that produces a gibbous appearance when the animal is extended.

The ophthalmopoda are pear-shaped and furnished with a distinct and almost isolated ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle about half the length of the rostrum, having the first joint deeply excavated to receive the ophthalmopod, and furnished with a sharp-pointed stylocerite. The flagella reach a little beyond the extremity of the rostrum, the outer being the stouter and furnished with hairs and numerous long membranous cilia that appear to increase in number towards the distal extremity; the inner is much more slender than the outer, a little longer, and supports only a few hairs.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that is armed with a strong tooth near the rounded distal extremity, and a flagellum which, although broken at the extremity, yet shows evidence of being nearly as long as the animal.