The carapace is about one-third of the length of the animal, and is anteriorly produced to a laterally compressed rostrum that is once and a half as long as the carapace. The dorsal surface is carinated over the gastric region and armed with two large teeth, one on the pyloric and the other on the gastric region, and two others, equally distant from each other, stand on the base of the rostrum, from the anterior tooth of which the rostrum is smooth to near the apex, which is gradually curved upwards and furnished near the extremity with two very small teeth. The under margin is largely excavate near the ophthalmopoda, where it is very deep, and gradually narrows to the apical extremity, and is armed with a series of eight teeth gradually decreasing in size anteriorly. The frontal margin has no orbital tooth; the first antennal is well developed, but the second antennal is small and the fronto-lateral angle is rounded off. The rest of the carapace is smooth, but evidences of lateral carinæ exist in a rudimentary condition, corresponding with the first and second antennal teeth.

The pleon is dorsally smooth, excepting that the third somite, which is longer than any of the others, projects posteriorly over the fourth. The three anterior somites have the postero-lateral angle rounded, the fourth has it slightly angular, the fifth has it sharply angular, and the sixth, which is longer than the fifth, is posteriorly produced to a sharp tooth, anterior to which there is a deep excavation to receive the sixth pair of pleopoda.

The telson gradually tapers to a rounded apex, the dorso-lateral angles being armed with three small equidistant spinules.

The ophthalmopoda are short and pyriform.

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 3*b*) has the first joint of the peduncle excavate on the upper surface, and furnished with a long stylocerite that reaches beyond the extremity of the first joint; the two succeeding joints are together shorter than the first, cylindrical, and unequal, the third being the shorter; the flagella are nearly equal in length and shorter than the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 3*c*) carries a long and gradually narrowing scaphocerite, the extremity of which is armed with a strong tooth; the flagellum is broken off at less than the length of the rostrum.

The mandibles (figs. 3*d*, 3*d'*) have a broad and bluntly serrate psalistoma, the anterior angle of which consists of a large tooth, and the whole is continuous with the molar tubercle, which is smooth on the anterior and coarsely serrate on the posterior margin; from the outer angle a two-jointed synaphipod arises which carries a strong bunch of short hairs at the base, and similar hairs also stud the distal spatuliform joint.

The first pair of siagnopoda (fig. 3*e*) is three-branched; the inner branch is short, rounded, and fringed with soft hairs and a few stout spines; the second or middle branch is broad, wider at the distal margin than at the base, and fringed with two or three rows of strong spines; the third or outer branch is short, curved, and bifid, one extremity carrying a single fringed hair and the other several hairs.