

from these coarse granulations are immediately behind the eyes, the fronto-lateral margin, the dorsal surface of the rostrum, and the median line.

The somites of the pleon are also coarsely granulated, but the granulations do not run longitudinally except along the median ridge, where every somite has an anterior and a posterior cusped elevation on the exposed portion, more or less prominent continuously to the telson. All the somites exhibit three divisions, an anterior, a median, and a posterior. The anterior is perfectly smooth, and when the animal is extended, as in swimming, it is always covered by the posterior margin of the preceding somite. In the first somite the anterior division passes under the carapace, and a fringe of hair along the anterior margin of the central division assists in closing up the line of junction between it and the carapace. The median division is separated from the posterior by a line of depression, which is again divided into three parts, a central and two lateral, each of which is furnished with a strong pointed cusp or tooth. The central cusp is pointed directly forwards, the lateral obliquely outwards. The coxal plate is produced as deeply as the carapace, which is covered by the anterior margin of the coxal plate, while the posterior is overridden by the next succeeding somite. The postero-inferior angle is rounded off and the anterior is produced to a sharp point. The second somite is longer than the first, and the coxal plate is wider and slightly deeper, and has the margin produced into three sharp teeth, one at the anterior angle, one, the largest, central, and one at the posterior angle. The third somite resembles the second in all but the presence of a tooth at the antero-inferior angle. The fourth somite has the dorsal surface of the posterior division produced posteriorly to an obtuse angle, and the coxal plates resemble those of the third. The fifth differs from the fourth in being narrower, in having the posterior cusps on the median line flanked at the base by two oblique ones, and in having the coxal plate directed inferiorly backwards, the tooth at the posterior angle being the largest. The sixth somite has the coxal plate reduced to a single tooth-like process, between which and the posterior margin the posterior pair of pleopoda articulates.

The telson, besides the central cusp on the anterior portion, has a couple of continuous ridges running longitudinally, well defined, and converging to the extremity of the telson, giving to this somite a fluted appearance.

The three anterior somites of the pleon articulate laterally with those posterior to them by a small prominence on the posterior margin, fitting into a hollow in the anterior margin of the succeeding somite, and the posterior three and telson by a process on the anterior margin being enclosed within a space which is formed by a flat process projecting backwards and upwards, and pressing laterally against the somite posterior to it.

The ophthalmopoda are supported on a free ophthalmic somite implanted immediately beneath the rostrum. The peduncle is extremely small and short, while the ophthalmus is very large and conspicuous, being almost globular, and occupying nearly the entire space between the rostrum and the orbital tooth.