

*Habitat.*—Station 192, September 26, 1874; lat. 5° 49' 15" S., long. 132° 14' 15" E.; off the Ki Islands, south of Papua; depth, 140 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. One specimen, male. Trawled. Associated with *Philonicus lucasii* and *Plesionika rostricrescentis*.

The carapace is furnished with five distinct carinae, which are armed with strong, pointed, but not very sharp, denticulate processes. There is one on the dorsal median line and one on each side, corresponding to the line of separation between the branchial and visceral regions; these three gradually converge anteriorly towards the rostrum. One on each side passes forwards from the posterior margin of the carapace and terminates in the outer fronto-lateral angle; these carinae are continuous, except where they are interrupted by the cervical suture, and on them the teeth are larger anteriorly; there being two large and a small one anterior to the cervical suture, and posterior to it there is one larger, the rest gradually decreasing in size and prominence to the posterior margin.

The pleon is furnished with an interrupted, median, dorsal carina.

The first somite has two prominent longitudinal ridges, one on each side of the median line. The second has a median ridge projecting anteriorly in the form of a tooth, and on each side a slightly waved linear prominence that is lost in the posterior margin near the union of the coxal plate with the somite. The third somite has the median ridge more elevated than on the preceding one, and the lateral ridge, which commences at the anterior margin in close approximation to the median carina, gradually diverges posteriorly in a waved line until it reaches the posterior margin, where it is lost. The fourth somite has a median carina posteriorly terminating in a slight point, and flanked by two oblique ridges that terminate in the posterior margin. The fifth somite differs markedly from the anterior four; it has no central carina, but a strong longitudinal ridge on each side, slightly diverging posteriorly and projecting a little beyond the posterior margin, and on its lateral wall there are also two less important longitudinal ridges.

The sixth somite is also without a median carina, and the two lateral ridges are broken into small cusps; a little outside of the terminal extremity of which, a sharp tooth projects backwards from the posterior margin.

The telson is dorsally flat, long, narrow and smooth, having on each side a longitudinal ridge that gradually converge to a point.

On the ventral surface of the pereion (fig. 3), the fifth, sixth and seventh somites are centrally carinated, the carina on the fifth being anteriorly produced to a sharp tooth between the third pair of pereiopoda.

The five anterior somites of the pleon are each armed in the ventral median line with a long, laterally compressed tooth, of which the anterior is the longest and sharpest,