

of irregularly triangular form, with the dorsal line gradually declining anteriorly, and the posterior edge somewhat elevated in the middle. The pseudorostral projection is rather produced and sharply pointed, a little longer than the frontal lobe, and quite horizontal. The inferior edges of the carapace are strongly arcuate in the middle, and densely denticulate throughout; posteriorly they join the posterior edge without forming any angle, and anteriorly they ascend more perpendicularly to the base of the pseudorostral projection. As seen from above (fig. 2) the posterior half of the carapace is of about uniform breadth, whereas the anterior rapidly tapers to a conical point. The surface of the carapace is somewhat irregularly grooved, a slight furrow running obliquely along each side from the frontal lobe backwards. It is densely armed all over with sharp anteriorly directed spines, some of which are much larger than the others, and rather regularly arranged on each side of the middle line, especially on the dorsal surface. In young specimens the difference in size between the spines is still more pronounced than in the adult. The eye would seem to be imperfectly developed, as neither pigment nor distinct refracting bodies could be detected within the rounded ocular lobe.

The five exposed segments of the trunk are rather sharply defined and armed with scattered spines, forming more or less distinct transverse rows; on each segment two of the spines arranged in pairs dorsally are somewhat larger than the rest. The epimeral plates on all the segments are strongly denticulate at the edges; those of the last segment are obtusely rounded.

The tail exhibits the usual slender form and the peculiar nodose shape of the segments characteristic of the present genus. Like the rest of the body, it is more or less densely spinous, especially on the dorsal surface, the number of spines varying in different specimens.

The antennulæ (see fig. 3) are rather slender, with the two outer joints of the peduncle unusually elongate, and, taken together, considerably longer than the basal joint. The latter is armed on the lower surface at the extremity with two strong spines, and exhibits, moreover, as in the preceding species, two setæ, the inner pointing anteriorly, and densely hairy, the outer recurved and quite smooth, and longer than usual. Of the two outer joints of the peduncle, the first is by far the longer. The flagella are comparatively small, the outer scarcely attaining the length of the last joint of the peduncle, and the inner very minute, being about one-third as long.

The antennæ (*ibid.*) are also somewhat smaller than in the preceding species, each forming a regularly tapering stem divided into four articulations, each with a single ciliated seta at the end.

The first pair of legs (fig. 4) are comparatively slender, and when fully extended, considerably exceeding the carapace in length. The small coxal joint is bordered with a row of strong denticles, and the curved and elongate basal joint also exhibits a number