

four thickened carinæ run forwards nearly to the anterior edge of the somite, separated from each other by interspaces which are about equal to the ridges in width.

The two submedian carinæ are nearly parallel and longitudinal, while the two outer or submarginal ones diverge anteriorly, and have their inner edge obscurely divided into three rounded lobes. The telson is deeply notched on the middle line, and is slightly wider than long. In a ventral view (Pl. XV. fig. 12) each of the rounded lobes which borders the median notch is seen to consist of three marginal spines, crowded backwards, but with the submedian longest, the intermediate shorter, and the external shortest. No trace of these spines is visible in a dorsal view, and the dorsal outline of the telson consists of a single obtusely rounded lobe on each side of the triangular median notch, which is fringed with hairs.

The middle of the dorsal surface of the telson is occupied by a broad wedge-shaped median ridge or carina, which is wide anteriorly and narrows posteriorly to a rounded point which is scarcely elongated above the general surface of the telson. This carina is surrounded on all sides, except at its anterior end, by a depression or groove, outside which there is on each side a greatly thickened submedian carina or ridge, the general course of which is longitudinal, although it is slightly curved, with the convexity away from the middle line.

The tips of the extended uropods reach nearly as far backwards as the telson. The paddle of the exopodite is very small, that of the endopodite longer and nearly triangular. The basal joint has a single acute spine on its dorsal surface, and the two ventral spines are short and stout, the outer being the larger and longer.

The eyes are cylindrical, with the convex curved portion obliquely placed and running backwards on the outside of the base. The ocular segment is exposed, broad, and deeply notched on the middle line under the median spine of the rostrum. The antennæ are short, and the basal joint of the second ends in an acute spine. The dactylus of the raptorial claw is greatly swollen at the base, with a deep notch on its outer edge. The tip of the dactylus is gently and regularly curved to the acute point, and its inner edge is barbed with minute serrations, nearly to the base. The edge of the second joint is bordered by minute dentations.

The exposed thoracic legs are long and slender.

The dorsal surface of the body, with the exception of the sixth abdominal somite and telson and uropod, is highly polished, while these are rough.

*Habitat.*—One female specimen from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

*Colour.*—In the alcoholic specimen the telson and sixth abdominal somite and uropods are dirty-white, while the rest of the body is highly polished and very dark brown, except a transverse strip of light yellowish-brown across the carapace, posterior to the middle point of its length, and a corresponding light band across the enlarged joint of the second maxilliped.