

The three succeeding segments of the thorax are subequal, the first alone being slightly shorter than the two following; the breadth of all these segments is equal and a trifle greater than that of the head. The antero-lateral margins of these segments are directed forwards and terminate in a short sharp spine; the postero-lateral margin is parallel to the antero-lateral, both being bent forwards at an angle to the transverse axis of the segment.

The fourth segment of the thorax is shorter than any of the preceding, it is considerably wider laterally than dorsally, owing to the fact that its postero-lateral margin is directed backwards; it forms, in fact, the transition between the forwardly directed anterior and the backwardly directed posterior segments; its antero-lateral extremity, as in the case of the preceding ones, is furnished with a spine.

The three posterior segments of the thorax become successively narrower but longer; they are directed backwards instead of forwards and have no antero-lateral spines; the anterior margin of the fifth segment is closely applied to the posterior margin of the fourth, the others are separated by considerable lateral incisions, as are the anterior segments of the thorax. These incisions are, however, far less conspicuous than in such genera as *Pleurogonium*.

The abdominal segments are all fused together to form a single piece, which is about as long as the two last segments of the thorax; it is oval in form but wider anteriorly than posteriorly; between the uropoda the caudal shield is prolonged into a short spiny median process.

There is no trace of any segment intercalated between the last segment of the thorax and the abdominal shield. The margins of the abdomen appear to be fringed with slender hairs. The whole surface of the body, both dorsally and ventrally, is quite smooth and free from tubercles or spines of any description. The median dorsal region of the body is regularly convex, the lateral regions somewhat depressed.

The *antennules* (Pl. I. fig. 2) are about as long as the head and first two segments of the thorax together; the first joint of the peduncle is rounded and rather short and broad, the second is longer but narrower, the third is shorter and narrower again, and the terminal joint of the peduncle is very small indeed. The flagellum consists of about fifteen joints, and extends a little beyond the commencement of the distal joint of the antennary peduncle.

The *antennæ* (see fig. 3) are about equal in length to the body; the flagellum is rather longer than the peduncle.

The two basal joints of the peduncle are extremely short, the third a trifle longer, with an articulated scale on the outer side.

The *mandibles* and *maxillæ* I am unable to describe, as they were concealed by the subjacent *maxillepedes*.