

furnished of the animal viewed from above. It may at once be distinguished from the typical species, *Amblyops abbreviata*, G. O. Sars, by the deviating form of the antennal scale and the telson, as also by the remarkably slender legs.

*Description.*—Only a single specimen of this form, an adult male, was procured on the Expedition. It has a length of 29 mm., and thus considerably exceeds in size the typical species, which attains a length of only 18 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXIII. figs. 11, 12) is comparatively rather robust, though somewhat less so than in the typical species, with the anterior division but slightly more dilated than the posterior.

The carapace is rather large, covering most of the trunk, and leaving but a small part of the last segment exposed above. The anterior part is marked off by a well-defined cervical sulcus, and somewhat arched above, with the frontal margin forming in the middle a perfectly even curve. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are obtusely truncate, and the inferior margins rather incurved in the middle.

The tail is cylindrical and anteriorly only a trifle narrower than the anterior part of the carapace. The five anterior segments are nearly uniform in length, whereas the last is rather elongate, almost as long as the two preceding taken together.

The ocular plates are comparatively large, occupying, as they do, the whole breadth of the frontal margin, and are perfectly well defined from each other, though contiguous along their inner edge. They exhibit an irregular quadrilateral form, with the inner side shortest, and forming a right angle with the anterior, which has a short, somewhat upturned, papillary projection in the middle. The edges of the plates are quite smooth, and no trace of any pigment or visual elements could be detected in the specimen examined; though a similar diffuse pink pigment, as in the typical species, may have existed in the specimen, when still fresh.

The antennular peduncle is short and thick, with the terminal joint as large as the two others taken together. The male appendage is comparatively shorter than in the typical species, but furnished with a dense bunch of delicate bristles. The flagella were broken off at a short distance from their bases.

The antennal scale (fig. 13) exhibits an appearance somewhat different from that in the typical species, and is also relatively somewhat shorter, attaining scarcely twice the length of the antennular peduncle. It is somewhat rhomboidal in form, the apex being very obliquely truncate, with the inner corner greatly projecting as a narrow linguiform lobe fringed round with long setæ, whereas the outer corner juts out as a strong dentiform projection, placed almost in the middle of the length of the scale. The basal part of the flagellum is but half as long as the scale, with the middle joint longest; the terminal part was broken in the specimen examined.

The legs (figs. 14, 15) are rather more slender than in the typical species, and very narrow, especially the posterior ones (fig. 15), though still exhibiting the structure