and is interlocked and articulates with the anterior margin of the first somite of the pleon.

The third and following somites of the pleon are posteriorly produced in the median line to long teeth, that correspond in form with the dorsal surface of the animal, so that when it is extended they rest upon the back in the form of a strong carina.

The telson terminates in a sharp point.

In some species there is also a tooth at the inferior margin of the coxal plate of the first somite of the pleon, which acts as a buffer against which the projecting tooth of the posterior angle of the carapace strikes when the animal rolls itself up.

The frontal surface of the margin near the orbit turns inwards and forms a sulcus, posteriorly narrowing to the hepatic region; anteriorly the outer canthus of the orbit appears to be lost or is coincident with the first antennal tooth, which is directed inwards and downwards and meets a small process attached to the upper surface of the peduncle of the second pair of antennæ, and so acts that when the scaphocerite is extended laterally it resists its return. The tooth that corresponds with the second pair of antennæ also assists in supporting the scaphocerite in an extended position. From the second antennal tooth to the fronto-lateral angle the margin descends vertically and is produced to a strong tooth that is directed outwards and forwards, the margin then turns abruptly inwards at right angles, and so continues along the lateral margin to a largely developed tooth at the posterior angle of the carapace. Near the middle of the lower border of the carapace there is a depression, not in the margin itself, but in the angle produced by a bent longitudinal curvature of it.

The ophthalmopoda are short and carry a large ophthalmus that has a circular ocellus closely impacted in its margin; on each side a small tubercle projects into the ophthalmus, and on the inner side, distant from the others, there is a small tubercle.

The first pair of antennæ has a short peduncle and carries two long flagella.

The second pair carries a long, strong scaphocerite, that tapers to a sharp point and is capable of being rigidly locked in position and unfixed at will, and a long and slender flagellum.

The mandibles have the psalistoma connected with a small molar process and support a synaphipod of three joints.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform, and has the terminal joints reflexed.

The second pair is five-jointed; the ischio-meral joint is flattened, strongly curved, and the basis carries a long and flat ecphysis.

The first two pairs of pereiopoda are short, subequal, robust, and chelate, having the carpos short and uniarticulate. The following three pairs are short and terminate in a styliform dactylos, of which that of the posterior pair is somewhat the shortest; all carry a straight and rather broad basecphysis, and attached to the coxa of each, except the posterior pair, is a small mastigobranchia that passes between the branchiæ.