First pair 6 mm., second pair 13 mm., third pair 20 mm., fourth pair 25 mm.

The structure of the limbs in every case is nearly identical.

The two basal joints are comparatively short and stout, the third is very short; the fourth and fifth are again long, and the limb terminates in a short pointed joint.

In the first pair of appendages the terminal claw is bent and very short, the fourth and fifth joints are hardly longer than the first; in the succeeding appendages the fourth and fifth joints are very considerably longer than the first, and the terminal joint is long and straight.

The posterior thoracic appendages (fig. 5) have the penultimate and antepenultimate joints flattened and widened, and fringed with long plumose hairs.

The *uropoda* are very minute and biramose; the inner branch is much shorter and more slender than the outer branch, which is still more slender than though equal in length to the basal joint.

Station 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28′ S., long. 177° 43′ E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom temperature, 37°·2 F.; blue mud.

Eurycope fragilis, F. E. Beddard (Pl. IX. figs. 8–12).

Eurycope fragilis, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, part iv. p. 920.

A number of individuals from four distinct stations appear to be referable to one species, which differs from those already described. The largest specimen, which is unfortunately greatly damaged, was dredged in the Southern Ocean, from a depth of 1260 fathoms; four other considerably smaller examples were dredged in the Pacific, off the coast of Japan, in 1875 fathoms; another specimen, also small, was dredged in the Southern Ocean at Station 147, and a fourth locality is Station 158, where a single specimen was obtained. The distribution of this species is therefore wider than of any species belonging to this family, with the exception of *Eurycope atlantica*. *Eurycope fragilis* has its nearest allies in *Eurycope intermedia*, *Eurycope novæ-zelandiæ*, and *Eurycope atlantica*, but it may be easily distinguished from both by the long, forwardly curved, lateral spines of the caudal shield; and by the absence of a long spine upon its upper surface, which is characteristic of *Eurycope atlantica* (see p. 66–67, and Pl. IX. fig. 13).

The largest specimen, that from 1260 fathoms (Station 152), measures 30 mm. in extreme length; as it is so damaged, particularly in the region of the thorax, the following description of the species is based upon the other individuals, which are much more perfect. It may be just open to doubt whether the large individual from Station 152 is in reality the same species as the small individuals; as the former is so incomplete I prefer to consider it for the present as really belonging to the same species, especially since it agrees, in all ascertainable characters, with the smaller specimens