

about twice as long as the former, whereas in the female (Pl. XX. fig. 1) the difference in length between the two divisions is much less.

The carapace lacks every trace of lateral denticles, the inferior margins being quite smooth and nearly straight. The anterior part is marked off posteriorly by a slight cervical impression, and exhibits above a distinct, though somewhat low keel. The frontal margin juts out in the middle (see Pl. XX. fig. 3; Pl. XXI. fig. 2) as a comparatively short triangular projection, reaching but very little beyond the ocular segment, forming, too, on either side, above the eyes, an obtuse angle. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace constitute a distinctly projecting angle. Posteriorly, the carapace exhibits a rather deep emargination (see Pl. XXI. fig. 3), from which juts on either side a narrow sinus, disrupting the hinder margin.

The caudal segments are all nearly uniform in length, but diminish hindwards successively both in breadth and height. The two foremost have the posterior margin very slightly produced above in the middle, but, in other respects, these segments are quite smooth above. The epimera are of moderate size and somewhat triangular in form, pointing obliquely backward and terminating in an acute angle. The last segment is relatively very short, its length not exceeding that of the preceding, and wants the slightest trace of a preanal spine.

The eyes (see Pl. XX. fig. 2; Pl. XXI. fig. 2) are very large, projecting towards either side, pyriform, with the cornea greatly expanded.

The antennular peduncle is somewhat different in the two sexes. In the female (Pl. XX. figs. 4-6) it is exceedingly slender, and scarcely exceeds half the length of the carapace, whereas in the male (see Pl. XXI. figs. 1, 2) it is much more powerfully developed, attaining almost the whole length of the carapace. The basal joint is somewhat flattened, and projects at the outer corner as a sharp tooth. The dorsal leaflet, springing, above, from the end of this joint, is reflexed, as in the northern species, but comparatively more simple in structure, having only the inner corner acutely produced, whereas the edges are evenly curved and quite smooth. The second joint is very elongate, attaining almost the length of the basal joint, and, in the female, very narrow and perfectly cylindrical in form, whereas in the male (see Pl. XXI. fig. 2) it is much thicker, and exhibits at the inner edge, near the apex, an obtuse prominence that lies in close contact with the corresponding prominence on the opposite side, when the peduncles are extended in their normal position. The last joint is only half as large as the former, and in the male remarkably dilated and somewhat curved. The flagella are very elongate, and composed of numerous short articulations.

The antennal scale (see Pl. XX. fig. 7) is comparatively small, not nearly reaching the end of the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and exhibits a rather narrow, nearly linear form, tapering slightly, however, toward the apex, which is narrowly truncate, with the outer corner produced as a well-defined tooth. The basal spine is very