

Length, entire (female),	64 mm. (2.5 in.).
" of carapace,	17 "
Width between hepatic teeth,	8 "
Length of rostrum,	3 "
" of pleon,	47 "
" of third somite of pleon,	7.5 "
" of sixth " "	10 "
" of scaphocerite (from frontal margin),	10 "
" of first pereopod,	26 "
" of second "	11 "
" of third "	25 "
" of fourth "	25 "
" of fifth "	24 "
" of telson,	12 "

Habitat.—Station 133, October 11, 1873; lat. 35° 41' S., long. 20° 55' W.; near Tristan da Cunha; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°·4. One specimen, female; length 62 mm. Trawled.

Station 168, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; off New Zealand; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°·2. Six specimens; three males and three females, one bearing ova; length 35 mm. Trawled.

Station 184, August 29, 1874; lat. 12° 8' S., long. 145° 10' E.; near Torres Strait; depth, 1400 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; temperature, 39°·0. One specimen, male. Trawled.

Station 198, October 20, 1874; lat. 2° 55' N., long. 124° 53' E.; near the Philippine Islands; depth, 2150 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 38°·9. Two specimens, females. Trawled.

The animal is long, slender, and graceful. The rostrum is sharp-pointed, reaches a little beyond the ophthalmopoda, and is flanked by two small teeth. The median line of the carapace is slightly carinated, armed with three spines, two near together on the gastric region, the third halfway between the second and the posterior margin of the carapace, where the carina fades away. On each side, defining the separation of the branchial from the cardiac regions, is another small ridge or carina running continuously from the posterior margin of the carapace to the orbit, it is armed with a single tooth near the middle, anterior to which the carina is faintly marked. Another small tooth, the hepatic, defines the separation of the branchial from the antennal region. The orbit is deeply excavate, and the frontal margin of the carapace is laterally projected forwards to nearly the same level as the eyes and rostral apex; it is armed with a tooth at the outer canthus of the orbit, and another at the fronto-lateral angle, just beyond the second pair of antennæ. The pleon is smooth, the posterior somite having the sides much compressed.

The telson is long, narrow, dorsally slightly flattened anteriorly, the sides depressed