

The carapace is dorsally rounded and smooth, excepting on the frontal crest and rostrum, the former of which is armed with four teeth, and the latter on the upper surface with other four, so far as known; the lower surface is armed with two teeth, at which point the rostrum is broken off. The frontal margin has the orbit but feebly indicated, and the first antennal tooth tolerably developed, whence it gradually slopes to the lateral margin.

The pleon is smooth, and terminates in a telson that rapidly tapers to a point.

The ophthalmopoda (fig. 1*a*) are pyriform, having the ophthalmus nearly half the depth of the whole; it is furnished with a large independent ocellus, and at the base of the ophthalmopod there are a few slightly ciliated hairs.

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 1*b*) has the peduncle shorter than the rostrum; the first joint is excavate on the upper surface, fringed with ciliated hairs on the inner margin, and furnished on the outer with a triangular stylocerite, the inner margin of which is fringed with five long simple hairs. The second and third joints are cylindrical, and tipped with fasciculi of long simple hairs, and terminate in two unequal flagella, the outer being robust, the inner slender and thread-like.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 1*c*) is about as long as the animal, and carries a scaphocerite that is a little longer than the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and is probably subequal with the length of the rostrum.

The mandibles (fig. 1*d*) are narrow, and have the psalistoma distinct from the molar process, and support a moderately long two-jointed synnaphipod.

The first pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1*e*) is three-branched; the outer branch is distally square, supporting a stiff ciliated hair at each angle; the middle branch is ovate and furnished with a mat of hairs on the inner surface, and the inner branch is short and fringed with hairs and stiff spines.

The second pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1*f*) consists of three branches and a large mastigobranchial plate; the first branch is short, broad, and fringed with hairs; the second is bifid, each lobe being broad and ciliated; the third branch is cylindrical, tapering, and tipped with hairs. The mastigobranchia is broad, projects anteriorly as far as it does posteriorly, and is fringed with a series of centrifugally directed hairs.

The third pair of siagnopoda (fig. 1*g*) is three-branched; the first branch is bilobed, the basal lobe being small and the distal large, ovate, and fringed with hairs; the second is cylindrical, biarticulate and flagelliform, and is sparsely fringed with hairs; at the base stands a bilobed mastigobranchia.

The first pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*h*) is short, broad, seven-jointed, and distally reflexed; it is furnished with a long, slender, flagelliform basecephysis, and the coxa carries a short, triangular, mastigobranchial plate; the several joints are fringed with hairs, those on the inner distal margin increasing in character to fringed spines.

The second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*i*) is four-jointed, long, slender, and fringed with