

The body of the animal is anteriorly robust and continues so to the extremity of the third somite of the pleon, behind which it suddenly narrows and becomes smaller.

The carapace is nearly as deep as its length from the orbital to the postero-dorsal margin, and is dorsally carinated from near the posterior margin, where the elevation is broad, but anteriorly it gradually narrows to the apex of the rostrum. The rostrum is about two-thirds the length of the carapace, and is armed with six small, subequal teeth, the posterior of which stands upon the gastric region, and the others are subequally distant from each other and from the sharp apical extremity. The under surface is slightly dilated anteriorly and armed with three small, anteriorly directed, sharp teeth. A strong ridge runs from the apex of the rostrum to the orbital margin, and above the orbit there is a well-defined tooth from which an elevation passes back, traceable to the pyloric region. The orbit is defined at the outer canthus by a sharp angle, the margin then proceeds directly outwards and is armed with a well-formed antennal tooth, and then passes down perpendicularly to the fronto-lateral angle, which is defined by a small sharp tooth.

The pleon is anteriorly as broad and deep as the carapace. The first somite has the anterior division distinctly defined, the posterior being dorsally short, laterally broad, and overlapping the postero-lateral margin of the carapace. The second somite has the anterior division well defined from the posterior. The third somite is posteriorly compressed, dorsally arcuate, and posteriorly produced in the median line; the three following somites become somewhat suddenly narrower, and continue tapering posteriorly to the extremity of the telson.

The ophthalmopoda are large and pear-shaped, the ophthalmus being broad and carrying a small round ocellus, situated in contact with its posterior margin.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle subequal in length with the rostrum; the first joint is excavate on the upper surface for the reception of the eye, armed on the outer side with a sharp stylocerite, and has the extremity furnished with two short sharp teeth, one on the outer, the other on the upper surface; the next two joints are short and cylindrical, the distal being the smaller, and both are armed with a sharp tooth on the upper distal surface. The flagella at the extremity are short and unequal, the upper being the stouter and reaching but little beyond the extremity of the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ carries a scaphocerite that is nearly as long as the first pair of antennæ, and a long flagellum that is broken off in the type specimen.

The mandibles (fig. 2*d*) have a cylindrical molar process, a flattened psalistoma, and a two-jointed synaphipod.

The first and second (fig. 2*f*) pairs of siagnopoda are unlike those of *Spirontocaris*.

The third pair carries a large, bilobed mastigobranchia and a broad basephysial plate of extreme tenuity, from the inner surface of which there springs a filiform extension. The base of the joint is broadly expanded on the inner ridge, the margin of which is