

and form a cephalic shield, is flattened in front, but convex laterally and behind. The frontal margin projects as a short sharp rostrum; behind the insertion of the antennary organs is a triangular ocular lobe pointed in front; it has no trace of any optic structures; behind this again is another shorter, triangular, pointed process; more posteriorly the lateral margins of the cephalic shield are convex outwards.

The free thoracic segments diminish gradually in breadth, but increase in length up to the fifth; the sixth is not only narrower but shorter than the fifth. They are all furnished with very minute epimera, those of the first segment are larger and project anteriorly in the form of a short spine. The lateral margins of all but the first two segments are furnished with a short spine very broad at its base, which is situated about half way between the articulation of the limbs and the anterior margin of the segment; in the sixth (and last) segment of the thorax this spine is almost obsolete. In the ventral surface of the thoracic segments is a median spine.

In the female the first four of the free thoracic segments have ovigerous lamellæ.

Of the abdominal segments the first pair are subequal, but diminish gradually in breadth; they are furnished with small epimera, terminating in a pointed extremity and directed backwards.

The terminal segment of the abdomen equals in length any four of the anterior abdominal segments; it is cylindrical in form, becoming gradually wider towards the extremity; it terminates in a truncated straight posterior margin, and in the middle line in a short oval prolongation.

The *antennules* are stouter as well as longer than the antennæ; they are about as long as the cephalothoracic shield and the first segment of the thorax taken together. The basal joint is long and stout, the second joint is very much shorter, the third and fourth shorter still; from the last joint of the peduncle arise the two flagella, of which the outer is longer as well as stouter than the inner; the outer flagellum is made up of ten joints, of which the first is very much the longest; it diminishes gradually in width towards the extremity; the inner flagellum has four or five narrow elongated joints.

The *antennæ* have a five-jointed peduncle and a flagellum about as long as the last two joints. The first joint of the peduncle is short, the second long, with a short, cylindrical, setose exopodite articulated at its extremity; the third joint is very short, the fourth and fifth long and subequal.

I have not a sufficient amount of material at my disposal to give an accurate account of the mouth appendages.

The *chelæ* are not remarkable in any way except for the absence of an exopodite; they appear to be perfectly similar in both sexes, and agree very closely with those of the genus *Sphyrapus* (female), &c. The first joint is very much stouter than any of the succeeding joints; the second is short and narrow and bears a spine on the inner