

process parallel to that on the tergum; these spines are longer in the successive segments.

The posterior region of the thorax differs from the anterior in the direction of its segments as well as in their form.

Each of the three segments which are comprised in this region of the thorax, are considerably stouter than any of the anterior ones; their margins, instead of being concave forwards, are convex forwards and concave backwards; each segment, in fact, appears as if composed of two approximately straight pieces meeting in the middle line at any obtuse angle; in the last of the three segments the posterior margin is less curved than in either of the preceding segments; this segment comes therefore to be triangular in shape and considerably longer antero-posteriorly than the rest.

The abrupt transition between the fourth and fifth segments of the thorax, which can be understood by an inspection of fig. 1 of Pl. XI., implies a comparatively limited surface of articulation between the two, and, as a natural consequence, the slightest rough handling causes the body to break at this point.

The transverse diameter of the three posterior thoracic segments decreases progressively from before backwards, so that the third is the narrowest; each segment is traversed by a median furrow which divides it into right and left halves; the anterior boundary line of the segment dips in slightly at the commencement of this furrow, which is deeper in the first than in either of the two succeeding segments; the rest of the segment in every case is convex, with the exception of a narrow anterior and posterior boundary line which is flattened and somewhat upturned; the anterior flattened margin is produced at the lateral extremity of the segment into a forwardly directed spiny process like those of the anterior thoracic segments, but longer; these processes are subequal on all the three segments; behind this process the lateral margin of each segment is produced into a minute triangular process at the base of each of the larger spines; between this process and the hinder margin of the segment is situated the epimeron, which is extremely small and decreases in size from before backwards.

The abdominal segments, as in all other species, are fused together to form a shield, at the termination of which the anus opens, so that there is no telson.

The abdominal shield is roughly triangular in outline with convex margins; the lateral margins are produced forwards beyond their junction with the anterior margin into a short spinous process, which corresponds with those of the thoracic segments. The dorsal surface is divided into three areas—two lateral somewhat reniform convexities which commence at the anterior but do not reach the posterior margin of the shield; in the "hilum" of each of these convexities is a minute oval convexity. The surface of these lateral convexities is punctulated.

The middle of the abdominal shield is occupied by a narrow area which is T-shaped,