

with a first antennal tooth, situated near the outer canthus of the orbit, and a second corresponding with the antero-lateral angle of the carapace, from which the anterior margin directly recedes posteriorly in a horizontal line.

The pleon has the dorsal surface smooth, with a small gibbous prominence near the posterior margin of the third somite.

The ophthalmopoda are short and orbicular, scarcely reaching beyond the antennal tooth.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle tolerably robust; the first joint is deeply excavate to receive the eye, and carries a stiff sharp stylocerite, and the second and third joints are short and cylindrical. From the extremity of the third joint, which extends but little beyond the apex of the rostrum, arise two flagella, the outer and upper of which is stout at the base, multiarticulate, and from three to four times the length of the animal; the inner flagellum is slender, cylindrical, and equals the outer in length.

The second pair of antennæ has a short peduncle, and supports a scaphocerite that is rounded at the extremity and strengthened at the outer margin by a longitudinal ridge which terminates in a sharp tooth near the distal extremity. The flagellum is very long and slender, being subequal with those of the first pair.

The mandible is strong and has the psalidoma dentate and separate from the molar process, and it carries a two-jointed synnaphipod, of which the distal joint is ovate and fringed with hairs.

The siagnopoda exhibit nothing of specific value.

The first pair of gnathopoda is six-jointed; the terminal joint is long-ovate; the basis carries a long slender ephysis, and the coxa supports a membranous mastigobranchial plate, to which is attached a short podobranchial plume.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long and pediform, and terminates in an ovate spatuliform joint; the basis carries a slender ephysis, and the coxa the rudiment of a mastigobranchial plate without any modification of a podobranchial plume.

The first pair of pereopoda is chelate, the chela being small; the propodos is slender and short; the dactylos is minute; the carpos is long, slender, cylindrical, and smooth; the meros and ischium are long, slender, and united by a peculiar, long, overlapping joint, and armed on the lower margin with a series of long spine-like teeth. The second pair, which is about twice the length of the first, is chelate, the chela having the dactylos cylindrical and the pollex concave; the propodos is long and subcylindrical, but short compared with the carpos, which is about four times as long and half the diameter; the meros and ischium are together about equal in length to the carpos, and are united by a long overlapping joint and armed on the lower margin with a few teeth. The three following pairs of pereopoda are about as long again as the second; the third and fourth terminate in a comparatively long and waved dactylos, while that of the fifth pair is short and rudimentary. The propodos is short, broader at the distal than at the carpal extremity, and carries a brush of hairs at the distal extremity, amongst which in the