

Pleon smooth ; third somite dorsally arcuate, sixth short, having the lateral margins anteriorly confluent with the ventral surface.

Telson long, narrow, tapering, laterally compressed and dorsally flattened, and subequal in length with the outer plates of the rhipidura.

Ophthalmopoda biarticulate, standing at the extremities of a distinct somite. Ophthalmus large, pear-shaped, projecting laterally, the posterior portion being furnished with a large and well-formed ocellus, which, although close to, appears to be distinct from the true ophthalmus, and as thickly faceted as the primary organ.

First pair of antennæ having the peduncle short, supporting two long, slender flagella that are as long as the rostrum ; first joint excavate on the upper surface and armed on the outer side with a sharp pointed stylocerite.

Second pair of antennæ carrying a long, narrow scaphocerite, armed on the outer side with a small tooth, and a long and slender flagellum about the length of the animal.

Mandibles furnished with a psalistoma and a three-jointed synhipod.

First pair of gnathopoda having the distal joints reflexed ; the basis armed with a long ephysis, and the coxa with a small mastigobranchial plate and a small podobranchial plume.

Second pair of gnathopoda long and pediform ; the basis carries a well-developed ephysis and the coxa a rudimentary mastigobranchia, but no podobranchial plume.

First pair of pereiopoda slender and simple. Second pair long, slender and unequal, the left being longer and more feeble than the right, and minutely chelate ; carpos multiarticulate ; coxa supporting a rudimentary mastigobranchia, but no podobranchial plume. Three posterior pairs of pereiopoda subequal, moderately robust, and terminating in a small dactylos ; coxa of third and fourth pairs supporting a rudimentary mastigobranchia, but the fifth has none.

Pleopoda biramose and semifoliaceous. Outer branch of the rhipidura furnished with a well-defined diæresis.

Telson laterally compressed and subequal with the caudal plates.

This genus is closely related to *Plesionika*, and, therefore, to *Pandalus*. In its external features it is most easily determined by the character of the armature of the dorsal crest, which consists of several spines that articulate in sockets, and several teeth that are fixed and rigid, being part of the dermal wall. It forms a link between *Heterocarpus*, A. Milne-Edwards, in which the armature of the crest consists entirely of fixed teeth, and *Pandalus*, in which they are all spines. Another feature which is strongly characteristic of this genus is the very perfect ocellus or secondary eye situated on the posterior surface of the ophthalmopod, which, when the eye is lying at rest in the excavation formed in the upper surface of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ, is vertically exposed.

In *Pandalus annulicornis* the ocellus also exists, but it is not exposed beyond the margin of the pigment that distinguishes the ophthalmus, but in *Nothocaris* it forms