

moderate length and deeply excavated above, being bordered on each side by an elevated crest, which is continued along the sides of the anterior part of the carapace. These crests are somewhat flexuous and strongly dentate in their anterior part, some of the denticles being considerably larger than the rest, and the two anterior occupying the tip of the pseudorostral projection. The inferior edges of the carapace are strongly arcuate in the middle, and finely serrate along their anterior half. As seen from above (fig. 2), the carapace appears very tumid, the greatest breadth occurring a little posterior to the middle, and distinctly exceeding the height. The surface is evenly vaulted, and everywhere minutely scabrous from numerous very small microscopic spikes. The eye seems to be quite wanting, though the rounded ocular lobe is distinctly seen at the end of the bell-shaped frontal lobe (see fig. 2).

The exposed segments of the trunk are rather sharply marked off from each other, their dorsal part being more or less elevated. The anterior edge of the two first segments is very finely denticulate. The antepenultimate segment has a slight transverse keel above, armed with a few small denticles, and on the dorsal surface of the penultimate segment two short longitudinal serrate keels occur. The last segment is very small and provided with a pair of dorsal denticles. The epimeral plates of the four anterior segments are evenly rounded and finely denticulate; those of the last segment are obtusely produced posteriorly.

The tail is very slender, and about as long as the anterior division of the body. It is quite smooth, with the exception of a pair of small dorsal denticles occurring on each of the three anterior segments.

The first pair of legs (see fig. 1) are of moderate length, with the basal joint strongly spinous, the three outer joints rather slender and slightly decreasing in length.

The second pair of legs have also the basal joint densely armed with spines and seem on the whole to agree in form with those of the preceding species.

The three posterior pairs of legs are very slender, with the meral and carpal joints subequal.

The telson (see fig. 3) about equals in length the two last caudal segments taken together. Its basal part is regularly cylindrical; the terminal part, projecting beyond the anal orifice, is nearly of the same length, and gradually tapers to the apex, which bears the two usual spines. Of lateral spines there are in the specimen examined only a single pair at a short distance from the apex, besides a very minute denticle occurring on the left side immediately in front of the lateral spine.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) are not very large, scarcely exceeding the length of the three posterior caudal segments taken together. The scape does not nearly attain the length of the telson, and wants every trace of denticles on the inner edge. The branches are rather unequal in size, the inner one being considerably shorter than the outer, and about half as long as the scape. This branch is composed of but two joints of about