

dactylus of raptorial claw. All the exposed somites of the hind body with lateral dorsal carinæ, but no submedian dorsal carinæ on any of the exposed somites, except the sixth abdominal. Pectinations on inner edge of second joint of raptorial limb undulating. Width of fifth abdominal somite equal to one-fourth of the total length. Inner spine of basal joint of uropod longer than the outer, with a rounded tooth on its outer edge, and on its inner edge four or five acute teeth gradually increasing in size distally. Rostrum wider than long. Dorsal surface of telson with numerous rounded tubercles on each side of median ridge; ventral surface smooth.

Special Description.—Rostrum without a median ridge, a little longer than wide, subtriangular and nearly semicircular. Antero-lateral angles of carapace acute; postero-lateral angles broadly rounded, and prominent; anterior and posterior borders nearly transverse. Carapace without a median carina, and with very faint lines indicating the lateral carinæ; gastric area convex and prominent, with a strongly marked cervical suture. Length of rostrum $\frac{37}{1000}$, and of the carapace $\frac{308}{1000}$, and of the two $\frac{345}{1000}$ of the total length. Exposed thoracic somites increasing gradually in width. First five abdominal somites nearly equal in width, and about equal in width to one-fourth of the total length. The width of the fifth is $\frac{264}{1000}$ of the total length, and it is $\frac{2}{7}$ as wide as the second thoracic somite. There are no submedian dorsal carinæ on any of the exposed somites of the hind body except the sixth abdominal. The first thoracic somite is exposed, and, like the second, has no dorsal carinæ; the third, fourth, and fifth have each a pair of short lateral carinæ, and the first five abdominal somites have each three pairs of lateral carinæ, including the marginal ones, none of which, except those on the sixth abdominal somite, end in spines. The sixth abdominal somite has well-developed submedian, and two pairs of lateral carinæ, all six ending in spines. The first four abdominal somites have each a small median tubercle, which can be detected with difficulty with a lens. The telson has a convex median dorsal ridge, which ends behind in a short acute spine, on each side of which there are numerous scattered rounded tubercles, which obscurely exhibit an arrangement in rows. The ventral surface of the telson is smooth, and the posterior border ends in six pairs of acute spines, with a tuberculated ridge over the base of each postero-median and postero-lateral; a single acute tooth between the lateral and postero-lateral; six or seven acute teeth between each postero-lateral and submedian, and three or four on each side between the tip of the submedian and the deep notch which occupies the middle line. The sixth abdominal appendage is long, and the paddle of the exopodite is oval, about as long as the second joint; the endopodite is long, narrow, and curved; the basal joint carries an acute dorsal spine, and its ventral prolongation ends in a short acute outer spine and a very much longer acute curved inner spine, which has a rounded tooth on its outer margin, and on its inner margin four or five acute curved teeth, which increase in size distally. The rostrum reaches nearly to the base of the ocular somite,