

The five segments of the trunk exposed behind the carapace rapidly diminish in height posteriorly, and have all rather broad laminar epimera, somewhat projecting laterally (see fig. 6). The first segment is very narrow, almost band-like, and the last does not exceed the succeeding caudal segment either in height or in breadth.

The tail is very slender, considerably longer than the anterior division of the body. The form and relative length of the segments are very nearly as in *Leucon*. As in that genus the last segment is rather short and obtusely produced posteriorly.

The integuments are rather thin and without any distinct sculpturing, but beset with scattered short hairs, especially on the tail.

The antennulæ (see fig. 5) exhibit the structure and peculiar flexure characteristic of the genus. They are rather stout and affixed to a fleshy segment lying immediately in front of the upper part of the carapace, from which segment they, as it were, hang down, forming a sharp elbow-like bend at the middle. This bend occurs between the two outer joints of the peduncle, in such a manner that the last joint together with the flagella is doubled upon the proximal part of the antennula, pointing obliquely upwards. Of the flagella the inner one is fully as long as the first joint of the outer, but only composed of a single joint bearing three strong spine-like bristles at the tip. The outer flagellum is triarticulate and provided with several strong ciliated bristles, especially along the edges of the first joint; at the tip this flagellum bears the usual two ribbon-like sensory appendages, which, however, are rather short, scarcely exceeding the simple apical bristles in length.

The first pair of legs (fig. 8) are rather strong, projecting considerably in front of the carapace, and when fully extended about as long as the whole anterior division of the body. The basal joint is slightly curved and furnished on both edges of the distal part with several ciliated bristles. The terminal part of the leg is considerably longer than the basal and exhibits the usual well marked geniculate bends; it is furnished along the outer edge with scattered and rather long setæ, which are finely ciliate. Of the joints the penultimate is the longest, whereas the terminal joint is comparatively short and much compressed, with numerous claw-like spines at the obliquely truncated apex. The exopodite does not reach to the end of the basal joint and has the terminal part divided into five setiferous articulations.

The second pair of legs (see fig. 5) are comparatively stronger than in *Leucon*, but as in that genus only sex-articulate, the ischial joint not being distinctly defined. The terminal joint is almost linear and provided with a number of diverging spines, arranged in a double row.

The third pair of legs (*ibid.*) have the exopodite well developed and of the same structure as in the two preceding pairs, whereas the two posterior pairs (figs. 10, 11) are simple and rather small, especially the last pair.

The uropoda (see fig. 12) are rather strong, fully as long as the two last caudal