

Rostrum consisting of a transverse proximal portion more than twice as wide as long, with subacute antero-lateral angles, and a long slender median acute spine which reaches beyond the bases of the eyes (see fig. 6). Carapace nearly rectangular, three-fifths as long as wide, leaving the dorsal surface of the second thoracic appendage almost completely exposed, with broadly rounded antero-lateral and more acutely rounded postero-lateral angles. The antero-lateral angles project forwards beyond the median gastric area, which is very slightly convex and a little wider posteriorly than anteriorly, and bounded by two nearly straight gastric sutures which run from anterior to posterior edge. Transverse cervical suture almost invisible. Posterior edge of carapace transverse. Second thoracic somite as wide as carapace. The eight following somites equal in width, and wider ($\frac{17}{15}$) than the carapace. The lateral margins of the third thoracic somite are straight, with rounded angles, and as wide as the dorsal portion; the fourth is narrowed a little towards the lateral edge, and the fifth still more. There is a median impressed line on the dorsal surface of the third and one on the fourth thoracic somite. All the abdominal somites have marginal carinæ which are wide in front and gradually become narrow towards the postero-lateral angle, which is rounded in the first four segments, rectangular in the fifth, and ending in an acute spine in the sixth (see fig. 1). There are no dorsal carinæ on the first five abdominal segments. The sixth (see Pl. XIV. fig. 4) has a short unarmed median carina and three pairs of lateral carinæ, which terminate posteriorly in acute spines and are greatly swollen, so that they together occupy more than half the dorsal surface of the somite, convexly rounded, and widening anteriorly. The spines of the submedian and marginal carinæ project beyond the posterior edge of the somite, while those of the intermediate carinæ barely reach it. The second, third, fourth, and sixth abdominal somites are equal in length, and longer than the first and shorter than the fifth. A strongly impressed suture (see Pl. XIV. fig. 1) crosses the middle line of each of the first five abdominal somites near the posterior border, and bends forwards on the side of the somite, and each of these somites has also a lateral longitudinal suture on each side, branching upwards at its posterior edge.

The telson is considerably wider than long ($\frac{160}{148}$) and its dorsal surface is folded into a very graceful pattern which can hardly be satisfactorily described, although it can be understood by comparing the profile view, fig. 1, with the surface view shown in fig. 4. The median portion is occupied by a hemispherical prominence, upon which are five meridional carinæ, which are convexly rounded and so greatly swollen that they almost completely cover it. Three of these, the median and submedians, are abruptly rounded and emarginated at their posterior ends, where they end in acute spines, while the third or marginal pair do not end in spines and are much shorter.

On each side of the median prominence there is on the anterior edge of the telson a triangular prominence with a broad rounded subacute carina, and outside this, and near the antero-lateral angle, there is a transverse rounded prominence without a keel, and a