

animal, not including the rostrum ; it is smooth generally except for two small tubercles in the median line, one standing on the postcardiac region, the other on the frontal crest at the base of the rostrum, which projects anteriorly in a straight line and is half the length of the carapace, it is armed on the upper margin with five or six small teeth, and with one on the lower margin near the apical extremity. The orbit is defined by a small, sharp tooth at the outer angle, whence the frontal margin recedes to the fronto-lateral angle, which is defined by a sharp and well-developed tooth.

The first two somites of the pleon are short, subequal in depth with the carapace, and have the lateral margins fringed with hairs. The third somite is continued dorsally in the same line to about twice the length of the preceding two, and is then bent at an acute angle downwards and forwards to the posterior part of the lateral margin, which lies subparallel to the dorsal surface, thus producing the dorsal surface into a huge posteriorly directed projection or hunch. The fourth somite is short, articulates with the third at a right angle, and appears to be incapable of extension in a more direct line with the preceding somites. The fifth somite is long and narrow. The sixth is about the same length as the carapace or three times as long as the fifth somite, and terminates abruptly in the median line posteriorly ; it is armed on each side of the posterior margin with a long and slender tooth and inferiorly with another. The lateral margins of all the somites are fringed with hairs, which appear to increase in length posteriorly. The telson is long and narrow, fringed at the extremity with small hairs and on the lateral margin with small spinules.

The ophthalmopoda are pyriform, tolerably robust, and about the length of the rostrum. The ophthalmus is large and ovate.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle longer than the ophthalmopod and curved to allow space for the movement of that organ ; the second and third joints are short and cylindrical, reach as far as the apex of the rostrum, and support two short and apparently immature flagella.

The second pair is furnished with a scaphocerite that is about the same length as the peduncle of the first.

As there is only one specimen of this species in the collection, I have not attempted to dissect out the oral appendages, which have, therefore, not been examined further than what can be observed of them in their natural position. The mandibles are situated only a little less than half the distance between the frontal and posterior margins of the carapace ; they have no synphipod, and are placed between two prominent labra.

The gnathopoda and pereopoda appear to be incompletely developed ; they each consist of six joints and a long basephysis, of which the anterior is the shortest and the third pair of pereopoda the longest, whereas the fourth and fifth pairs are as yet in an incipient condition.