

directed forwards and somewhat outwards, it then takes a sudden bend outwards and downwards.

The first segment of the thorax is longer but not wider than any of the succeeding; the dorsal surface is sculptured like the head, but there is an oval median area which is smooth or only faintly pitted; laterally the segment is widened and projects forward below the eyes, as well as backwards; this region of the segment, which corresponds to the epimera, is granulose and covered with hairs; the three following segments are short and subequal, they are smooth dorsally or covered with minute punctulations; the epimera are rounded at their free extremities, granulose and hairy; the fifth thoracic segment has the same structure as the preceding, but the epimera are longer and project a trifle further outwards from the sides of the body; the sixth segment is longer than the preceding, and the seventh slightly longer again; the epimera of the sixth segment are as large as those of the fifth, the epimera of the seventh segment are small, in both cases they resemble the anterior epimera in being granulose and hairy. All the abdominal segments are free, or at least only partially fused; the first segment is represented by a crescentic plate closely applied to the concave posterior border of the seventh segment of the thorax; it is not developed laterally; the second and third segments are fused in the middle line, but become free laterally and are prolonged into epimera; the conjoined segments are extremely short in the middle line but longer laterally; the fourth segment is the longest mesially, but its lateral regions are about equal to any of the preceding segments; the fifth segment is extremely short dorsally, and apparently becomes fused laterally with the preceding segment. The four anterior segments of the abdomen are smooth in the dorsal region, but covered with small rounded tubercles and hairs laterally, like the thoracic segments; the fifth segment is, however, granulose throughout.

The caudal shield is triangular in outline; it terminates posteriorly in a short, stout, pointed process; on the dorsal surface are two prominent lateral convexities; the whole of the dorsal surface of the caudal shield is covered with innumerable rounded tubercles, which become gradually larger towards the summit of the lateral convexities; the anterior region between the two convexities is almost smooth.

The *antennules* articulate with the head by a very broad basal joint, then follows a short and narrow joint; the third and last joint of the peduncle is elongated; the flagellum is nearly as long as the peduncle.

The *antennæ* are enormously elongated, reaching back to nearly the end of the body; they articulate with the head by a very short basal joint; the three remaining joints of the peduncle are long, increasing in length progressively; the flagellum is rather longer than the peduncle and consists of some twenty-eight stout joints.

The *mandibles* are stout, with a slender three-jointed palp.

The *first pair of maxillæ* consists of two lobes; the anterior is the stouter.