

The telson is as long as the lateral plates of the rhipidura; it is dorsally flattened and laterally compressed, the longitudinal angles being armed with four small spines on each side, and terminates in two long outer and two small inner spines.

The ophthalmopoda are short, thick and orbicular.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle short, the first joint being furnished with a short, sharp pointed stylocerite. The flagella are scarcely longer than the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long, narrow scaphocerite, which tapers to the distal extremity and is armed with an external apical tooth, and bears a flagellum as long as the body of the animal. The appendages are slender, tolerably robust, and not of extreme length.

The pleopoda are short and strong, and the posterior pair, which helps to form the rhipidura, is not longer than the telson; the outer plate is longitudinally grooved, and furnished with a perfect diæresis, the outer limit of which is defined by a small spine.

*Observations.*—The close resemblance of the specimens taken by the Challenger in the Oriental Archipelago to those found at the West Indies, and, therefore, on the opposite side of the globe, is a matter of interest, since this species has not yet been found at any intermediate locality, and does not inhabit depths greater than about 500 fathoms.

*Plesionika*, n. gen.

Carapace smooth; dorsally carinated anteriorly, and produced to a long, narrow, laterally compressed rostrum, which as well as the frontal crest is armed with teeth.

Ophthalmopoda biarticulate.

First pair of antennæ armed with a sharp point and a wide stylocerite, and terminating in two long slender flagella.

Second pair of antennæ terminates in a long and slender flagellum, and carries a long, narrow scaphocerite, that is armed on the outer side with a strong subapical tooth.

Mandible having a three-jointed synnaphipod; psalistoma well developed and distinct from the molar tubercle.

Second pair of gnathopoda pediform, and destitute of a basephysis.

First pair of pereopoda slender and simple, terminating in a small styliform dactylos. Second pair long, slender, and minutely chelate, the carpos being long, flexible and multi-articulate. Three following pairs long, slender, and simple, remarkable for the great length of the carpal and propodal joints.

Pleon about three times as long as the carapace, and terminating in a long, narrow and tapering telson, the sides of which are depressed. Pleopoda long, carrying flat sub-foliaceous rami; outer plates of the rhipidura subequal with the telson.

The branchiæ are well developed and differ from those of *Pandalus* in having a