

trunk, two segments of which are partly exposed behind the posterior emargination. The anterior third part of the carapace is marked off by a well-defined and rather deep cervical sulcus, and terminated with an evenly-arched frontal margin. The antero-lateral corners are but very slightly produced, and obtuse-angled.

The tail is about twice as long as the carapace, and very slender, cylindrical, tapering scarcely at all posteriorly, with the last segment much longer than the others.

The ocular plates are comparatively broad, and quite plane, extending horizontally in front of the carapace, and occupying nearly the whole breadth of the frontal margin. They are obtusely truncate in front, and separated in the middle by a very small cleft. The outer edge is slightly arcuate, and finely serrate along its anterior part, forming, together with the anterior edge, an obtuse angle. As in the other species, no trace of pigment or any visual elements can be detected; but the optic nerve forms, within the ocular plate, a ramification exactly similar to that described by the author in *Pseudomma roseum*.

The antennular peduncle exhibits the usual form, being very short and thick, with the last joint longer than the two others taken together. The male appendage is somewhat shorter than the last joint of the peduncle, and provided with the usual dense bunch of hairs.

The antennal scale (fig. 2) is about twice as long as the antennular peduncle, and of an oblong form, about three times as long as broad. The apex is somewhat obliquely truncate, though not nearly to such an extent as in the other known species, and the inner corner therefore appears but slightly produced and bluntly rounded. The denticle of the outer corner is rather strong, and placed much nearer to the apex of the scale than in any of the other species.

The endopodal parts of the legs, as also the terminal parts of the antennular and antennal flagella, were broken off in all the specimens preserved.

The telson (fig. 3) has about the length of the last caudal segment, and exhibits a somewhat linguiform shape, being broadest at the base and tapering regularly toward the apex, which is broadly rounded or almost truncate. The lateral edges are armed in their outer part, on either side, with about eight very small denticles, and from the apical edge issue ten much larger denticles, increasing in size inwards, and assuming the character of strong spines; moreover, a small tubercle occurs in the middle, as in the other species, bearing two very delicate and diverging bristles. As regards form, the telson of the present species bears most similarity to *Pseudomma truncatum*, Smith, but in that species the number of the terminal spines is much less, viz., not over six. *Pseudomma affine*, G. O. Sars, on the other hand, has no less than twelve terminal spines, but in that form the apical edge is not distinctly defined from the lateral ones.

The uropoda exhibit the usual form, and have the auditory apparatus within the base of the inner plates distinctly developed.