

The form of the body (see Pl. XXI. figs. 8, 9) appears rather short and clumsy, and slightly compressed. It tapers gradually from before backwards, and has the tail about twice the length of the anterior division.

The carapace is comparatively short, and exhibits on either side a well-marked lateral denticle jutting out from the lower margins somewhat posterior to the middle, or rather, just above the insertion of the antepenultimate pair of legs. Its anterior part is defined posteriorly by a slight cervical impression, and exhibits above a distinct, though not very elevated, keel, continued along the upper face of the rostral projection. The latter (see fig. 12) is rather produced, reaching considerably beyond the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ, and has a narrow lanceolate form, being somewhat appressed at the sides. In the male this projection (see fig. 17) exhibits a somewhat different aspect, being remarkably constricted at the base and slightly expanded at the apex, which is bluntly lanceolate. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace (see fig. 8) are drawn out to a rather prominent acute-angled lobe, overlapping externally the basal part of the antennæ. The posterior emargination of the carapace is not very deep, and without any lateral sinus.

The caudal segments are quite smooth above, and diminish successively in height posteriorly. The epimera are well developed, and of a somewhat angular form, pointing obliquely backwards. The last segment is a trifle longer than the preceding, and somewhat narrow. The preanal spine (fig. 16) exhibits a rather characteristic appearance, being very broad, lamellar, and with coarse denticles, arranged in a pectinate manner, along the posterior edge.

The eyes (see figs. 10, 11) are very large and thick, irregularly globose, with the pedicle very short, and the cornea greatly expanded. The latter is, as in other species of the genus, somewhat contracted in its upper part, and divided, as it were, into two unequal sections by a slight transverse impression, crossing the cornea a little above the mesial part.

The antennular peduncle (figs. 13, 14) is rather slender, and scarcely exceeds in length half the carapace. The basal joint is about as long as the two others taken together, and very much flattened, with the anterior border somewhat projecting above and densely setose, as also exhibiting, at some distance from the inner corner, a narrow indentation. Its outer corner is drawn out to a dentiform projection, and a little below the inner, two strong plumose setæ are seen to originate. The two outer joints are very narrow, and cylindrical in form, the last a trifle longer than the other. The flagella (see fig. 12) are both exceedingly short, scarcely half as long as the peduncle, and composed of ten to twelve short articulations.

The antennal scale (see fig. 15) is comparatively large, reaching far beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle. It exhibits a somewhat oblong form, and tapers gradually toward the apex, which is very obliquely rounded, with the outer