

The first free segment has well-developed epimera, prolonged anteriorly into a spine; the three last segments of the thorax have also epimera, which are prolonged into a short spine; in these segments, however, the spine is directed backwards instead of forwards as in the first segment; the intermediate segments have short epimera without any spines; upon all the free thoracic segments, with the exception of the first, are a pair of longish lateral spines, situated between the articulation of the limbs and the anterior margin of the segment. These have been also described as existing in some of the segments, at least, of *Typhlapseudes*, but in the present species they are present upon all and very much longer.

The length of the abdomen is rather less than one-half of the length of the entire body; the first five segments are subequal in length and do not appear to decrease in breadth, or, if they do so, it is imperceptibly; the postero-lateral regions are more prolonged outwards than in the last species, and the spines overlying the articulation of the limbs are better developed than in *Typhlapseudes*. The terminal segment of the abdomen is longer than the last three taken together; it is cylindrical in form, with straight lateral margins; it is somewhat widened out posteriorly.

On the ventral surface of all the thoracic and abdominal segments, with the exception of the last, is a median spine situated rather nearer to the anterior than to the posterior margin of the segment. I have already referred to the presence of a similar series of spines in *Typhlapseudes*, but in that genus they are almost confined to the thoracic segments, being extremely minute upon the abdomen.

The *antennules* are rather long, measuring about as much as the cephalothorax and first two free thoracic segments taken together.

The first joint of the peduncle is the longest and stoutest, it is slightly curved like an **S**; the three remaining joints of the peduncle decrease gradually in size; there are two flagella, of which the inner is very much shorter, as well as more slender than the outer flagellum; it consists of about six elongated joints. The outer flagellum is longer than the peduncle; it is made up of very numerous joints—I counted twenty-seven in one specimen—which are longer but more slender distally.

The *antennæ* (Pl. XV. fig. 6) are hardly so long as the first joint of the peduncle of the antennules. The peduncle is about equal in length to the flagellum; the first joint is short and stout and has a longish projection on the inner side; the second joint is much more slender but longer; on the outer side it is prolonged beyond the articulation of the succeeding joint, and on this prolongation is placed the movable exopodite, which is distinctly three-jointed, the basal joint being much longer than the two distal joints; the third joint of the peduncle is extremely short, the two following joints are long and subequal; the flagellum is composed of about four slender joints.

The *mandibles*.—One of these appendages is shown in fig. 1 of Pl. XII.; the extremity is divided into two slightly divergent processes which are of a dark brown colour, and