

the body, and being produced posteriorly so as to arch over nearly the whole exposed part of the trunk. The dorsal surface is boldly arched, with the strongest curvature occurring in the posterior part, whence the dorsal line declines quite gradually anteriorly, and more abruptly posteriorly. The pseudorostral projection is very short and obliquely truncated, with the upper corner slightly projecting; beneath it, on each side, occurs a distinct though rather shallow sinus, limited below by an obtuse angle. The inferior edges of the carapace are quite unarmed and rather curved in the middle, their posterior part ascending obliquely and without any angle joining the posterior edge, which is also oblique. The surface of the carapace wants any trace of keels or distinct protuberances, but appears somewhat uneven in the dorsal part; it exhibits under the microscope a finely granular structure produced by numerous small depressed pits. The ocular lobe is rather broad and contains within it an accumulation of whitish eye-pigment, whereas distinctly developed refracting bodies seem to be quite wanting.

The exposed part of the trunk is very short, and is to a great extent hidden by the posterior projecting part of the carapace. It seems to be composed, as in the other species, of five segments, but only the three posterior segments appear quite distinct in their whole circumference. The epimeral plates of all the segments are evenly rounded and slightly projecting laterally.

The tail is rather slender, with the segments sharply marked off from each other and provided with a slight lateral keel. They increase successively in length to the penultimate, which is the longest. The last segment is considerably shorter, and produced at the end to an obtuse angle.

The colour of the freshly mounted specimen is a uniform brownish-red.

As to the limbs of the anterior division, a closer examination could not of course be made in the sole specimen before us. They, however, seem to agree fairly well with those in the succeeding species, as described below.

The uropoda are rather elongate, about equalling in length the four posterior caudal segments taken together. The scape is very slender, more than twice as long as the branches, and quite smooth. The inner branch is composed, as in the other species of the genus, of a simple segment, armed on the inner edge with a few denticles, and at the tip with a strong spine. The outer branch is distinctly biarticulate, but considerably smaller than the inner, and provided at the tip with a slender seta.

*Habitat.*—The above described specimen was taken by the late Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm, at the surface of the sea, on October 27, 1874, off Samboangan, Philippine Islands, and was mounted together with the specimens of *Nannastacus suhmii* on the same glass-slide.