

female, with enormously developed marsupial pouch, from which apparently the young had just emerged.

The length of the body, measured from the tip of the rostrum to the extremity of the telson, is 157 mm., a truly gigantic size for a Schizopod; and this form ranks therefore as the largest by far of all hitherto known Schizopods. The specimen examined by Professor Dohrn was likewise very large, measuring 155 mm. in length.

The general form of the body (see figs. 1 and 2) is comparatively rather clumsy and thickset, the anterior division being very massive and greatly inflated, and fully attaining the length of the tail.

The integuments are throughout rather soft and flexible, exhibiting, as it were, a parchment-like consistence.

The carapace is of very considerable size, completely covering the whole of the anterior division of the body, and even somewhat overlapping at the sides the first caudal segment. It is, too, evenly arched above and rather broader than high. The two lateral keels are somewhat prominent; on the other hand, the dorsal carina is wholly effaced in the middle of the carapace, being distinct on the rostral part only, and far behind, where it terminates in a very short pointed projection, or a rudiment of the dorsal spine. Between the anterior part of the two upper lateral keels is seen the linguiform dorsal area (see fig. 2), which only reaches to about the middle of the length of the carapace. The rostrum is comparatively short, but very broad and massive at the base, and forms a horizontal, triangular projection, protruding from the anterior part of the carapace, and partly covering the antennular peduncles and the inner part of the ocular pedicles. It terminates in a sharp point, and exhibits but very faint traces of the usual denticles, which in other species are to be found both on the dorsal and the lateral keels. Of supra-orbital spines, no trace whatever can be detected. On the other hand, the antero-lateral corners of the carapace jut out as distinct, though rather small, antennal spines; and slightly posterior to each spine may be observed a small projection, representing a rudiment of the branchiostegal spine. Posteriorly, the carapace forms in the middle a rather deep emargination, embracing here, as it were, the first caudal segment. The infero-posterior corners (see fig. 1) are produced as very short spines, curving somewhat upward, and the posterior margin of the carapace forms on either side immediately above this spine an evenly arched curve. Moreover, at some distance from the edge may be observed two parallel elevated lines, connecting the two lateral keels, and these are also continued above to the dorsal carina.

The tail, as in the other species of the genus, is very slender and almost cylindrical in form, though somewhat flattened above. It exhibits a very conspicuous sculpture, consisting of numerous irregularly flexuous impressions, limited by elevated lines, giving to that part a peculiarly wrinkled appearance. Its segments are nearly of uniform length, but diminish somewhat both in height and breadth posteriorly. The epimera