

Islands; depth, 520 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 43°. Six specimens; five males and one female. Trawled.

Station 173, July 24, 1874; lat. 19° 9' 35" S., long. 179° 41' 50" E.; off Matuka, Fiji Islands; depth, 315 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. Seven specimens; three males and four females, two of which are young. Dredged.

*Observations.*—The general appearance of the specimens trawled near the Philippine Islands is not very different from that of *Plesionika uniproducta*, from off the Atlantic coast of South America, but they differ in having the teeth on the rostral crest more regularly disposed and constant in number; in both sexes there are six teeth, whereas in *Plesionika uniproducta* the male has seven and the female only five, and the anterior tooth is separated by a space from the rest, while in *Plesionika semilævis* the teeth are disposed at regular but gradually decreasing intervals from the first to the last, as they gradually diminish in size posteriorly. In this species also the third somite is not posteriorly produced in the median line to a point; and the ophthalmopoda are larger and the ophthalmi more reniform than orbicular. In most other points the two species correspond; in both the rostrum anterior to the eyes is depressed and then directed horizontally forwards in a straight line, the upper margin being smooth and the lower serrate, with sharp, evenly planted and anteriorly directed teeth, which appear to be a little finer in *Plesionika semilævis* than in *Plesionika uniproducta*. In both, also, the meros in the three posterior pairs of pereopoda is armed with small and sharp teeth. They were both taken from corresponding depths and from muddy bottoms.

The specimens taken near the Kermadec Islands are generally more slender, the legs rather longer and the rostrum longer and more rigidly straight, and some of the specimens have the rostral crest adorned with eight teeth, and the ocellus, although clearly defined, is not separated from the dark pigment of the ophthalmus. The length is from three to four inches, and the second antennæ is nearly as long again as the animal.

Comparing the specimens of this species from the different localities with *Pandalus martius*, A. Milne-Edwards, taken at from 400 to 1200 fathoms in the Atlantic, the differences are very slight. According to Milne-Edwards' figure the rostrum and the dactylos of the posterior three pairs of pereopoda are relatively longer, and the ophthalmopoda are not quite so large, and more orbicular.

A damaged specimen taken at Station 192 appears to belong to this species. It has been attacked by two species of parasitic Isopods; one, resembling *Phryxus hindmanni*, was found underlying the carapace, and almost filled the branchial chamber, but without doing much damage to it; the male was also present, hugging close round the telson of the female. The male of this species had not been determined at the time of publication of the *British Sessile-Eyed Crustacea*.

The other parasite found on the same animal closely approximates to *Phryxus*.