

The telson is shorter than the branches of the rhipidura, dorsally flanked on each side within the margins by two distant small spines, and a long and a short one on the margin on each side of the terminal extremity.

Length, entire,	50 mm. (2 in.).
„ of carapace,	14 „
„ of rostrum,	9 „
„ of pleon,	36 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	9 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	4 „
„ of telson,	7 „

Habitat.—Bermuda, shallow water.

The carapace is nearly one-third the length of the animal; the frontal region is crested and anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is about two-thirds the length of the carapace, and armed on the upper margin with seven large teeth, of which the most anterior is the smallest and stands near the apex, and the posterior is situated above the pyloric region. The frontal margin has the orbital notch traversed by a lunate lacuna, and the canthus is situated inside of the first antennal tooth, which in this species is well defined by a slight projection; behind and a little beneath stands the hepatic tooth, which is the only other tooth on the frontal surface of the carapace, the fronto-lateral margin sloping away from the lower portion of the second pair of antennæ.

The pleon is dorsally rounded and laterally compressed, the third somite is longer than the second and longitudinally arcuate; the sixth somite is but slightly longer than the fifth, which is shorter than the fourth.

The ophthalmopoda are short and stout and the ophthalmus is large, ovate, laterally compressed, and furnished with an ocellus within its posterior margin.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle nearly twice as long as the second and third together, excavate on the upper surface, laterally extended, and of great tenuity; it is armed near the base with a short flat stylocerite that reaches to less than half the length of the joint, and furnished at the outer distal angle with a strong, flat, sharp tooth. The second and third joints are short, cylindrical, and terminally support two flagella, the inner of which is very slender, and the outer stout at the base, and continuing a distance nearly equal to the length of the peduncle before sending off the secondary ramus. Beyond the point of bifurcation, the two rami are slender and thread-like; length undetermined.

The second pair of antennæ supports a strong scaphocerite that reaches beyond the extremity of the rostrum, and carries a long and slender flagellum that is about half the length of the animal.