

median carina, which is continued forwards on to the rostrum, and is interrupted behind by the strongly marked cervical sutures, posterior to which the median carina is continued to the posterior edge of the carapace, where there is no median tubercle. There are two longitudinal carinæ on each lateral portion of the carapace, a submarginal one, which lies near the base of the antero-lateral spine, along nearly the whole length of the carapace parallel to and near the thickened lateral margin, and a second or internal one, which lies about midway between the first and the gastric suture, and comes to an end in front of the transverse cervical suture. The thickened ridge which borders the lateral margin of the carapace and the rounded postero-lateral lobe bends inwards around the posterior margin of the latter, and running forwards on the dorsal surface of the carapace, forms a submedian carinæ parallel to and just outside the cardiac suture, and extending forwards as far as the transverse cervical suture. The posterior edge of the carapace, which does not completely cover the first thoracic somite, is nearly transverse.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth thoracic somites have each four longitudinal dorsal carinæ, the submedian on the second being very short and concave towards the middle line; the first five abdominal somites have each six longitudinal carinæ besides the marginal ones, and the sixth somite six in all, which all end posteriorly in acute spines, while there are no spines on the submedians of the thoracic and first five abdominal somites, nor on the first lateral carinæ of the thoracic and first abdominal.

The marginals and submarginals of the first five abdominal somites, and the intermediates of all except the first abdominal, end in spines. The submedian dorsal carinæ are parallel in the first eight exposed somites, divergent posteriorly in the fifth abdominal somite, and convergent posteriorly in the sixth abdominal somite. While the somites increase slightly in width from in front backwards the space included between the second pair of carinæ is of uniform width from the second thoracic to the fifth abdominal somite, and these carinæ form the prominent parallel ridges running along the whole length of the abdomen, although the carina itself is interrupted by a notch near the anterior edge of each abdominal somite except the sixth. The second, third, fourth, and fifth abdominal somites have each a median dorsal double tubercle. The lateral processes of the thoracic somites are much like those of *Squilla mantis*. The lateral margin of the second is prolonged with a long straight acute lobe, while the third and fourth are obliquely truncated, the third more obliquely than the fourth, and end behind in acute points. The fifth is furnished at its antero-lateral angle with a small subacute process or tooth. The telson ends in six marginal spines, of which the submedians are acute and triangular, the intermediates very long, curved, slender, and acute, and about twice as long as the submedians, and the laterals very short, about half the length of the submedians, rounded and subacute. The tips of the long median spines are in the same transverse line with the tips of the submedians, while their bases are in the same transverse line with the base of the unpaired median spine. There is a single rounded dentation between the