

their place being occupied by the rounded lateral expansions of the carapace to the sides of the buccal area.

Of the caudal segments, the five anterior ones are distinctly keeled along the middle of the dorsal face, and jut out at the posterior margin into short posteriorly pointing spines. The epimera are rather small, and the anterior lappet is almost obsolete, whereas the posterior is somewhat produced and acutely pointed. The epimeral spines on the last segment are comparatively small, and do not, as in the preceding species, unite on the ventral face, being on the contrary, separated by a distinct interstice (see fig. 5).

The eyes (fig. 3) are rather short and pyriform, the cornea being greatly expanded, and occupying a considerable part of the eye. The ocular papilla is very small, and placed about the middle of the pedicle.

The antennulæ (see figs. 1, 2) exhibit the usual structure, the peduncle being short and thick, and the outer flagellum strongly developed, almost equalling in length the whole body.

The antennal scale (fig. 4), on the other hand, does not show any resemblance to that in the three preceding species, being more in accordance with the structure usually met with in the Caridea. It is rather large and oblong-ovate in form, about twice as long as broad, with the inner edge very considerably arched in its proximal part, the outer almost straight, and running out into a strong, anteriorly pointing, spine. The terminal part of the scale forms a linguiform lobe, projecting a little beyond the said spine, and fringed throughout with a dense row of ciliated bristles, which is also continued along the whole internal margin of the scale. From the base of the above mentioned spine, a distinctly marked suture passes, in an obliquely transverse direction, across the scale, dividing it into two segments, which to a certain extent will admit of being moved towards each other, a fascicle of short muscles joining the suture posteriorly.

The oral parts do not seem to exhibit any essential difference from those in the preceding species, except that, as in all the species belonging to this section, the maxillipeds are found wholly destitute of the exopodites.

Moreover, the legs and caudal limbs are of a very similar structure.

The telson (fig. 6) is rather large, though perhaps less massive than in the three preceding species, and exhibits a comparatively regular linguiform shape, the lateral margins being evenly arched in their distal part, and armed with numerous delicate spinules arranged in the usual manner. The apical spines are rather small, forming together, as in the other species, a crescent-like projection, finely serrate along the evenly concave posterior margin.

The uropoda (see figs. 1, 2), as in the other species belonging to this section, are rather larger than in the three preceding ones, reaching almost to the tip of the telson, when extended posteriorly; their structure, however, is very similar to that in the above mentioned species.