

are the young of this species ; the uncertainty must be borne in mind in considering the following facts. These specimens are immature, as is shown by the non-development of the terminal segment of the thorax ; the most remarkable peculiarity about them is the great length of the lateral prolongations of the caudal shield ; these far exceed in length the same process of the adult *Eurycope novæ-zelandiæ*, and in fact resemble the present species and *Eurycope atlantica*, from the former of which these young examples show no very great differences. Fig. 2 of Pl. IX. illustrates the external characters of these young specimens. If they are really the young of *Eurycope novæ-zelandiæ*, the fact will be of interest as tending to show that this species has been derived from a species nearly identical with *Eurycope fragilis*. This will be some evidence in favour of regarding *Eurycope fragilis* as a (comparatively speaking) archaic form, and its very wide distribution, which will be referred to presently, is quite reconcilable with this view.

Station 147, off Marion Island, December 30, 1873 ; lat.  $46^{\circ} 16' S.$ , long.  $48^{\circ} 27' E.$  ; depth, 1600 fathoms ; bottom temperature,  $34^{\circ} \cdot 2 F.$  ; Diatom ooze.

Station 152, Southern Ocean, February 11, 1874 ; lat.  $60^{\circ} 52' S.$ , long.  $80^{\circ} 20' E.$  ; depth, 1260 fathoms ; Diatom ooze.

Station 158, Southern Ocean, March 7, 1874 ; lat.  $50^{\circ} 1' S.$ , long.  $123^{\circ} 4' E.$  ; depth, 1800 fathoms ; bottom temperature,  $33^{\circ} \cdot 5 F.$  ; Globigerina ooze.

Station 237, off Yokohama, June 17, 1875 ; lat.  $34^{\circ} 37' N.$ , long.  $140^{\circ} 32' E.$  ; depth, 1875 fathoms ; bottom temperature,  $35^{\circ} \cdot 3 F.$  ; blue mud.

*Eurycope atlantica*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. IX. fig. 13).

*Eurycope atlantica*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, pt. iv. p. 919.

This species is represented by a single specimen, which was dredged in the North Atlantic, from a depth of 900 fathoms.

*Eurycope atlantica* is very similar to *Eurycope fragilis* ; as, however, all the individuals of the latter species agree to differ from the present in a number of small though perfectly constant characters, the separation of the two forms appears to be necessary ; the main points of difference are as follows :—

In *Eurycope atlantica* there are two spines on the head, placed on either side of the dorsal median line, and two curved spines, placed one behind the other, upon the caudal shield.

In *Eurycope fragilis* there are no spines upon the head, and only one spine upon the caudal shield, situated not upon the caudal shield itself, but just anterior to it in a region which I imagine to correspond to the anterior abdominal segment. Moreover, the shape of the caudal shield is distinctly different in the two species.

The example of *Eurycope atlantica* only measures 10 mm. in length ; the body is rather narrower, but of fairly uniform width ; it does not narrow greatly either at the anterior or at the posterior extremity.