

prominent and obtusely rounded. The antero-lateral corners are also less prominent, though distinctly projecting, and the inferior edges are irregularly flexuous, and throughout smooth. The surface of the carapace in both sexes is quite even, without any trace of crests or spines, except a few small denticles on the posterior gibbous part, more distinct in the female.

The eyes, as in the two other known species of the genus, are widely separated, and located on each side of the frontal lobe at the base of the pseudorostral projection. Each of them exhibits a distinct ocular pigment and three strongly projecting corneal facets, much larger in the male than in the female.

The exposed part of the trunk is scarcely more than half as long as the carapace, and composed of five well-defined segments, the first of which, however, is very narrow. The epimeral plates are evenly rounded and quite smooth.

The tail is very slender in both sexes, with the penultimate segment the longest. The last segment is produced in the middle posteriorly to an obtuse angle. In the female a few very small denticles occur on the dorsal surface of each segment, whereas in the male all the segments are quite smooth.

As to the colour of the specimens freshly mounted in Canada balsam, the female specimen is rather pellucid, with only a few dark brown patches, one of which occurs on each side of the carapace close to the inferior edge, another across the penultimate caudal segment (see fig. 4). In the male the whole carapace, as also most of the body, is of a much darker brownish hue. In both sexes a dark transverse band is observed on the first pair of legs occupying the meral joint, and also on the second pair of gnathopoda a similar band occurs.

The antennulæ are quite similar in the two sexes, and rather slender, with one of the flagella very small and knob-shaped.

The antennæ of the adult male (see fig. 5) are much shorter than the body, and scarcely reach beyond the third caudal segment. The distal part of the peduncle is distinctly biarticulate and densely beset along the lower edge with rather slender sensory bristles. The flagellum is very narrow and composed of much elongated joints.

The first pair of legs are about as long as the carapace, with the carpal and propodal joints rather slender and subequal, and the terminal considerably shorter.

The second pair of legs are much shorter than the first, with the terminal joint linear and provided with a few stiff bristles on both edges and at the tip, the latter being the longest.

The exopodites of these two pairs of legs, as also of the second pair of gnathopoda, are remarkably small, especially in the female, with the basal part not at all dilated.

The three posterior pairs of legs are in the female simple, without any trace of exopodites, and very slender, considerably longer than the second pair, and about equal in length. They are almost quite naked, and have the carpal and propodal joints very