

Ophthalmopoda short and cylindrical.

First pair of antennæ biflagellate, and scarcely as long as the carapace.

Second pair of antennæ having a broad scaphocerite, armed with a tooth on the outer distal extremity, and carrying a slender flagellum.

Second pair of gnathopoda pediform.

First pair of pereopoda narrow, chelate; second pair chelate and longer than the first; third pair about half the length of the second; fourth pair about half the length of the third, and feeble and slender; fifth pair a little stouter and slightly longer than the fourth, but not so long as the third; all the pairs carry a broad and stout basephysis.

Pleopoda moderate in size and biramose, excepting the first pair, which has the inner branch resembling a small bud-like process; all are attached to the lateral margin of the coxal plates. Sixth pair long, narrow, and reaching beyond the extremity of the telson; inner branch lanceolate and fringed with hairs; outer rounded, the external margin being furnished with a strong tooth, and the inner fringed with hairs; no evidence of a diæresis.

Length, entire,	20 mm. (0·8 in.).
„ of carapace,	7 „
„ of rostrum,	0·5 „
„ of pleon,	13 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	2 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	3 „
„ of telson,	3 „

Habitat.—Station 45, May 3, 1873; lat. 38° 34' N., long. 72° 10' W.; south-east of New York; depth, 1240 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°·2. One specimen. Dredged.

This species corresponds much in general form with *Pasiphæa tarda*, Kröyer,¹ but differs in the length of the flagella of the first pair of antennæ, and in the more important character of the development of the coxal plates of the somites of the pereion; it also has the propodos of the second pair of pereopoda proportionately longer than Kröyer's species.

The carapace is less laterally compressed than in the more typical species of *Pasiphæa*, and is distinguished by an elevated line that runs from the antennal tooth to the posterior portion of the branchial wall, but does not reach the posterior margin. The frontal margin projects to a small rostral point between the ophthalmopoda, it carries no dorsal crest, but a very slight carina traverses the anterior portion in the median line.

The somites of the pleon differ somewhat in length; the first is the shortest and is

¹ Voy. en Scandinavie, Atlas, pl. vi. fig. 1a, 1846.