

The pleon has the anterior two somites dorsally smooth, but a carina commences abruptly at the anterior margin of the third and continues on the fourth and fifth somites, and on each of these three it is posteriorly produced to a sharp tooth. The sixth somite is longitudinally flat or channelled dorsally, and is furnished at the posterior margin on each side of the median line with a strong tooth, and with a smaller one at the postero-lateral angle.

The telson (*z*) is long, tapering, dorsally channelled and has the lateral margins depressed, and armed with three small spines, and the extremity with two.

The ophthalmopoda are short and pyriform, scarcely reaching beyond the apex of the first antennal tooth at the outer canthus of the orbit.

The first pair of antennæ (*b*) has the stylocerite reaching quite to the distal extremity of the first joint; the second and third joints are cylindrical and carry two unequal flagella, the upper and outer being stout for about two-thirds the length of the rostrum, from which point it suddenly becomes slender and extends a little beyond the extremity of the rostrum. The inner and lower branch is slender from the base, and is about once and a half as long as the rostrum.

The second pair of antennæ (*c*) carries a scaphocerite that is about half the length of the rostrum, the outer margin is rigid and terminates in a sharp tooth that falls considerably short of the distal extremity of the inner or submembranous portion, the margin of which is fringed with hairs.

The mandibles (*d*) are placed deeply within the oral cavity; the molar process is cylindrical, and at the angle with the apophysis the psalistoma projects as a long, flat, curved, rigid attachment, dentated only at the extremity; at its base there arises a broad triarticulate synnhipod fringed with hairs and not longer than the molar process.

The first pair of siagnopoda is a small three-branched appendage; the outer branch is short and apically serrate, the median is broad, flat, and fringed on the inner, distal margin with numerous spines of different thicknesses and a few ciliated hairs, the inner branch is lunate, and distally and externally fringed with spines and hairs.

The second pair of siagnopoda (*f*) is formed on the inner side by two broad, short plates, distally fringed with numerous spines, a small central branch, narrowing suddenly towards the extremity, and a broad, flat, submembranous mastigobranchial plate that projects anteriorly, considerably beyond the other branches, and expands posteriorly into a broad, flat plate, rounded at the margins, and fringed with long ciliated hairs, all radiating outwards and anteriorly.

The third pair of siagnopoda (*g*) has a large squamous branch on the inner side, a central three-jointed branch, narrow and subcylindrical, and at its base a broad, squamous square-shaped plate, from the inner margin of which springs a long and slender flagellum; each branch is more or less fringed with ciliated hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda (*h*) is subpediform and short; the propodos is reflexed