

flat. The dactylus (Pl. X. fig. 11) is armed with fourteen or fifteen sharp curved teeth, besides the terminal tooth, which is more than three times as long as any of the others. There are three stout movable spines on the inner edge of the second joint near the base, while the outer edge is fringed with numerous small immovable pectinations.

The carapace does not completely hide the dorsal surface of the first thoracic somite. The second thoracic somite is prolonged on each side near its posterior edge into a rounded lobe which projects backwards, while the lateral edges of the third, fourth, and fifth thoracic somites are entire and longitudinal, with rounded antero- and postero-lateral angles.

The thoracic somites are much narrower than the carapace, and they increase regularly in width from the second to the fifth, which is less than two-thirds as wide as the first abdominal. The first five abdominal somites are nearly equal in width and also in length, their transverse diameter being about $\frac{14}{100}$ and their average length about $\frac{10}{100}$ of the total length of the body. They are a little ($\frac{7}{8}$) wider than the carapace. The sixth abdominal somite is considerably narrower than the fifth, and slightly narrower than the carapace, its transverse diameter being less than $\frac{10}{100}$ of the total length of the body. It is about twice as wide as long. On the lateral margin on each side, close to the anterior edge, there is a prominent acute curved process, but its posterior edge is entire, and the suture which separates it from the telson is very obscure, but movable. The whole dorsal surface of the rostrum, carapace, hind body, and telson is smooth and highly polished, and without carinæ or spines.

The telson is as wide as the sixth abdominal somite, nearly rectangular, and $\frac{7}{2}$ as long as wide, its length being about $\frac{7}{100}$ of the total length of the body. Its posterior edge is transverse, as long as the anterior edge, and nearly straight, and it is divided, in the adult, by four concave notches into five subacute lobes, of which one is on the middle line, and two on each side, all nearly equidistant. In the young the median lobe is represented by a pair of submedian spines, with minute setæ on the margin of the telson between them.

The exposed thoracic limbs are short and their appendages are broad, oval, and membranous. The uropods are small and little used in locomotion; the endopodite is triangular, and the ventral prolongation from the basal joint ends in two acute, curved, unarmed spines, of which the outer is much the larger. The anterior process of the mandible is bordered by two rows of irregular obtusely rounded dentations, which are continued to the tip where there are two terminal dentations. The endopodite of the first maxilla, fig. 9, ends in a stout acute curved spine, which carries on its outer surface two stout movable hairs and one slender one. The outer surface of the second maxilla, fig. 10, is smooth, and is not divided into lobes by a median furrow.

The first five pairs of abdominal appendages are furnished with very large exopodites