

greatest breadth, which about equals the height, occurring posterior to the middle. The surface of the carapace is evenly vaulted, without any keels or excavations, but exhibits a number of well-marked, rounded, nodiform protuberances, distributed rather evenly, dorsally as well as laterally, the most anterior part alone being nearly smooth. The ocular lobe is rather large and of oval form, but seems to want distinctly developed visual elements.

The exposed part of the trunk is not, as in the preceding species, arched over by the posterior part of the carapace, all the segments being distinctly visible in their whole circumference. They are rather sharply defined, with the posterior edge much elevated. The last segment does not differ either in size or in form from the anterior caudal segments, and, like these, is without any trace of limbs.

The tail is somewhat shorter than the anterior division of the body, with the segments marked off from each other by deep constrictions. They are slightly keeled laterally, and the penultimate segment exhibits, moreover, posterior to the middle, a transverse sulcus, so that it is, as it were, subdivided into two segments. The last segment (see fig. 21) is, as usual, somewhat dilated posteriorly and of pentagonal form, the posterior edge being produced in the middle as an obtuse angle.

The colour of the specimens, preserved in spirit, is whitish, with patches of brownish-red, but may have been in the fresh specimens more uniformly reddish, as several northern forms acquire a quite similar spotted appearance by the action of the spirit, though originally more uniformly coloured.

The antennulæ (fig. 3), which project anteriorly from the subrostral notches (see fig. 1), are of moderate length, with the first joint of the peduncle strongly curved and somewhat shorter than the two others taken together. Of the latter the first is considerably larger than the second. The outer flagellum (see fig. 4) is well developed and composed of three joints, the last of which, however, is exceedingly minute and might be easily overlooked. It is provided at the tip with the two usual ribbon-like sensory appendages, besides a slender seta; moreover, a small auditory bristle is found affixed to the last joint. The inner flagellum is exceedingly minute, but on closer examination it is found to be composed of two well-defined joints, the last of which is provided at the tip with two diverging auditory bristles.

The antennæ (figs. 5, 6, a^2) are quite rudimentary, constituting a simple, strongly indurated, conical prominence, divided into two segments and without any trace of bristles or spines.

The anterior lip (figs. 5, 6) is comparatively large and of a rather peculiar shape, forming a broad quadrangular plate projecting anteriorly between the antennæ as a rounded nodulose protuberance, and having the posterior edge sharp and broadly incised in the middle.

The posterior lip (fig. 7) is scarcely larger than the anterior, and of a very delicate