

to the middle, the posterior part being slightly narrowed. The surface of the carapace is rather evenly vaulted, without any keels or folds, but armed all over with numerous spines, pointing for the most part anteriorly. These spines are all of nearly equal size and, as in the preceding species, also continued along the lateral parts of the pseudorostral projection. The eye seems to be quite wanting, and the ocular lobe is rather small and depressed.

The exposed part of the trunk is considerably narrower than the carapace, and quite smooth; the epimeral plates are evenly rounded and likewise unarmed.

The tail is very narrow, and armed with scattered spines both laterally and dorsally. The first segment has a strongly serrate keel running along the ventral surface, and moreover exhibits dorsally, as do also the two succeeding segments, two somewhat stronger spines arranged in pairs, and four ciliated setæ issuing from the posterior edge.

The antennulæ (fig. 11) are rather slender, with the basal joint of moderate length, and armed with a longitudinal row of strong spines running along the lower side towards the inner corner, to which a strong ciliated seta is affixed; the inner edge of this joint is minutely denticulate in the anterior part, but wants the usual unciliated bristle at the end. The second joint of the peduncle is very slender and almost as long as the basal, whereas the third joint is much smaller. The flagella exhibit the usual structure.

The antennæ (figs. 12, 13) present at first sight a structure rather different from that in other species, the joints being twisted in a peculiar manner so as only with difficulty to be counted. Moreover, the structure and arrangement of the setæ are rather anomalous. Thus, the two outer setæ have assumed the character of strongly chitinous filaments curved in a peculiar manner, and quite devoid of cilia, whereas the six other setæ are densely ciliated and crowded together in the middle part of the antenna, all but one apparently issuing from a single joint (the second).

The first pair of legs (see fig. 9) are of very considerable length, exceeding, when fully extended, half the length of the body. The basal joint is strongly spinous and densely supplied with ciliated setæ. The carpal and propodal joints are exceedingly slender and elongate, and about equal in size, whereas the terminal is much shorter.

The second pair of legs have the carpal joint very slender and nearly twice as long as the two last joints taken together.

The two succeeding pairs of legs are rather powerfully developed, about equal in length, and with the meral joint unusually large, and more than twice as long as the carpal joint.

The last pair of legs are much smaller and of the usual structure.

The telson (fig. 14) is rather large, about as long as the two last caudal segments taken together, and exhibits in the greater part of its length a regularly cylindrical form, the posterior third part only projecting beyond the anal orifice, and constituting the terminal division. The latter is somewhat flattened and regularly tapering towards