

side is very distinct and rather deep, and the antero-lateral corners of the carapace are produced to a sharp point. The inferior edges of the carapace are evenly curved, and in the greater part of their length strongly serrate. The ocular lobe (see figs. 3, 4) is rather large and oval in form, almost reaching to the tip of the pseudorostral projection. It is armed on the anterior part with two small anteriorly directed denticles, and seems to exhibit pretty well developed visual elements.

The exposed part of the trunk is composed of five well-defined segments, the anterior of which is the shortest, the second the largest. On all the segments the lateral parts form broad laminar epimera, slightly projecting at the sides (see fig. 2).

The tail is only very slightly longer than the anterior division of the body, and of the usual slender cylindrical form. Of its segments the penultimate is by far the longest. The last segment (see fig. 5) is rather short, and has the posterior edge produced in the middle to a short triangular plate arching over the anal orifice, but not defined from the segment by any suture. On each side of this plate is found a row of five slender spines increasing in length posteriorly.

All the integuments are rather thin, only very slightly indurated, and exhibiting under the microscope a squamous structure. The colour of the specimen preserved in spirit is whitish, with a few stellate pigmentary patches, especially distinct on the carapace.

The antennulæ (fig. 4,  $\alpha'$ ) are of moderate size, and have one of the flagella very short and uniarticulate, the other triarticulate, and bearing at the tip two ribbon-like sensory appendages.

The antennæ (fig. 4,  $\alpha''$ ) are very small and biarticulate, their outer part projecting from the bottom of the anterior notch of the carapace.

The terminal plate of the exopodite of the maxillipeds projecting in front of the carapace (see figs. 3, 4,  $\alpha$ ) is very thin and quite membranous, being drawn out to a narrow, somewhat tubular lappet.

The first pair of legs (see fig. 1) are rather slender, though not nearly so elongate as in the typical species; they only slightly exceed in length the carapace, and have the three last joints nearly uniform in size.

The remaining pairs of legs do not seem to differ materially in structure from those of *Vaunthompsonia cristata*, and as in that form only the two last pairs are simple, whereas the two preceding pairs are provided with well-developed natatory exopodites of similar structure to those on the first pair. The second pair are only slightly shorter than the first, and composed of but six joints, the ischial joint not being distinctly defined.

The uropoda (see fig. 5) do not attain the length of the two posterior caudal segments taken together, and exhibit a comparatively coarser structure than in the typical species. The scape is rather thick, and armed along the inner edge with about ten strong spines.