

limb thereby acquires a prehensile character, as the terminal joints are bent back upon the somewhat dilated fourth joint.

Station 76, July 3, 1873; lat.  $38^{\circ} 11'$  N., long.  $27^{\circ} 9'$  W.; depth, 900 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $40^{\circ}$  F.; Pteropod ooze.

*Anceus gigas*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XVIII. figs. 8-10).

*Anceus gigas*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 120.

This species is represented by half a dozen individuals, male and female, dredged at a depth of 127 fathoms off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen.

It is remarkable for being quite the largest species of the genus at present known, the largest specimens measuring as much as 16 mm. in length; the females are hardly smaller than the males.

The head is rough and tubercular, especially laterally, where the surface is separated by transverse furrows into two folds; the anterior margin of the head is comparatively straight, only broken by three minute processes, one of which is in the middle; the eyes are well developed, and the antero-lateral margin of the head beyond the eyes projects forward.

The central region of the head is depressed.

Between the concave posterior border of the head and the first complete free thoracic segment a small crescentic segment is interpolated, which does not reach to the lateral margins of the body; this represents an anterior thoracic segment. The three first segments of the thorax increase gradually in length, the first being the shortest; the lateral regions of these segments are much roughened, the dorsal regions smooth; these segments are convex above in the middle line; the third segment is convex above posteriorly, and flattened anteriorly.

The two posterior segments of the thorax are as usual very much longer than those which precede them; the fourth segment is about as long as the second and third taken together, the fifth rather longer but narrower than the fourth. The dorsal surface of these is smooth and tumescent, being beset with scattered hairs. In both segments the region just overlying the articulation of the appendages which corresponds with the epimeron is, like the same part of the anterior segments, roughened.

Between the fifth free segment of the thorax and the abdomen there appears to be an intercalated segment which is similar in shape to the succeeding abdominal segments, but is without epimera or appendages; it has a distinct sternum.

The *abdomen* is narrow and short, as in all the other species of this genus; it measures in length rather more than the fifth segment of the thorax. The first five segments are equal in diameter, increasing slightly in length from before backwards; well-developed sickle-shaped epimera are present on all these segments; they are much bent down so as