

The pleon is smooth. The third somite is slightly gibbous but not produced to a tooth.

The telson is laterally armed with four small spines on each side, and is subequal in length with the outer plates of the rhipidura.

|                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Length, entire, . . . . .             | 43 mm. (1.7 in.). |
| „ of carapace, . . . . .              | 16 „              |
| „ of rostrum, . . . . .               | 20 „              |
| „ of pleon, . . . . .                 | 27 „              |
| „ of third somite of pleon, . . . . . | 8 „               |
| „ sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .    | 5 „               |
| „ telson, . . . . .                   | 5 „               |

*Habitat*.—Station 207, January 16, 1875; lat.  $12^{\circ} 21' N.$ , long.  $122^{\circ} 15' E.$ ; off Tablas Island; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature,  $51^{\circ} 6$ . One specimen. Trawled.

This species may easily be distinguished from the others by the general smoothness of the carapace and pleon. There are only two lateral carinæ, but neither of them is very pronounced, only forming slight longitudinal elevations. The upper lateral carina commences just within the orbital margin, traverses the hepatic region, and then ascends in a curved line, approaching but not quite reaching the posterior margin; it coincides with the upper lateral carina in *Heterocarpus carinatus*. The carina, which in *Heterocarpus carinatus* is confluent with the tooth that stands on the frontal margin at the outer canthus of the orbit, is wanting, the elevation ending a little below the upper carina. The carina which commences at the second antennal tooth corresponds with the lower carina in *Heterocarpus carinatus*; in this species it is prominent anteriorly, but gradually loses its importance, and ceases before it reaches the posterior margin of the