The body of the animal is dorsally considerably depressed, so that the sharp lateral margins which correspond with the branchial region in *Panulirus*, *Willemœsia* and *Eryon*, are thinned out to an extent equalling that of some of the Brachyura, and the cervical fossa, which in the Macrura is frequently so very conspicuous, and ends in a slight notch, is absent in this species, while the lateral notch is deepened to a very considerable extent, and widely separates the suborbital and hepatic regions from the branchial. The pleon is also much depressed, and the coxal plates on each side are extended outwards rather than downwards, and the entire aspect of the animal suggests that it has, through a series of generations, been compelled to live where it was necessary to extend itself, under a constant heavy pressure, against some resisting body.

The eyes are implanted in orbits that are deeply excavated in the dorsal surface of the cephalon; the angles, more especially the external, are considerably produced, so that the orbit makes about two-thirds of a circle, the margin of which is fringed with a copious blepharis. The infero-anterior margin of the orbit also is excavated in the frontal surface, so that a glimpse of vision might have been obtained beneath, when the eyes were ensconced within the depth of the orbit.

The first pair of antennæ (Pl. VIII. fig. *C*, *b*) possesses much of the character of those of the Brachyura. The three joints of the peduncle are moderately long, and the terminal flagella short, arising from the circumstance that the numerous articuli, more especially in the primary branch, are extremely short and closely compressed together, so that the membranous cilia are gathered together in a closely-arranged mass. At the base of the first joint, on the upper surface, is a small tubercle, behind which the foramen, protected by a bundle of small hairs, opens into the auditory chamber.

The second pair of antennæ (Pl. VIII. fig. *C*, *c*) is of peculiar form, and characteristic of this family. It consists of five joints. The first or coxal joint is closely fused with the ventral portion of the cephalon, and carries on the inferior surface a phymacerite, which is planted so near the oral aperture, that it is covered and protected by the organs attendant on the mouth. The somite that carries this pair of antennæ is visible at the base of the first pair on the upper or dorsal surface in the form of two small plates (Pl. VIII. fig. *C*) dove-tailed into the frontal margin on each side of what in a normal condition would be the rostrum; the anterior margin of the carapace and the upper surface of the first antennal somite appear to be fused, and by the generally depressed character of the animal, are brought into a horizontal position in the same plane. The posterior margin dips beneath the anterior margin of the carapace, and passing laterally, forms the floor of the orbit, whence it continues upwards to the orbital notch, thence outwards, forming the great antero-lateral angle of the carapace, and, being reflexed on itself, returns and unites with the ventral walls of the coxal joint of the second pair of antennæ. The second or basisal joint articulates with the first, with very little movement, and impinges very closely against the external lateral walls of the first