

*Description.*—The specimen examined is a female, and may be assumed to be nearly full grown, since the incubatory lamellæ are distinctly perceptible beneath the trunk, though still rather small, and not as yet forming any marsupium. The length, too, of the animal does not exceed 12 mm., and hence this form would appear to be the smallest of the known *Lophogastridæ*.

The general form of the body (see figs. 8 and 9) is comparatively short and thickset, resembling on the whole that of *Lophogaster*, with this difference, however, that the anterior division, owing to the strong development of the carapace, appears somewhat larger when compared with the posterior.

Contrary to what is usually found to be the case in Schizopods, the integuments are remarkably firm and highly indurated, giving to the whole body a peculiar rigidity, somewhat resembling the higher forms of *Macrura*.

The carapace is of very considerable size, fully equalling in length the tail, if the telson be excluded. It completely covers the whole anterior division of the body in such a manner that none of the segments of the trunk are dorsally exposed. Its surface is rather uneven, exhibiting, more particularly in the upper part, a peculiar rugged or wrinkled aspect (see fig. 8). A distinctly impressed line marks off above, as in *Lophogaster*, a somewhat linguiform dorsal area, terminating about the beginning of the posterior fourth of the carapace. Posteriorly to this area, and laterally, the carapace covers the trunk but loosely, whereas within the area it forms the immediate wall of the body. Anteriorly, the carapace projects as a broad, horizontally extending frontal plate, covering the eyes and a great part of the antennular peduncles, as in *Lophogaster*. This plate juts out in the middle as a conical process, reaching to the end of the antennular peduncle, and more properly answering to the rostrum. The lateral edges of the frontal plate (the supraorbital spines) form similar processes, though somewhat shorter and more deflexed (see fig. 8). The inferior margins of the carapace are but very slightly arcuate, and terminate anteriorly almost in a right angle. The posterior margin, too, is abruptly truncate, not as usual emarginate in the middle, and the lateral wings of the carapace do not project at all posteriorly.

The posterior division of the body, or tail, is comparatively short and narrow, exhibiting dorsally a similar rugged appearance to the carapace, the median part of every segment being rather convex, whereas at both extremities a distinctly perceptible transverse impression occurs. The epimera are rather small, of an obtusely triangular form, and finely serrated at the posterior margin toward the apex (fig. 16). The first segment has on either side an anteriorly pointing projection, fitting in beneath a short corresponding lateral keel on the posterior part of the carapace when the tail is fully extended (see fig. 8). The last segment is not much longer than the preceding, but rather narrower. It has no trace whatever of the transverse suture observed in *Lophogaster*, but exhibits posteriorly on either side a strong