

the frontal and gastric region, and produced to a long and slender rostrum which is armed superiorly with thirteen movable spines interspersed with short hairs. Rostrum longer than the carapace, smooth on the anterior half of the upper margin, directed slightly upwards and armed on the lower surface with thirteen or fourteen rigid teeth interspersed with short hairs.

The pleon is smooth and polished; the third somite is slightly compressed dorsally, and slightly arcuate, the posterior margin being mesially produced posteriorly, and overlapping the fourth somite; the sixth somite is nearly twice the length of the fifth. The telson is long, narrow, dorsally flat and laterally compressed, each dorso-lateral surface being longitudinally armed with seven small movable spines, of which the posterior stands at the distal angle, while the extremity is furnished with three small spines and a few hairs.

The ophthalmopoda (fig. 3a) are pyriform, in consequence of the smallness of the stalk on which they stand. The ophthalmus is quite or nearly hemispherical, the posterior margin of the pigment extending at one point to form a rudimentary ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ (fig. 3b) has the first joint deeply excavate for the reception of the ophthalmopod, and carries on the outer side a stylocerite that is not at all style-like, being a smooth, round disc, produced anteriorly. In this it resembles *Pandalus annulicornis* and *Pandalus falcipes*. The second and third joints are cylindrical, extending to nearly half the length of the rostrum, and distally supporting two flagella, of which the outer is the larger and somewhat the longer, equalling in length the entire animal. This character furnishes a ready diagnosis of this species from *Pandalus*, the flagella of which do not reach beyond the extremity of the rostrum, and are about the length of the carapace.

The second pair of antennæ offer nothing very remarkable excepting that the scaphocerite is long, being nearly the length of the carapace. The margins are subparallel, the outer being rigid and terminating in a sharp tooth near the apex.

The mandibles have the molar process long, with the grinding surface ovate; the psalistoma is narrow and bidentate. The first joint of the synnhipod is broader than the two succeeding, which terminate in a rounded extremity.

The oral appendages possess a strong resemblance to the typical species, as do also the two pairs of gnathopoda, the second pair having no ephysis, which is present in its near ally, *Nothocaris*.

The first pair of pereopoda (fig. 3k) is a little more slender than the second pair of gnathopoda, and has the terminal joints less hirsute. It is remarkable also for the large squamiform development of the ischial joint, the lower margin of which is fringed on the inner side with a row of hairs. The second pair is like that in *Pandalus annulicornis*, but more uniform in length and strength on each side. The three posterior pairs have only one spine on the ischium and six on the meros, subequally distant, and three on the carpos.