

are distinctly developed and almost perpendicular, projecting into two acutely pointed lappets, of which the posterior is the larger and is provided with an elevated keel.

The last segment, as in the other species, is divided by an obliquely transverse suture into two sections, the anterior of which juts out on either side into an epimeral projection, which unites on the ventral face with the corresponding one on the opposite side, forming together a large cordiform plate, concave in the middle and cleft at the apex into two slender, bidentate lappets, reaching even somewhat beyond the extremity of the segment (see fig. 6).

The eyes (fig. 3) are more especially distinguished by the considerable length of the pedicles, which are very narrow, and apparently consist of two segments, the external one exhibiting above a small papillary projection. The cornea is rather expanded and somewhat oblique, occupying, however, but a comparatively small part of the eye itself.

The antennular peduncle (see figs. 1 and 2) is very short and thick, scarcely reaching beyond the eyes when they are extended. The flagella, too, were partly defective in the specimen examined.

The antennal scale (see fig. 4) is comparatively very small and of an oval form, the extremity being truncated or very slightly emarginate, with the inner corner a little more prominent than the outer. The outer edge is somewhat arched, and, in its distal half, armed with about six very small and inconspicuous teeth. The inner edge, too, is almost straight, being rather strongly arched in its hindmost part; it is fringed throughout with a dense row of comparatively short bristles.

The oral parts, so far at least as they admit of being examined without dissection, would seem on the whole to agree perfectly with those in the two succeeding species. As in the latter, the maxillipeds are provided with a distinct though very small lamelli-form exopodite.

The legs (fig. 5) are comparatively rather robust in structure and densely setigerous on both margins, the carpal and propodal joints being strongly compressed and the dactylus rather small.

The incubatory lamellæ, composing the marsupial pouch, are, in the specimen treated of here, exceedingly large, of an oblong-ovate form, and densely setose at the edges, forming together a very conspicuous, convex prominence beneath the trunk (see fig. 1).

The telson (see fig. 7) is very large and massive, equalling in length the three preceding segments taken together. The outer part tapers successively toward the apex, and has the lateral edges but slightly arched and armed with a vast number of fine spinules. The two falciform apical spines are, as usual, confluent at the base, forming together a semilunar projection appended to the apex of the telson, with its posterior concave margin finely serrate.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) are much shorter than the telson, but otherwise exhibit the structure characteristic of the genus.