

curved hair. The lateral margins of the carapace are very nearly parallel; anteriorly they converge slightly towards each other, and the anterior angle is produced slightly in advance of the anterior margin. The lateral margins are furnished with well-defined teeth throughout their entire length, the several divisions being well marked; the anterior, which is turned somewhat abruptly upwards, has eight teeth including the anterior angle; the second or central division has four or five. There were four on each side in one specimen, and four on one side and five on the other in another, so that there is a tendency to variation. The posterior has thirteen teeth. The anterior or frontal margin between the orbits is convex, and armed with two rostral teeth, one on each side of the median ridge; four or five small denticles arm the frontal margin between the rostral teeth, and two larger ones behind and above the first pair of antennæ, outside which are two other small denticles, then a tolerably large one is situated within the margin at the inner angle of the orbital notch, the outer margin of which as far as the extremity of the latero-anterior angle of the carapace being smooth. The longitudinal median ridge is furnished with a double row of small bead-like granulations, and also, at some distance behind the rostral teeth, with a single tooth, a little behind it with another, then two side by side, then a single one anterior to the cervical fossa, behind which the double beccated row still continues to the posterior margin, and is armed close behind the cervical fossa with two teeth side by side, and at about one-third of the length of the ridge with two more similarly arranged in the female, but without any in the male. On the anterior edge of a ridge along the posterior margin of the carapace, on each side of the median line, is one sharp, strong, obliquely and anteriorly directed tooth; at a little distance is a second, and then a third, but the two latter are smaller and less important. The first somite of the pleon has a small, central, anteriorly-directed tooth, and on the anterior margin, just within the peltecleis, is another small and slender tooth; outside the peltecleis the marginal extremity of the somite terminates in a rounded protuberance fringed with cilia, that overlaps the postero-lateral angle of the carapace. The second somite of the pleon is armed in the centre with a tooth a little larger than that of the preceding; the rest of the somite is smooth and polished, as is also the coxal plate at the sides. The two succeeding somites resemble the second, nor are any of the central teeth more important; that on the fifth is less so, and is little more than a cusp, while on the sixth somite the slightest indication of a carina only exists at the posterior margin, and on the telson there is a small bead-like cusp near the anterior margin.

The ophthalmopod is lodged in a notch in the carapace that is much broader at the anterior margin, and narrows posteriorly; it carries a small, pointed cusp on the anterior surface, and passes outwards beneath the projecting angle of the carapace, and terminates in two small nodules, one on the outer, the other on the lower side.

The first pair of antennæ (C, b) has the squamose process of the first joint produced