

little longer and narrower than the sixth and seventh thoracic somites, and a little shorter than the first four abdominal somites, which are about equal in length, as wide as the sixth and seventh thoracic, smooth on the dorsal surfaces, and with marginal keels or ridges on their lateral edges, the postero-lateral angles of which are nearly right angles. The fifth abdominal somite is longer than, and quite different from, those in front of it, as its dorsal surface is sculptured by numerous sublongitudinal ridges symmetrically arranged on each side of a broad median ridge or carina. The ridges are not quite as long as the somite, which has along its anterior and posterior borders smooth bands which are not broken into ridges. The lateral ridges are slightly convergent towards the posterior edge, and their anterior ends are lobed and sometimes irregularly forked. The sixth abdominal somite is shorter on the middle line than at the edges and immovably fused with the telson which is transverse, and nearly twice as wide as long. The posterior end of the body is bent downwards, so that the dorsal surface of the telson faces backwards. The sixth abdominal somite is sculptured in a symmetrical pattern of broad convoluted ridges and tubercles, which are so closely crowded together that the dorsal surface is almost covered with them. The dorsal surface of the telson is also sculptured in a complicated pattern, in which six elements may be recognised, first, a transverse ridge lobed on its posterior edge running along the anterior border of the telson; second, a triangular median area, the broad anterior end of which is elevated above the general surface of the telson, while its narrow posterior portion is sunk between two lateral elevations. The median area is convoluted and divided into five lobes, a median anterior, two antero-laterals which are again subdivided, and two posterior lobes or ridges, one of which runs backwards on each side of the deep narrow postero-median notch; third, on each side of the median area an elongated oval elevated area, which is divided into halves by a longitudinal furrow, and also divided by lateral furrows into a number of secondary lobes; fourth, three thickened longitudinal marginal keels on each side external to the oval elevation. The six short acute marginal spines are crowded together in two sets, on the posterior edge of the telson, with a broad space fringed with small spines between the submedians.

The uropods are small, and the basal prolongation (Pl. XVI. fig 3) ends in two short stout acute spines, the outer larger and longer than the inner, and with a slight enlargement on its inner edge. The row of marginal spines, about ten in number, on the outer edge of the second joint of the exopodite curves upwards on to the dorsal surface at its proximal end. The inner edge of the dactylus (Pl. XIV. fig. 3) of the raptorial claw is finely serrated, and the basal enlargement on the outer edge is semi-circular, abruptly limited distally, and indented on its outer margin.

Size.—The length of the single specimen is $1\frac{27}{100}$ inches from the tip of the rostrum to the middle line of the telson.

Habitat.—The single female specimen is from the reefs at Levuka, Fiji.