

First pair of antennæ having the flagella slender, the outer branch a little more robust than the inner, and both about half as long again as the rostrum; the first joint of the peduncle carries a sharp stylocerite that reaches as far as the second joint.

Second pair of antennæ carrying a scaphocerite that reaches a little beyond the peduncle of the first pair and terminates in a sharp point; the flagellum is longer than the animal.

First pair of gnathopoda subpediform and terminating in two branches implanted side by side on the extremity of the preceding joint.

Second pair of gnathopoda pediform, long and slender, having the penultimate joint armed with fine stiff spines on the anterior and outer margins, as also on the preceding joint.

First two pairs of pereiopoda similar in form and terminating in two long and slender fingers, equal in size and similar in form, and fringed with ciliated hairs; the carpos carries a few long spines on the anterior margin and hairs on the posterior. Posterior three pairs fringed with strong teeth on the posterior margin, and terminating in a short, sharp, curved, smooth dactylos.

Rhipidura broadly expanded; peduncle armed with a strong tooth; outer plate having a diæresis defined by a strong tooth and long spine.

Length, entire,	28 mm. (1.1 in.).
„ of carapace,	8 „
„ of rostrum,	10 „
„ of pleon,	20 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	3 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	3.5 „
„ of telson,	4 „

Habitat.—Station 171, July 15, 1874; lat. 28° 33' S., long. 177° 50' W.; north of the Kermadec Islands; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom, hard ground; bottom temperature, 39°·5. Two specimens; one male, one female (?). Trawled. Associated with *Stylo-dactylus orientalis*, *Benthesicymus*, and *Hemipenæus*.

The two specimens correspond so closely in general form and in most of the details, that it is difficult to believe that they are not one and the same species, but the differences between them are the same in kind as those which distinguish them from the specimen obtained by Agassiz in the West Indies, namely, the relative length of the rostrum and the general armature of the animal.

In the specimen from which our figure and description are taken, the rostrum is longer than the carapace in the proportion of 10 mm. to 8 mm., measuring from the orbit, and the number of spinules on the upper margin is twenty-seven, and on the lower fourteen. In the larger specimen taken at the same station the relative lengths are