

The exposed part of the trunk is composed of five well-defined segments, the three anterior of which are somewhat gibbous dorsally and provided above with a short transverse row of small denticles. The epimera of all the segments are distinctly marked and laterally extended; those of the three anterior segments produced anteriorly as an acute angle. Of the segments, the second is the largest, the last being very small, scarcely broader than the caudal segments.

The tail is extremely slender and elongate, almost twice as long as the anterior division of the body. Its segments are cylindrical, with the posterior margin slightly emarginated above and below. They taper somewhat posteriorly and increase successively in length to the penultimate, which is very elongate. The last segment is much shorter than the others, somewhat depressed and expanded at the end.

The integuments are not very strong, though somewhat more indurated than in the other forms belonging to this family, and they exhibit a slight squamous structure.

The colour—to judge from a fresh specimen mounted in Canada balsam—is uniformly yellowish, without any pigmentary spots or ramifications.

The antennulæ (Pl. II. fig. 9) are remarkable for their unusual size, being almost as long as the carapace, and also for the great development of the flagella. The peduncle is rather elongate, and as usual, composed of three distinctly defined joints. The basal joint is about as long as the two others taken together, slightly curved, and provided at the end with several strong, partly ciliated bristles, and a few small denticles. The two succeeding joints are scarcely narrower than the basal and densely setose, especially towards the inner edge; some of the setæ are ciliated, some simple and very slender. The second joint, like the basal, is finely denticulate at the end, and somewhat larger than the third. Of the flagella, the outer one is almost as long as the peduncle, and composed of no less than six distinctly defined joints—a quite unusual number—each provided at the end with slender simple bristles. Of the joints, the first and penultimate are the longest, whereas the last joint is very small and might be easily overlooked. Besides the bristles, this flagellum bears at the tip two ribbon-like, densely articulated, sensory appendages, one of which originates from the end of the penultimate joint, the other from the last joint. The inner flagellum, which in the Cumacea generally presents a more or less rudimentary state, is rather fully developed, only slightly shorter than the outer, and composed of three slender joints of about equal size, and beset with bristles. In the young male the antennulæ (see Pl. III. fig. 14) do not differ materially from those in the female, except by the peduncle being slightly thickened, and by the first joint of the outer flagellum being somewhat expanded at the base; in all probability in the adult male this joint bears a bunch of sensory appendages, as in the males of several other Cumacea.

The antennæ in the female (Pl. II. fig. 10; Pl. III. fig. 1, α^2) are less rudimentary than in most other Cumacea, forming a slender stem composed of five distinctly defined joints. Of these the four first represent the peduncle, and the last the flagellum.