are separated from the rest by a ridge which runs from just below the rostrum to the lateral margin on either side; the whole cephalic shield is very distinctly separated from the thoracic segment by a deep furrow; the central portion which lies between the eyes is very strongly convex, and separable into three regions—two round convexities which lie to the inner side of and behind each eye, and a median T-shaped elevation, at the upper end of which, on a level with the anterior portion of the eyes, are four tubercles arranged in a semicircle with the concavity directed forwards; at the hinder extremity is another short tubercle; the whole surface of the cephalic shield, with the exception of a flattened area which extends from the upper end of the eyes to the transverse ridge, is covered with minute pit-like depressions. The eyes are whitish yellow in colour.

Thorax.—The thoracic segments, like the cephalic shield, are covered with an immense number of irregular pit-like depressions; the posterior margin of each segment is furnished with a minute tubercle. The epimera are of great length, and increase gradually from the first up to the sixth and last pair.

The epimera of the first thoracic segment are as usual large and expanded, but narrow rapidly towards the distal extremity, which is narrow and spine-like as in the succeeding segments. The anterior margin of these epimera bears a short forwardly directed spine at about 3 mm. distance from the cephalic shield. The epimeron is divided into three pieces by a Y-shaped ridge; the two arms of the Y form a very obtuse angle, one is continuous with the anterior spine already referred to, and the other passes outwards towards the distal end; the unpaired arm seems to correspond to the suture which is often developed upon the first pair of epimera in other species. The two areas lying respectively in front of and behind this median ridge are somewhat concave, while that portion which lies to the outside of the arms is convex.

The epimera of the three succeeding segments are curved and sickle-shaped, and project outwards at a greater angle with the longitudinal axis of the body than the rest, which by degrees come to lie almost in the same straight line with this axis. A distinct suture separates the dorsal portion of the three anterior free thoracic segments from these epimera. All the epimera of the body project downwards as well as outwards, especially in the male specimen, so that when the animal is placed upon a flat surface, the body rests entirely upon the epimera. The second of the free thoracic segments is the widest, and measures 4·5 mm. in diameter; the first and third are a trifle smaller, while the fourth and fifth are only one-third of the diameter of the second.

The sterna of the two first thoracic segments are divided by sutures into three portions, a median and two lateral. The median portion of the anterior segment (that which bears the maxillipedes) is keeled; the sterna of the second, third, and fourth segments are divided by a median suture into two equal halves; the remaining segments have a rather peculiar arrangement, which is displayed in Pl. IV. fig. 2; the middle portions of the three segments are fused together to form a somewhat oval plate, divided by a median