

segment being somewhat hollowed for this purpose. The terminal segment of the abdomen, including the telson, is a broad plate almost circular in outline; the anterior region, which represents the tergum of the sixth segment, is convex and marked off from the flattened telson; the latter has a faint median longitudinal carina which is grooved, and there are also a pair of lateral carinæ.

The *antennules* (see fig. 3) are stout and swollen and consist of only two joints; the basal joint is almost spherical and very small, the distal joint is much longer and is slightly curved upwards; it terminates in a pointed extremity.

The *antennæ* have a more normal structure; the peduncle consists of four joints; of these the two first are short and subequal, the third is very long, longer than the two basal joints taken together, the fourth joint of the peduncle is also elongated but shorter than the third; the flagellum is nine-jointed.

The *mandibles* are very powerful appendages; the cutting-edge is chisel-like and coloured of a dark brown; there is a three-jointed palp.

The *maxillæ of the first pair* are not remarkable in their structure; they are two-lobed; the cutting-edge is fringed with stout brown coloured spines.

The *maxillæ of the second pair* are two-lobed.

The *maxillipedes* (see fig. 4) are remarkable on account of their very rudimentary structure; they appear to consist of only two joints; the basal joint, which articulates with the head, is elongated from side to side at its articulation, but narrower distally; the distal joint is smaller, and oval in form; both appendages had the same structure, and I am therefore inclined to think that it is all that is really represented in the species, and that there is nothing defective in the specimen.

The *thoracic appendages* increase in size up to the sixth pair; I am unable to say anything about the size of the seventh pair of limbs, as they were defective.

The first pair of appendages are cheliform; the basal joint is the longest and stoutest, and is grooved on its inferior surface for the reception of the rest of the limb, which can be folded back like the blade of a penknife; the second, third, and fourth joints are very short and decrease progressively in size; the fifth joint is longer, and is oval and swollen; the sixth joint is a comparatively slender spine which can be bent back upon the penultimate joint.

In the second pair of appendages the third and fourth joints are proportionately longer; I am unable to say whether these appendages are chelate, as the distal joints of the limb were missing.

The remaining appendages are not chelate; they differ from the first pair in the greater length of the second, third, and fourth joints, in the extreme slenderness of the fifth joint, and in the minute terminal claw which represents the sixth joint. The basal joint of these appendages is longitudinally excavated as in the case of the first pair.