

When viewed dorsally the carapace is broad, having a straight projecting rostrum extending little beyond the limit of the eyes. There is no distinct excavation or orbit to receive the eyes, but outside and beneath there is a deep notch, caused by the anterior production of the lateral or branchial walls of the carapace. From this point a deep line is prolonged backward to the posterior margin, thus indicating very distinctly, by a clearly-defined line, the part which separates the internal viscera from the external, or the gastric and cardiac regions from the branchial. There is also a deep cervical furrow connecting the lateral depressions corresponding with the posterior margin of the cardiac region, and separating it from the post-cardiac.

The pleon is about twice as long as the carapace, and has the second somite as long again as the first, the others not quite so long as the second, and subequal to each other. Telson quadrate, slightly hollowed out in the posterior margin, but the immediate centre of the excavation is occupied by a very small pointed projection or tooth, on each side of which are several short hairs, and a bunch of extremely long ones.

The ophthalmopod, or eye-stalk, is globose, almost round, with a small slightly projecting eye at the anterior extremity.

The first pair of antennæ has a long peduncle, the first two joints of which are short and the third long. The upper or inner flagellum is much stouter than the lower or outer, a feature that is generally characteristic of a male; it is about the same length as the peduncle; it is small at the base, and gradually increases in size to near the extremity, when it again rapidly decreases; the articuli are extremely short and numerous. The outer or lower flagellum is slender, and about the same length as the upper.

The second pair of antennæ has been destroyed beyond the peduncle, which reaches farther than the extremity of that of the upper.

The second pair of gnathopoda has a long and nearly straight dactylos, an equally long propodos, and short carpos; the meros is short and the ischium long, and all the joints are copiously fringed with long hairs.

The pereopoda are wanting, except the posterior pair, which terminates in a minute chelate hand enclosed in a thick brush of hairs, some of which are ciliated on one side.

The branchial appendages consist of five posterior and six anterior arthrobranchiæ, as shown in the annexed table.

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o

These consist of cylindrical digitiform processes attached to a stem forming a plume, of which those at the base are long and exposed below the lateral margin of the carapace, where the extremities are visible as a row of small grape or bead-like bodies.