

Posterior pair of pleopoda shorter than the telson.

Length, entire,	10 mm. (0·4 in.).
„ of carapace,	3 „
„ of rostrum,	3·5 „
„ of pleon,	7 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	1·5 „

Habitat.—April 3, 1874; off Cape Howe, Australia. Two specimens were taken at the surface at night.

The carapace is dorsally smooth, but slightly depressed over the gastric region, anterior to which, on the frontal region, the crest is elevated and anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is a little longer than the carapace; it is serrate on the upper margin with thirteen teeth, of which the posterior two are postorbital and supported by a small tubercle, and the anterior is distant from the apex of the rostrum; the under margin is smooth and arcuate towards the base for one-half the length of the rostrum, beyond which it is armed with six teeth, the most distal of which is distant from the apex, but beyond the distal tooth on the upper margin. The frontal margin is armed with a long and slender supraorbital tooth (fig. 1c), which stands at the upper margin of the orbit, and is continuous with a ridge that strikes the dorsal median line near the pyloric region; the outer canthus of the orbit is rounded, and beyond it there stands a small first antennal tooth, whence the marginal line descends slightly posteriorly to the fronto-lateral angle, which is produced to a long and slender tooth, posterior to which on the lateral margin are four strong teeth that gradually decrease in size, and behind them the lateral margin is smooth to the posterior margin of the carapace.

The pleon is dorsally smooth and all the somites are subequal in length until the sixth, which is a little longer than the preceding, and is also narrower and less deep.

The telson is longer than the sixth somite.

The ophthalmopoda are long in the stalk and pyriform, and reach to half the length of the rostrum.

The first pair of antennæ is excavate on the upper surface of the first joint, which is subequal in length with the ophthalmopoda, and is armed on the outer margin with a short stylocerite. The second and third joints are short, cylindrical, and continuous with the first; there are scarcely definite articulations separating the joints which support the flagella, the outer of which is the more robust and strongly multiarticulate, the inner being more slender and obscurely multiarticulate.

The second pair of antennæ is broken off in the typical specimen at a point about equal to half the length of the animal, but from its diameter I should judge that when perfect it is at least twice as long. The peduncle is short and supports a scaphocerite that is longer than the ophthalmopod, subfoliaceous, having the margins parallel