

with the anterior margin of the post-cardiac sulcus; the lateral longitudinal ridges are conspicuous but not very elevated, they are anteriorly smooth and posteriorly tuberculose, and except for the cervical depression, are continuous from the inner canthus of the orbits to the posterior margin of the carapace. The anterior extra-orbital angles are prominent and project considerably beyond the orbits, and the lateral margin of the carapace is divided by two depressions, the anterior corresponding to the cervical sulcus, the other posterior to it. The carapace generally is ornamented by a number of low tubercular prominences most abundant on the branchial, sub-hepatic and gastric regions; on the cardiac border they are regular and closely packed, while on the post-cardiac margins they are smaller and more regularly distributed; along the branchial regions they correspond in a line with the upper and lower margins, and disappear altogether on the lower or inflected surface.

The pleon is also tuberculated, the tubercles running transversely on each somite, from the median ridge to the coxal plates, in two parallel lines, and are generally smaller than the tubercles on the carapace.

The eyes are considerably within the lateral margins of the carapace.

The first joint of the first pair of antennæ reaches to the extremity of the second joint of the second pair, and has its base rather largely developed; the second joint reaches to the extremity of the terminal joint of the second pair, while the third is but little shorter than the preceding joint.

The second pair of antennæ has the fourth or anterior joint adorned with five cusps on the anterior margin, and a smaller on the internal, all of which are thickly fringed with hair. The first joint is narrow; the second has two large, and one or two less conspicuous teeth on the outer margin, and four or five small teeth on the anterior margin; the diagonal ridge is slightly curved and projects as far as, if not slightly beyond, the extremity of the most anterior cusp of the anterior joint; the whole surface being covered with a thick pilose fur. The ventral surface of the pereion is sparsely covered with short fur.

The first pair of pereiopoda is short, robust, and simple, adorned with a row of hairs along the upper and lower margins of the propodos.

The second pair is longer than the first, and has the propodos broad and flat; the upper surface is adorned with a row of hairs, as is also the lower margin; while on the latter the hairs continue along the same margin to the extremity of the basis.

The third pair of pereiopoda has the propodos broader and longer than the second, and is fringed with hairs on the upper and lower margins, as is also the upper margin of the dactylos on the inner and outer sides.

The fourth pair of pereiopoda is slender and longer than the third pair, having the dactylos very long and furred with long hairs on the upper margin.

The fifth or posterior pair is shorter than the fourth, equally slender, and terminates