

rostrum nearly to its apex ; on the lower surface of the rostrum near the distal extremity there are three teeth, behind which the inferior margin is excavate for the more free play of the ophthalmopoda, a condition that gives a somewhat arcuate appearance to the rostrum. The frontal margin has the orbit nearly coincident with the first antennal tooth, whence it descends vertically to the infra-lateral margin, the angle being defined by a small tooth ; there are no teeth on the orbital or hepatic regions.

The pleon is smooth and dorsally rounded, the somites are subequal, the fifth and sixth being the shortest.

The telson is dorsally flattened, and laterally armed with two small, distantly situated spinules, placed a little within the margins ; it gradually tapers to the extremity, which is furnished with a row of long and slender hairs.

The ophthalmopoda are cylindrical and about half the length of the rostrum, the stalk being as stout as the ophthalmus.

The first pair of antennæ is biramose ; the peduncle reaching considerably beyond the distal extremity of the rostrum ; the first joint is longer than the ophthalmopod, and supports a strong stylocerite that reaches to its extremity ; the second joint is about half the length of the first, and extends beyond the extremity of the rostrum, and the third joint is short, being scarcely more than half the length of the second.

The second pair of antennæ is about once and a half the length of the animal and tapers to a delicately fine point, and the peduncle supports a scaphocerite that extends a little beyond the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ.

The mandibles and other oral appendages could not be thoroughly examined without destroying the single specimen.

The second pair of gnathopoda is moderately robust and four-jointed, the terminal joint, reaching beyond the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, is hirsute and tipped with three strong spinules.

The first pair of pereopoda is moderately robust ; the propodos is subequal in length, but not much broader than the carpos, the hand is long, ovate, and terminates in a chela that has subequal fingers ; the pollex and dactylos are convergent, meet at some little distance within the points, and are about half the length of the palm of the propodos. The second pair of pereopoda is long, slender and minutely chelate ; the carpos, which forms about half the length of the limb, is multiarticulate. The fourth pair of pereopoda is robust and nearly as long as the second ; the propodos is armed with a row of gradually enlarging spinules on the posterior margin, and the dactylos is slightly curved and biunguiculate. The third and fifth pairs are broken off at the basal joint.

The four anterior pairs of pereopoda support a small mastigobranchia below the margin of the carapace.

The pleopoda are biramose, the first pair having the inner branch smaller than the