

pace. On this ridge, on each side of the base of the rostrum, is a very large and acute tooth directed anteriorly and outwards; behind which on the same ridge are two other sharp teeth that decrease in size posteriorly; behind the last tooth the ridge fades away. Between the two ridges over the gastric region is a central but less prominent elevation, which commences posterior to the base of the rostrum and terminates a little in advance of the cervical depression. On the frontal margin, beyond the outer angle of the orbit, is a strong sharp tooth, directed anteriorly as far as the base of the scaphocerite; its outer margin is thick and strong, and extends back as a prominent ridge to the anterior or hepatic sulcus. In the depression between the ridge formed by this large tooth and the dorsal carinæ are two small teeth, one immediately behind the orbit, the other obliquely posterior to it, and about half way between the two ridges. On the region bounded by the hepatic sulcus and the cervical groove, somewhat below the line of the great antennal tooth, is a small sharp tooth directed forwards and outwards between which and the dorsal carinæ are four or five small teeth standing equidistant from each other on the posterior margin of the hepatic sulcus; these gradually increase in size as far as the place where the sulcus fades away (Pl. XXVI. fig. 1).

The posterior half of the carapace comprises the cardiac and branchial regions and possesses traces of three or four semi-obliterated carinæ, each of which is defined anteriorly by a small sharp tooth, and traversed by a series of granulations that are of the same character as those that stud the branchial region, but larger. The median carina is double, and appears to be an imperfect continuation of the small central ridge on the median line of the anterior half of the carapace. It is furnished just behind the cervical sulcus with two anteriorly-directed sharp teeth, and four or five other less important ones in pairs, some of which are sharp, and others like small tubercles, and they continue almost to the posterior margin, which is bordered by a broad, flat, but elevated band that traverses the posterior and infero-lateral margins of the carapace to near the anterior extremity of the branchial region, gradually fading away as it extends forwards.

The first somite of the pleon is narrow, not reaching beyond, or even quite to, the second lateral carinal ridge of the carapace; the anterior half, when the animal is extended, underlies the carapace, while the posterior half is slightly more elevated throughout, and overlies the posterior margin of the carapace laterally, producing the pleocleis, which keeps down and secures the carapace in position.

The second somite is longer and broader than the first. The dorsal surface is divided into two portions. The anterior, when the animal is completely extended, underlies to half its extent the first somite; the posterior overlies the anterior portion of the next succeeding somite, and is divided by two narrow and deep sulcis that commence near the median line on each side, and runs obliquely to the postero-lateral angle, leaving a smooth division between them. The coxal plate, although fused with the true somite,