

“The frontal rostrum very large and curved between the antennæ.

“In the *Third*, *Fourth* and *Fifth Peræopods* (and especially in the *Third* and *Fourth*) the first joint only a little dilated.

“*Third Uropods* with very narrow rami.”

*Epimeria loricata*, G. O. Sars (Pl. LXVIII.).

1872. *Epimeria coniger* [*cornigera*], Whiteaves, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. x.  
 1874. „ *cornigera*, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, III. vii. pp. 407, 411.  
 1874. „ „ Whiteaves, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, III. vii. p. 213.  
 1875. „ „ Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ix. p. 414.  
 1879. „ *loricata*, Sars, Crust. et Pycn. nova, p. 450.  
 1881. „ „ S. I. Smith, Crust. New England, p. 447.<sup>1</sup>  
 1882. „ „ Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 100.  
 1883. „ *conspicua*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. ix. p. 204.  
 1885. „ *loricata*, Sars, Den norske Nordhavs-Exp., p. 166, pl. xiv. fig. 2.

*The Rostrum* projecting almost to the end of the third joint of the upper antennæ, long, acute, apically depressed, laterally and inferiorly carinate, longer than the part of the head to the rear of it; there is a minute angular projection of the sides of the head between the upper and lower antennæ, and the lower front angle of the head is acute. A central carina traverses the back from the first segment of the peræon, on which it is slight and blunt, to the fourth segment of the pleon, attaining its greatest development on the first three pleon-segments; it is constituted by backward-directed processes almost nose-like in profile, all but the first three or four being sharp-edged and very prominent; on the third and fourth segments of the pleon, and to a slight extent on the second, there is shown a tendency to develop an anterior process; on either side a lateral carina is formed by an oblique ridge on each segment running downwards and backwards, the peræon-segments (of which the fourth and fifth are the broadest) showing several small tubercles below the ridges, the first two segments of the pleon showing two, the third three prominent tubercles behind close to the hind margin, and another lower down, while on the fourth pleon-segment there is a single lateral tubercle and an arched ridge below it; the first three pleon-segments have the postero-lateral angles produced into a short sharp point, which in the second and third is slightly upturned; in the second segment the antero-lateral angle also forms a backward-directed tooth.

*Eyes* prominent, hemispherical, adjoining the lateral tooth on each side of the head. They are, according to Sars, “a rich vermilion in colour.”

*Upper Antennæ*.—Peduncle short, first joint longer than the second and third united, not twice as long as broad, with a group of spines at the lower distal angle; the second joint a little longer than wide, with groups of spines at the middle and

<sup>1</sup> The references to the American Journal of Science are borrowed from Professor Smith's paper.