branchial regions, and the posterior part of the carapace considerably narrower than in the female. As to the armature of the carapace, it differs materially from that in the female by the almost complete want of the spinules, of which only a slight trace can be observed in the most anterior part. Moreover, on the sides of the carapace, below the middle, a distinctly marked keel runs from the postero-lateral corners forwards, limiting the greatly swollen branchial regions below. This keel, found in all adult males of the present genus, is in some species strongly denticulate throughout, and thus gives the carapace a still more anomalous appearance.

The exposed part of the trunk is considerably narrower than in the female, and less vaulted, whereas the epimeral plates are more distinctly defined and setose at the edges; those of the last segment especially exhibit a rather peculiar form, each being produced posteriorly to an acute point, and bearing at the outer edge four very strong and densely plumose setæ.

Of the caudal segments, the two anterior are somewhat thicker than the others, and have, moreover, a serrate crest running along the ventral surface, the crest being also continued along the last segment of the trunk. These segments are otherwise quite smooth, without any dorsal denticles.

The antennulæ (Pl. VIII. fig. 1, a^1; fig. 2) are comparatively stouter than in the female, with the outer part of the peduncle less slender, and provided at the base of the outer flagellum with a dense fascicle of delicate sensory filaments. The flagella are nearly equal in length, and each of them has one joint more than in the female, a short articulation being marked off at their base.

The antennæ (fig. 1, a^2; fig. 3) are greatly developed, and fully as long as the whole body. The peduncle is strongly geniculate, with the proximal part consisting of four short and somewhat irregular joints, connected together by rather oblique articulations; it bears at the base three strong ciliated bristles curving anteriorly, two of which issue from the second joint, and the third from the first. The distal reflexed part of the peduncle constitutes a single, very large and slightly compressed segment, gradually tapering to the apex, and provided along the outer edge with numerous fascicles of short sensory bristles. Within this segment several strong muscles are seen converging to the tip; by the aid of these muscles the flagellum is moved. The latter is extremely slender and composed of very elongate articulations, each provided at the outer edge with numerous fascicles of small sensory bristles of the same kind as those on the distal part of the peduncle (see fig. 4).

The oral parts do not seem to differ materially from those in the female.

The branchial apparatus, on the other hand, is much more fully developed (see fig. 1); the great number and peculiar arrangement of the gill-lobules being especially remarkable. The gill-lobules also differ considerably in form from those in the female, being distinctly lamellar, instead of digitiform (fig. 7). They are