

Milne-Edwards' work. On the other hand, this figure shows distinctly another feature, very characteristic of the present species, and not found, so far as I know, in any other form, viz., the peculiar shape of the two anterior pairs of caudal epimera. Moreover, in several other respects, for example, in the form of the maxillæ, the present animal agrees perfectly with Milne-Edwards' species, and hence I cannot but regard them as identical.

*Description.*—Most of the specimens collected are rather small, and apparently not yet full grown; but there is in the collection one specimen—a female—much larger than the others, and measuring 24 mm. in length. This example, which, I believe, has attained its full size, is represented in Pl. XVII. fig. 1, whereas the anatomical figures were prepared from one of the smaller specimens.

The form of the body (see fig. 1) is rather slender and somewhat compressed, with the tail, in all the specimens, exhibiting a marked bend in the middle, the three posterior segments being more or less deflexed, forming an obtuse angle with the anterior ones.

The carapace is rather deep in its posterior part, and exhibits on either side two strong and rather distant denticles projecting from the inferior margins, the anterior placed just above the point of insertion of the maxillipeds, the posterior above the base of the penultimate pair of legs. The anterior part of the carapace is much narrower than the posterior, and juts out as a sharp-pointed rostral projection, reaching beyond the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ. Immediately beneath the base of this projection occurs a very minute denticle, and on the dorsal face, a little behind the rostrum, is seen a rather strong and somewhat flattened spine, pointing straight forwards.

The caudal segments are powerfully developed, and provided with rather large epimera. Of these, the two anterior pairs curve forwards, whereas the three posterior ones are directed obliquely backwards, having the posterior angle somewhat produced. The first pair of epimera are much the largest, and exhibit a rather peculiar form, being, as it were, divided into two acute and anterior curving lappets, the posterior of which is the larger and provided with a small secondary tooth at the inferior margin; the anterior lappet would seem to be partly overlapped by the hinder margin of the carapace. The four posterior segments project at the end, above, as well-marked acute spines, pointing backwards, of which that of the third segment is much the largest. The last segment is rather elongate, with the preanal spine distinctly developed, and armed at the base with a small secondary denticle.

The eyes (see fig. 2) are very large and protruding, pyriform, with the cornea considerably expanded.

The antennular peduncle (fig. 5) is comparatively slender, and almost cylindrical in form, with the basal joint about as long as the two others taken together. It exhibits above two very narrow lanceolate lappets, the one extending from the end of the basal joint, the other originating from the second joint. Moreover, the outer corner of the basal joint is drawn out to a strong forward-pointing spine.