

that projects from the carapace and overlaps the anterior margin of the first somite of the pleon, and another on the extremity of the somite, where it overlaps the posterior margin of the carapace.

The second somite is longer than the first, and has the anterior margin of the elevated portion armed with a small anteriorly-directed tooth.

The third and fourth somites are armed with dorsal teeth that are very large, sharp, and curved forwards; the coxal plates of these and of the second somite have on the surface an elevated curved line or ridge that somewhat resembles in form the outline of the human ear (fig. 4), from which its specific name is derived. The anterior margin of the coxal plate of the second somite is anteriorly produced to a point or cusp; posteriorly these plates diminish in size and become less round.

The fifth somite carries no tooth, but a small carina-like ridge. The sixth somite has neither ridge nor cusp, but a central depression, produced by a baccated ridge on each side of the median line, the two becoming confluent at the posterior margin somewhat as in *Polycheles euthrix*, *Polycheles helleri*, and *Polycheles baccata*. The telson has two small cusps in the median line.

The orbital notch (fig. 3C) has the inner and outer margins nearly parallel, and the ophthalmopod is armed on the anterior margin with an obtuse cusp; the lateral portion passes outwards beneath the antero-lateral projection of the carapace.

The first pair of antennæ has the squamiform process smooth on the inner margin and produced anteriorly to a sharp point; the outer margin near the anterior angle is armed with two sharp teeth, one before, the other behind the fissure that opens into the auditory chamber; the second joint is long, the third short and terminating in two unequal flagella, of which the inner is rather more than half the length of the carapace and the other is very slender and of about the same length as the peduncle.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 3c, c) carries a long phymacerite that turns inwards and upwards, with its extremity lying in a depression in the under surface of the first joint of the first antennæ. The scaphocerite is slender and obtusely pointed.

The oral appendages have not been disturbed, but, so far as observation could be made, there is no reason to suppose any variation from the common character.

The second pair of gnathopoda supports a rudimentary mastigobranchia, but otherwise does not vary much from the common type.

The first pair of pereiopoda is delicate and generally free from armature, excepting one small tooth on the outer margin of the meros, at a little distance from the basal articulation, another near the external distal angle of the same, and one on the inner and one on the outer angle of the propodal extremity of the carpos.

The other pairs of pereiopoda have the common typical form, except in the chelate character of the posterior pair. This appendage is shorter than the preceding, and