

suture, and upon which two transverse furrows mark the boundary between the several segments of which it is composed. The lateral portions of the sterna of the three segments are at first fused together, but become separate just before the attachment of the appendages; and a triangular plate with the apex directed posteriorly, lies between the median and lateral portions of the sternum of the sixth segment.

*Abdomen.*—The first abdominal segment has as usual no epimera; its width is about double that of the preceding thoracic segment; the second and third abdominal segments are long and well developed, and terminate in a somewhat bifid extremity, the inner limb of the bifurcation being considerably longer than the outer (figs. 1, 2). The sterna of the three free abdominal segments are shown in fig. 2; there is a short median backwardly projecting tubercle, longer in the second and third than in the first; this is continuous with a longitudinal ridge which is crossed at right angles by another ridge. The male and female specimens, as already mentioned, show hardly any differences in the conformation of these abdominal sterna; in the female the antero-posterior diameter is somewhat less, and the median tubercle somewhat more pronounced than in the male.

The *caudal shield*, which is broader than long, has a somewhat pentagonal contour with rounded angles; the uropoda are attached about half way down the side, the posterior extremity is notched and rather turned up; there is a median longitudinal keel, and on either side a short flat spine near the lateral margin, and on a level with the attachment of the uropoda; the surface between the keel and these spines is almost flat, but is strongly bent downwards; the length of the caudal shield in the male is 17 mm., almost half that of the rest of the body, its breadth 21 mm.

*Appendages.*—The *antennæ* are almost exactly of the same length. The first pair of antennæ has four joints and a terminal filament made up of thirty-one joints, and equal in length to the first four joints.

The basal joint is oval, with a truncated distal extremity; the second joint slightly longer, with a straight outer and convex inner margin; the third joint is half again as long as the second and about half its width; it is cylindrical in shape; the terminal joint is about one-third of the length of the preceding joint, and of the same shape.

The second pair of antennæ have six joints and a short terminal filament; the sixth joint is the longest, the third is slightly longer than the fourth; the two basal joints are small, especially the second, which only occupies one side of the antennæ, on the other (inner) side the first joint articulates directly with the third; on the fourth, fifth, and sixth joints are a series of ridges running transversely to their long axes, and bearing bunches of fine hairs.

The *mandibles* are as usual asymmetrical; the left hand one has a projecting chisel-shaped process which is wanting in the right hand one.

The *maxillæ* are like those of other species; the anterior pair has nine or ten curved spines upon the cutting edge, the most anterior of which appear to be the largest.