

Each of the three succeeding segments has a pair of lateral spines on either side, the anterior being much the longer and curved; in the remaining segments of the thorax only the anterior spine is present, the posterior having become obsolete. The length of the lateral spines increases slightly in the successive segments, being therefore longer in the seventh segment of the thorax than in any of the others.

The spines upon the thorax do not correspond to the epimera, which are very small and lie beneath them; in the three posterior segments the epimera are each furnished with a minute spine.

The segments of the abdomen are fused into a single piece which is almost circular in form; on either side are three spines much shorter than the lateral spines of the thorax; and on either side of the blunt termination of the abdominal shield are two minute tubercles, between which the uropoda are articulated.

The *antennules* (Pl. IV. fig. 10) are rather less than half the length of the antennæ; they measure about 6 mm.

The basal joint is stout and short and somewhat curved; the second is the longest and is much more slender; the third and fourth are very short, the fourth (Pl. V. fig. 3) being extremely minute. The flagellum is about as long as the three distal joints of the peduncle; it is composed of twenty-four joints, the first being very long, and about equal to the next four.

The *antennæ* (Pl. V. fig. 2) measure 13 mm. in length; the flagellum is nearly as long as the peduncle. The two basal joints of the peduncle are very short; the second has a long, spiny process on the outer side; the third is rather longer and has a long spine which differs from that upon the second in being articulated; it probably corresponds to a rudimentary exopodite; the fourth joint of the peduncle is very much shorter again, while the two distal joints are elongated and enlarged.

The *mandibles* are provided with a palp.

The first pair of *maxillæ* are shown in fig. 1 of Pl. V.; there is nothing remarkable in the form of these appendages.

The second pair of *maxillæ* are shown in fig. 4 of the same plate.

The apex of the larger lobe is furnished with four or five stout serrate spines, the middle lobe having three long spines, and the third lobe also three such spines which are not serrate.

The *maxillipedes* (Pl. IV. fig. 11) have a very long and straight stipes; just opposite to the articulation of the palp are five or six sensory processes. The palp is five-jointed; the second joint is the widest and at the same time the longest; the terminal joints are short and narrow.

The *thoracic appendages* are all similar to each other and terminate in two claws (Pl. IV. fig. 12) as in allied genera.

The specimen being a female, the abdominal appendages are covered by a large operculum which is traversed by three longitudinal ridges, one median and two lateral.