

The hepatic area is comparatively smooth and very convex, while the subhepatic region is somewhat excavated, densely pubescent, and armed with two rounded tubercles on its outer border. The pterygostomial area is pubescent, the inner part almost membranous in consistence. The orbital border is furnished with a single prominent tooth above, placed external to the lateral spine of the rostrum, and the inferior border ends in a somewhat larger and more conical process. The eyes are small, and when retracted almost completely hidden in the deep orbits; the basal joints of both pairs of antennæ are robust, and the terminal joints of the internal pair are folded in the orbital cavity; the flagellum of the external antenna is short. The external maxillipedes have the ischial and meral joints subequal, the exognath is moderately stout and reaches almost to the end of the merus; the ischium is crossed by an oblique elevation which passes on to the exognath and then becomes continuous with the outer border of the subhepatic region. These lines on either side form the sides of a triangle which is completed by the ciliated line stretching across the front of the carapace, and includes within its boundaries the eyes, the antennular, and antennal segments, the subhepatic regions, and the upper part of the buccal cavity; the whole being densely ciliated.

The chelipedes are moderately long and furnished with a thick clothing of hairs, the tips of the fingers alone being naked; when these hairs are removed, the joints are found to be smooth. The propodus is longer than the carpus and smooth, with its finger strongly toothed and slightly excavated; the dactylus is also toothed, and its free end fits into the space between the two terminal teeth on the finger below. The carpus has a prominent conical tooth on its upper border, and a similar yet larger projection towards the upper part of the antero-external border; towards the posterior border of the carpus there exists a well-marked fringe of hairs which (when the chelipedes are folded in) is directly continuous with that on the carapace. The merus is somewhat trigonal, and more sparingly pubescent. The first and second pairs of ambulatory limbs are equal in length to the chelipedes, and have the penultimate and antepenultimate joints clothed with long hairs as well as the lower borders of the meri; the latter joints are trigonal, with the anterior and posterior surfaces smooth and polished. The dactyli are long, and each ends in a sharp curved claw which is yellowish in colour. The third pair of ambulatory limbs are shorter than usual, with the merus and carpus subequal, and the short, curved, horny dactylus is opposed to a similar process of the propodus; two small spines are noticeable on the latter joint immediately over the attachment of the dactylus. The fourth pair of ambulatory limbs are more than half as long again as the preceding pair, they are subdorsal in position, and flattened against the sides of the carapace; the merus is nearly twice the length of the carpus, and the terminal claws, though resembling those of the third pair, are slightly less curved.

The abdominal segments are seven in number, the fourth, fifth, and sixth with a well-marked depression on either side of a rounded median elevation; the last four