

The form of the body (see Pl. XXV. fig. 1), as compared with that of the preceding species, appears somewhat more slender, and less dilated anteriorly.

The carapace lacks, as in that species, every trace of lateral denticles, and is somewhat more elongate in proportion to its height. The anterior part is very slightly keeled above, and juts out as an acute rostral projection, reaching beyond the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ. This projection, too, is quite straight, with the basal part rather broad and flattened. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are not nearly produced to the same extent as in *Nematoscelis megalops*.

The caudal segments are perfectly smooth above, none of them being keeled as in the preceding species. The epimera are comparatively small and evenly rounded. The last segment is rather elongate, and exhibits a very small simple preanal spine.

The eyes (see fig. 2) are not nearly so largely developed as in the last species, being comparatively small, with the cornea somewhat narrowed in its upper part.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) exhibits a structure closely resembling that in *Nematoscelis megalops*, but having the two outer joints a trifle more elongate.

The antennal scale (*ibid.*) does not nearly reach the tip of the antennular peduncle, and would seem on the whole to be apparently less slender than in the last species, with the apex obtusely rounded and the outer corner but slightly projecting.

The first pair of legs (see fig. 1) are rather slender and elongate, though not nearly to the same extent as in the last species, being, when fully extended, somewhat shorter than the body. Of the joints the meral, as in that species, is by far the longest, reaching a little beyond the tip of the antennular peduncle. The relation in size between the two succeeding joints is, on the other hand, somewhat different from that in *Nematoscelis megalops*, the propodal joint being the longer of the two. Finally, the terminal joint (fig. 3), though comparatively small, is somewhat more fully developed than in the above-mentioned species, and also, it would seem, very movably connected with the preceding joint. It exhibits an oblong form, being slightly dilated in the middle and constricted at the base, and has six very unequal spines, one of which is very large and strong, projecting far beyond the rest. No spines arise, as in *Nematoscelis megalops*, from the end of the preceding joint.

The succeeding pairs of legs, as also the gills and the pleopoda, would seem to agree in all respects with those of *Nematoscelis megalops*.

The telson (see fig. 4) appears somewhat less elongate than in that species, exhibiting, however, for the rest, a very similar aspect.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) have the inner plate somewhat longer than the outer, projecting however but very little, if at all, beyond the tip of the telson.

One of the specimens, mounted in Canada balsam on a glass slide, is ovigerous. The ova, which are rather numerous, lie enclosed within a single oblong ovisac, extending beneath the trunk, almost throughout the whole of its length (see fig. 1).