

cervical fossa than anterior to it; beyond this is another that appears to commence in the hepatic tooth, which varies in importance in different species, and continues to the posterior margin of the carapace; a fourth ridge on each side commences in the post-antennal tooth, is interrupted at the cervical fossa, and then continued to the posterior margin of the carapace; again, beyond this, is another ridge that is generally less conspicuous, and sometimes appears to divide and traverse the carapace from the anterior to the posterior margin, whilst a strong submarginal ridge, commencing at the antennal tooth, traverses a line within, corresponding with the margin of the carapace, and continues from the frontal and approaches in the median line at the posterior margin.

The pleon is generally tuberculose even in the smoother forms, the texture of the somites is universally rigid, and the dorsal surface is elevated in the median line into a strong but broken ridge, the anterior extremity of which is produced into an anteriorly projecting cusp which rests in the extended position of the animal on a smooth depression in the carapace. A similarly formed tooth also exists on each side and similarly rests against the carapace in a line corresponding with the second dorsal ridge. The lateral margins are produced to strongly projecting teeth that vary in number and importance, there being only one on the first, two or three on the second, two on the third, fourth, and fifth, and one on the sixth somite. The four anterior somites are united by a small hinge joint, consisting of a small protuberance at the postero-lateral margin, which rests in a corresponding hollow of the anterior margin of the succeeding somite.

The posterior articulations of the three last somites differ from the preceding. The three anterior articulate by a process projecting from the posterior margin, and which rotates in a cup on the anterior margin of the next succeeding somite. The three posterior somites possess a button-shaped protuberance projecting from the anterior margin, which is lodged in a hollow produced by a curved process projecting from the posterior margin of the one preceding.

A slight modification exists in the last somite; the curved process or articulation is more ovate, and the telson has the anterior process implanted within it; so that by a slight contraction of the flexor muscles, the telson is forced into a fixed position, and is only released when these muscles are relaxed.

The telson is a long bayonet-shaped organ; it is transversely quadrate, each angle forming a longitudinal rigid and elevated carina which converges to a sharp point that is slightly curved upwards. It is generally longer than the lateral plates of the rhipidura, which are membranous, soft and flexible. On the anterior portion of the dorsal groove of the telson is a strong cusp that generally underlies the projecting tooth of the sixth somite, which, when the animal is extended, presses against its posterior surface and strengthens it in its position. The telson in this genus is undoubtedly an offensive weapon, and a very powerful one when the animal wills to strike, but should