

jection corresponding with the first antennal tooth; the frontal margin then descends and is lost in its continuation with the lateral margin of the carapace.

The pleon is rather more than twice the length of the carapace; the first two somites are short and smooth, the third is longer, and armed with a sharp tooth that is horizontal, and when the pleon is extended impinges against the dorsal surface of the next somite; the three succeeding somites are similarly armed, but the teeth are much smaller. The sixth somite is laterally compressed, nearly twice the length of the fifth somite, and as long as the telson, which is tapering and longitudinally curved.

The ophthalmopod (fig. 3*a*) is about one-third the length of the carapace, and reaches a little beyond the rostrum; it is stout, being only twice as long as broad, and is furnished with an ophthalmus of less diameter than the stalk, and supports a protuberant ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 3*b*) has a peduncle that reaches beyond the extremity of the rostrum; the first joint, which is subequal in length with the ophthalmopod, is broad and slightly excavate, and furnished on the outer side with a sharp stylocerite that is about half the length of the joint; the second and third joints are broad and short, and terminate in two flagella, the inner of which is short, slender, the articuli not being clearly defined, and the outer flagellum is multiarticulate, and fringed with hairs on the outer side and a series of membranous cilia corresponding with the number of articuli.

The second pair of antennæ is broken off at the extremity of the peduncle, the second joint of which is furnished with a long, flat, foliaceous scaphocerite (fig. 3*c''*), the inner margin of which is fringed with ciliated hairs, which are lost. Those present, being attached to the new skin, are seen protruding through the orifices left by the previous hairs.

The mandible and the other oral appendages have not been examined.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long and slender; it is probably six-jointed, but the terminal part is broken off. The second joint is furnished with a basephysis that is about one-third its length.

The first pair of pereopoda is shorter than the second pair of gnathopoda, and carries a long basephysis, and terminates in a straight-pointed chela, the posterior margin of the propodos being fringed with a series of closely planted ciliated hairs.

The second pair of pereopoda is considerably longer than the first, and like it is furnished with a long basephysis, and terminates in a small chela that is not more than one-fourth the length of the propodos; the latter joint is not quite as long as, nor of greater diameter than, the carpos; the meros and ischium are fringed on the posterior margin with a closely planted series of ciliated hairs. The third pair of pereopoda (fig. 3*m*) is longer than the second, it carries a long basephysis, and terminates in a simple dactylos that is smooth on the posterior margin until near the base of the unguis, where there is planted a fasciculus of long hairs, and this is also represented by similar long hairs that fringe the distal extremity of the propodos, on the posterior margin of