

pyriform, cornea narrowed in upper part. Antennular peduncle shorter than carapace, the two outer joints subequal, very slender in female, but strongly dilated in male. Antennal scale projecting scarcely beyond second joint of antennular peduncle, oblong, apex obliquely truncate. Second pair of legs, when fully extended, not attaining length of body, carpal joint shorter than meral, and near the apex bearing a curved spine, propodal joint with three strong ciliate bristles at inner edge; terminal joint very small, with apical spines subequal. Inner plate of uropoda longer than outer. Length 11 mm.

*Remarks.*—Of this species I have had an opportunity of examining several specimens, both adult females and males, whereas the other species are represented in the collection merely by solitary specimens. Hence, the generic characters have been chiefly based upon an anatomical investigation of the present form, which accordingly may be regarded as the type of the genus.

*Description.*—The length of the largest female specimen measures 11 mm. The males are, as a rule, a trifle smaller.

The form of the body is somewhat more slender in the females (Pl. XXVI. fig. 1) than in the males (fig. 19), but in both it would appear, on the whole, to be rather thick-set.

The carapace is somewhat short in proportion to its height, more especially in the males, and lacks every trace of lateral denticles. Above it is distinctly carinate throughout a great part of its length, the carina forming anteriorly an elevated crest which ends abruptly at some distance behind the base of the rostrum. The latter is very narrow, perfectly straight, and projects beyond the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ, its apex being sharply pointed. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are produced at an acute angle.

The caudal segments are smooth above, and furnished with comparatively small rounded epimera. The last segment is rather elongate, about as long as the two preceding segments taken together, and exhibits a very small, unguiform preanal spine.

The eyes are rather large, more especially in the male, irregularly pyriform, with the cornea considerably expanded below and somewhat narrowed in its upper part.

The antennular peduncle in the female (fig. 3) is rather slender and elongate, though a trifle shorter than the carapace, and exhibits a structure much resembling that in the genus *Nematoscelis*, the basal joint being considerably flattened; whereas the two outer joints are very narrow, cylindrical, subequal, and, taken together, somewhat longer than the basal. Of the flagella, the outer part was broken off in all the specimens, but to judge from the still remaining basal part, they would seem to have been extremely slender, with narrow and elongate articulations. In the male, the antennular peduncle (fig. 21) has a much more powerful development, the two outer joints being greatly dilated, and, taken together, somewhat shorter than the basal. Of the flagella, only the basal parts remain, but, to judge from what is left, they must probably likewise have been rather