

is convex and roughened by numerous minute tubercles; towards the posterior boundary of each segment is a single row of short blunt spines. The lateral regions of the segments have four projecting spines on each side, which are arranged in pairs one above the other; the most anterior and dorsal of these spines is in every case the larger; the spines are blunt and comparatively short.

The fourth segment of the thorax has the form characteristic of other species of this genus; it is wider anteriorly than posteriorly; the anterior part of the segment is as wide as the foregoing segments, while the posterior part is of the same diameter as the extremely elongated and narrow fifth segment; the dorsal surface is furnished with a single row of short tubercles near to its posterior margin, and also a few tubercles scattered over the anterior region. Along the lateral margin of the segment are about eight spines, similar to those which fringe the lateral margins of the anterior segment.

The fifth segment of the thorax is as long as the four anterior segments taken together; the anterior part of the segment is elongated and narrow, the whole segment resembling in shape the corresponding segment in other species of the genus. Along the lateral margin is a row of about sixteen blunt spines, which pass uninterruptedly from one end of the segment to the other; there is also a double row of similar but less numerous tubercles on the dorsal surface; the dorsal and lateral tubercles are of about the same size and about equal in length to the dorsal tubercle of the preceding segments. The hinder part of the segment has a median longitudinal ridge, which is continued on to the succeeding segments of the thorax.

The sixth and seventh segments are very short and subequal in antero-posterior diameter; the breadth of the sixth segment is somewhat less than that of the posterior part of the fifth segment; the seventh segment is narrower still. The anterior margin of the segments is convex, the posterior margin concave. The dorsal region of the segment is beset with a few scattered tubercles, and the lateral margins have also a number of short spines which are like those of the fifth segment, and much shorter than those upon the three first segments.

The *abdomen* is oval in form, and, as in other species, provided with a median convexity which runs nearly to its extremity. The anterior part of the abdomen is separated off from the rest and forms a distinct free abdominal segment. This segment is divided from the rest of the abdomen by a notch on either side, in front of which is a pair of short spines. The lateral regions of the abdomen have on either side three short spines, one being placed just in front of the point of articulation of the uropoda. The abdomen terminates a little way behind the uropoda in a bifurcate extremity, as shown in the accompanying figure (woodcut, fig. 1).

There are no traces of the *antennules* or *antennæ*, except the large basal joint of the former appendages.

The *thoracic appendages* are very similar to those of *Ischnosoma spinosum*, the joints