

anterior segments of the body are much broader than the three succeeding segments, as well as longer. The surface of the body is quite smooth, with the exception of a transverse ridge on each of the thoracic segments.

The head is short and almost enclosed by the succeeding segment of the thorax; its dorsal surface, as of the body generally, is very convex, the anterior margin of the head is rounded; the antennules are lodged in a semicircular incision situated at the postero-lateral extremity of the head.

The four anterior segments of the thorax with the head are about as long as the three posterior segments and the abdomen taken together. The first two segments are equal in length and rather shorter than the third and fourth, which are themselves equal. The width of these segments gradually increases up to the third; the fourth segment is not much narrower than the third. The lateral margins of the segments project as rounded elevations; in the second and third segments there is a straight marginal region behind the rounded projection, which in the first and fourth segments occupies the whole of the lateral margin. The epimera of these segments are prolonged into stout spiny processes; in the first segment the epimera are as well-developed as in the succeeding ones.

The three posterior segments of the thorax are separated from each other and from the fourth by deep lateral incisions; their antero-posterior diameter is considerably less than that of the preceding segments and they are also narrower; their width decreases regularly from the fifth to the seventh, but their length increases slightly. On each of these segments, as on the four anterior, there is a median dorsal ridge which ceases some way before the lateral margin of the segment; the lateral margins of the segments are rounded off, and the whole of the lateral regions are directed backwards, all three segments being approximately parallel.

The epimera are more conspicuous on a dorsal view than those of the anterior segments, as they project further outwards; each is prolonged into a spine-like process overlying the articulation of the limbs, which is shorter in these segments than in the anterior.

Between the last thoracic segment and the abdominal shield there is a single free abdominal segment, which is separated by a distinct suture both from the seventh segment of the thorax and from the abdominal shield; it bears a median ridge like that upon the preceding segments, but the lateral regions are not prolonged; the segment is narrower than the abdominal shield. The latter is divided into two regions by a notch at the point where the uropoda are articulated; the anterior region is nearly circular in outline; the posterior region is triangular and terminates in a sharp point; the lateral margin of the posterior region (fig. 12) is slightly serrated, the serrations becoming more marked towards the apex, and fringed like the rest of the abdominal shield with a few slender hairs.

The *antennules* (fig. 8) are of about half the length of the antennæ.

The peduncle consists of the usual four joints, but it is impossible, except by the analogy of other Isopoda, to draw any line of demarcation between what ought to be