

The uropoda (*ibid.*) are very slender, about equalling in length the three last caudal segments taken together, and are articulated to the last caudal segment somewhat in front of the telson. The scape is narrow, cylindrical, slightly dilated at the end, and reaches to about the tip of the telson; it exhibits a regular row of about sixteen spinules along the inner edge. The branches are subequal in length and scarcely more than half as long as the scape. The inner branch is composed of three distinctly defined joints, the first of which is a little longer than the other two taken together. All the joints are spinous at the inner edge, the number of spines in the specimen examined amounting to fifteen (eight on the first, four on the second, and three on the last joint); to the tip of the branch, moreover, a somewhat longer spine and a simple bristle are affixed. The outer branch is only biarticulate, with the first joint quite short, the last very narrow and gradually tapering, with a few small hair-like bristles along the outer edge, and a somewhat longer seta issuing from the tip.

Description of the Adult Male.—Whilst the young or not yet sexually mature males do not differ materially in their general appearance from the females, the adult males of this and most other species appear so very dissimilar to the females, as easily to be mistaken for distinct species, a fact that has caused much trouble in the synonymy several spurious specimens having been introduced on account of this peculiar dissimilarity between the sexes.¹

The adult male of the present species attains a much larger size than the female, measuring 21 mm. in length. The form of the body (see Pl. VI. figs. 3, 4) appears much more slender, the anterior division being far less vaulted and more oblong in shape, and the tail also considerably more elongate.

The carapace is about twice as long as deep, whereas its height does not nearly equal its breadth; it is consequently much more depressed than in the female, and its dorsal line appears also more evenly curved and less abruptly declining to the base of the pseudorostral projection. The latter is somewhat shorter than in the female, and exhibits above, at the base, a concave space, into the bottom of which the ocular lobe is received. On each side the anterior edges of the carapace form a somewhat projecting, broadly rounded lobe, arching over the base of the antennæ. These lobes are serrate at the edge, and, moreover, beset with numerous short plumose bristles (see fig. 4). The inferior edges of the carapace exhibit in the middle a strong, almost angular curvature, and join the posterior margin at an obtuse angle. When viewed from above (fig. 4) the side-edges appear strongly arched, on account of the great development of the

¹ The following is a list of such spurious species :—

1. *Cuma angulata*, Kröyer = Adult male of *Diastylis rathkii* (Kröyer).
2. *Cuma brevirostris*, Kröyer = Adult male of *Diastylis edwardsii* (Kröyer).
3. *Diastylis spinosa*, Norman = Adult male of *Diastylis echinata*, Spence Bate.
4. *Diastylis strigata*, Norman = Adult male of *Diastylis rugosa*, G. O. Sars.
5. *Diastylis calveri*, Norman = Adult male of *Diastylis buplicata*, G. O. Sars.