

The terminal pair of pleopoda is about one-third shorter than the telson.

Length, entire,	5 mm. (0.2 in.).
„ of rostrum,	0.5 „
„ of carapace,	2 „
„ of pleon,	3 „
„ of sixth somite,	1 „
„ of telson,	0.7 „
„ of first gnathopod,	4.5 „

Habitat.—October 27, 1874, Samboangan, Philippine Islands. Taken at the surface. One specimen (young).

October 23, 1874; off Sibago, Philippine Islands. Two specimens.

The carapace is oval, smooth, and anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is about one-fourth the length of the carapace. The anterior margin has a large orbital notch, and the fronto-lateral angle is rounded off.

The pleon is much narrower than the pereion, and has the anterior five somites subequal, and except the first armed on the posterior margin with two small backwardly directed teeth, one on each side of the median line. The sixth somite is about equal in length to the four preceding combined, and terminates in two small dorsal teeth.

The telson (fig. 5z) is about two-thirds the length of the sixth somite, and terminates in the posterior projection of the lateral angles, the cleft between them being armed with five serrate spinules on each side, and one small one in the median line.

The ophthalmus is large, and supported on a thick and short ophthalmopod.

The first pair of antennæ has the articulations of the peduncle not clearly defined, and supports only one flagellum, but as this is only rudimentary, the second flagellum may be in an earlier condition, and not yet visible.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum subequal in length with the carapace, and within the exuvium, which appears to be entire, the multiarticulate character of the appendage is apparent (fig. 5c); it also supports a scaphocerite that increases distally in breadth, and has the inner margin fringed with hairs, and the outer smooth, rigid, and distally armed with a small tooth.

The mandibles and first two pairs of siagnopoda have not been examined.

The third pair of siagnopoda or the maxillipedes (fig. 5g) are short, the basis carrying a two-jointed ecpysis, beyond which there are three small joints.

The first pair of gnathopoda (fig. 5h) has the coxa stout, the basis long and cylindrical, and carries distally a short biarticulate ecpysis; the next joint is short, and the succeeding two are remarkably long, slender, cylindrical, and subequal, and terminate in five or six long hairs. The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 5i) is short; the basis is here rather more robust, narrows distally, and terminates in a two-jointed basecpysis,