

The frontal margin of the head is broad and truncated; it is not excavated by a semicircular notch as in so many other species.

The first four thoracic segments are subequal in length, they are convex posteriorly, and flatter anteriorly; their surface, as of the body generally, is quite smooth and free from tubercles or spines. In the case of the last three of these segments, the epimera are furnished on each side of the body with a long spine, which is directed outwards approximately at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the body.

The fifth, sixth and seventh segments of the thorax, like the four anterior, possess a long spine upon each epimeron; each of these segments has in addition a lateral spine on either side situated about half way between the dorsal median line and the ventral margin of the tergum, extending outwards from the side of the body in a direction more or less parallel to that of the epimeral spine.

Of the three free segments of the abdomen two are furnished with a long lateral spine, which is absent from the middle one of the three.

The caudal shield is very convex and terminates in the median dorsal line in a short curved spine, as in so many other species of this genus. The lateral margin of the caudal shield is beset with a series of somewhat curved spines which are situated at equidistant intervals from each other; they correspond in position to the spines upon the first and third of the abdominal segments; the lateral margin of the caudal shield terminates in a longish flattened spine on either side, as in *Arcturus anna*.

On either side of the dorsal median line, and close to it, is another row of spines which runs from end to end of the caudal shield.

The *antennules* (Pl. XXV. fig. 2) are of considerable length proportionately to the antennæ; each is made up of four joints which decrease progressively in length from the first to the third; the fourth joint, which bears the olfactory hairs, is about equal in length to the first.

The *antennæ* (fig. 3) have two extremely short basal joints, of which the second bears a longish spine on the dorsal side, close to its articulation with the succeeding joint; the third and fourth joints are of equal length, and four or five times as long as the basal joints taken together; each has a similar spine at its distal extremity; the fifth joint is both longer and narrower than the preceding joints, it has no terminal spine; the flagellum is extremely short, about one-third as long as the terminal joint; it is composed of two segments only, the distal being the longer.

Another characteristic of this species is the great length of the thoracic appendages; of the four anterior pairs the first are as usual shorter than the rest and subcheliform; the second pair has the two proximal joints moderately short and subequal; the first joint has a long spine similar to those upon the thorax placed near to its articulation with the body; the third joint is as long as the two basal joints taken together, its inner margin is fringed as in other species with numerous long hairs; the fourth joint is of entirely