

tubercle upon the median line of the abdominal operculum. The posterior and ventral margin of the abdominal shield has also three strongly marked tubercles, one median and two lateral.

On the dorsal surface of each of the three posterior segments, on either side of the median line, is a longish spine; the lateral margins of the segments are prolonged into a curved spine-like process, which are considerably more conspicuous than those of the anterior segments. They are also longer in the case of the fifth than in either of the two succeeding segments. All these spiny processes upon the thoracic segments are much more marked than in *Eurycope novæ-zelandiæ*. The present species, however, in other respects, comes very near to *Eurycope atlantica*.

The abdominal shield has a characteristic form, which is well displayed in the figure of the species (Pl. IX. fig. 8); the shape of the caudal shield is the best mark of distinction between this species and its immediate allies.

In the present species the abdominal shield is divided into two regions, an anterior and a posterior, by a pair of lateral notches; in front of these the margin of the caudal shield is rounded, and there are a pair of lateral spiny processes some way behind the articulation of the abdominal shield with the thorax. Behind the lateral notches are two long lateral processes, and between them the posterior extremity of the abdominal shield is prolonged into a blunt process. The upper surface of the abdominal shield is divided by furrows into three convexities, two lateral which terminate at the lateral notches, and one median, which is more or less anchor-shaped; it includes the two postero-lateral processes; anteriorly it is continuous for some way across the abdominal shield, which portion forms the cross bar of the anchor; in this region is a single median spine.

The *antennules* (fig. 9) have the usual broad, powerful, basal joint, from the upper surface of which the rest of the appendage arises, at the end of the posterior two-thirds of its length; the second joint is short and somewhat square in shape, the third joint is as long, but narrower and cylindrical, the fourth joint is extremely short. The flagellum is extremely long, gradually narrowing towards its apex; the jointing of the flagellum does not commence at its extreme proximal end.

The *mandibles* are stout and strong, and divided at the extremity into several tooth-like projections; below the extremity is a tuft of fine hairs, and behind this the molar process, which is strong and bent downwards; it is triangular in form, with a smooth oblique cutting edge, on one side of which is a row of fine hairs. The palp (Pl. IX. figs. 10, 12) is four-jointed, the two distal joints are stout and curved.

The *maxillipedes* are displayed in fig. 11; they are closely similar to those of other species.

At Station 168 were dredged a number of small individuals which possibly belong to this species; I cannot be positive about this point as I did not take any actually from the ovigerous cavity of the female; they were obtained at the same haul of the dredge, with *Eurycope novæ-zelandiæ*, but still there may be some doubt whether they